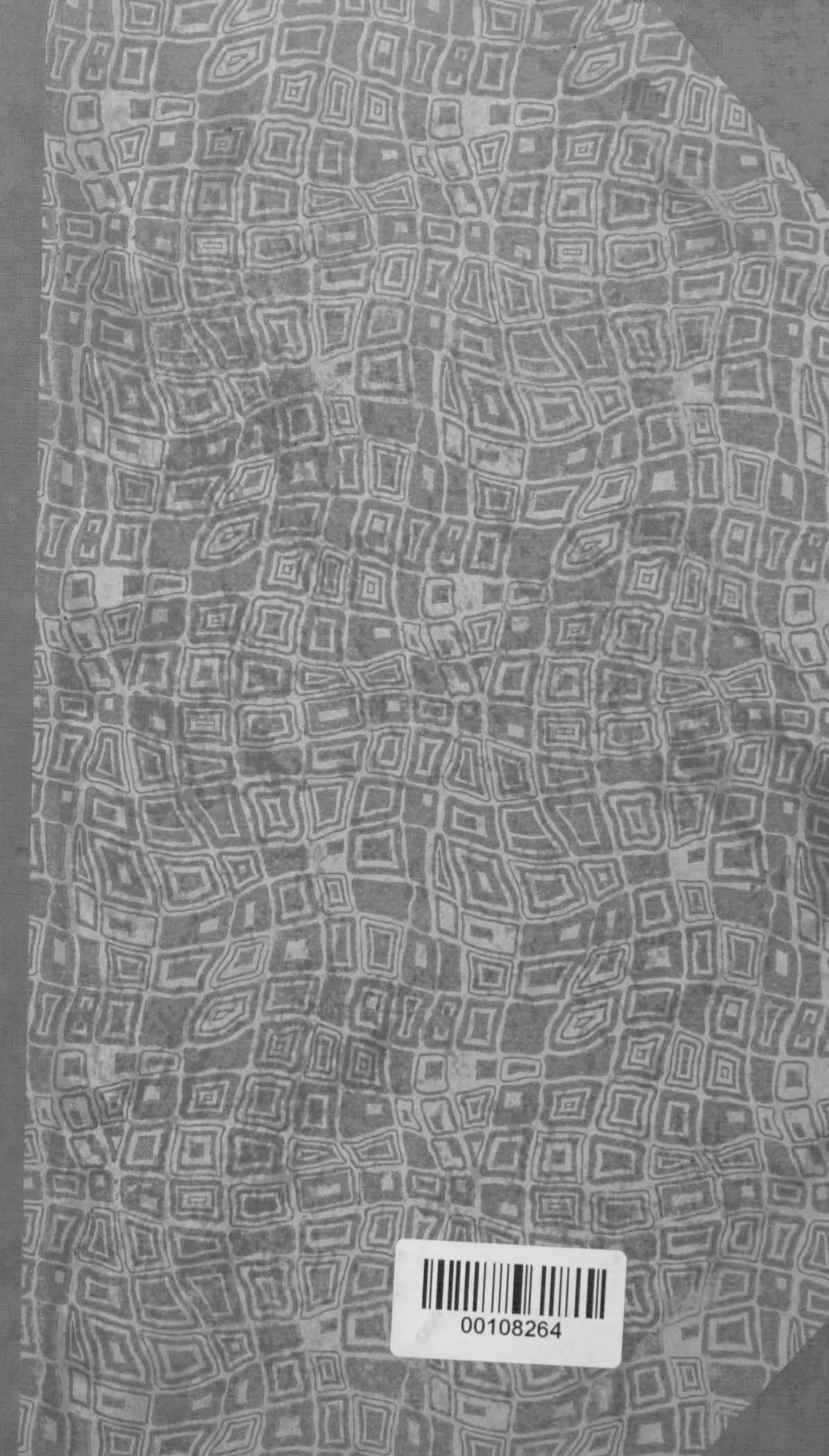
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THE
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REPORT

FROM THE

108264

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

WEST COAST OF AFRICA;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX, AND INDEX.

PART II.—APPENDIX AND INDEX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
5 *August* 1842.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—Copy of the INSTRUCTIONS addressed by Lord John Russell to Dr. Madden, Commissioner of Inquiry on the *Western Coast of Africa*, dated Downing-street, 26 November 1840 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 1
No. 2.—Copy of a Letter from Mr. Under Secretary Hope to Dr. Madden, dated Downing-street, 9 April 1842 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 7

GOLD COAST.

No. 3.—REPORT of Commissioner of Inquiry on the *Western Coast of Africa*—(the *Gold Coast* and its Dependencies):—31 July 1841 - - - - - - - - p. 16
No. 4.—PAPERS PRESENTED BY THE COLONIAL DEPARTMENT:—(*Gold Coast* and its Dependencies.)—Nos. 1 to 27, with enclosures.—See *Schedule*. - - - - - - 118
No. 5.—Copy of a Letter from the Committee of Merchants for superintending the Affairs of the *Gold Coast*, to Mr. Under Secretary Stephen, dated Watling-street, 16 April 1842; (with 27 Enclosures) - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 153
No. 6.—Act to enforce certain Regulations to be observed on importing and exporting Commodities into and out of British Possessions and Settlements on the *Gold Coast* - p. 174
No. 7.—Paper delivered in by J. G. Nicholls, Esq. on the subject of Emigration by the *Gold Coast* Natives, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 176

GAMBIA.

No. 8.—Report of Commissioner of Inquiry on the *Western Coast of Africa*, *Gambia* - - p. 177
No. 9.—Captain Hundley's Letter and Observations upon the Report of the Commissioner of Inquiry on the *Western Coast of Africa*, *Gambia* - - - - - - - p. 204
No. 10.—Letter from Mr. Under Secretary Hope to Captain Craigie, R.N., dated 16 April 1842; and Reply, dated 18 April 1842 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 230
No. 11.—Copy of a Despatch from T. L. Ingram, Esq. administering the Government of *Gambia*, to Lord Stanley; dated 27 November 1841 - - - - - - - p. 230
No. 12.—Copy of a Despatch from T. L. Ingram, Esq. administering the Government of *Gambia*, to Lord Stanley; dated 10 February 1842 - - - - - - - p. 232
No. 13.—Copy of a Despatch from T. L. Ingram, Esq. administering the Government of Her Majesty's Settlements in the *Gambia*, to Lord Stanley; dated 25 June 1842 - - - - - - p. 234
No. 14.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Stanley to T. L. Ingram, Esq. administering the Government of Her Majesty's Settlements in the *Gambia*; dated 25 June 1842 - - - - - - p. 234

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 15.—Report of Commissioner of Inquiry on the *Western Coast of Africa*, *Sierra Leone*; p. 243
No. 16.—Copy of a Letter from Mr. Under Secretary Hope to Colonel Doherty; dated 29 September 1841 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 359
No. 17.—Colonel Doherty's Observations upon the Report of the Commissioner of Inquiry on the *Western Coast of Africa*, *Sierra Leone* - - - - - - - - p. 359
No. 18.—Copy of a Despatch from Mr. Secretary Stanley to the Officer administering the Government of *Sierra Leone*, in reply to Colonel Findlay's Complaint relative to the Rev. Mr. Morgan's Neglect of Duty, in not visiting the Prisoners confined in the Gaol of Freetown - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 392
No. 19.—Circumstantial Report of Capt. C. G. A. Sohst, of the Hamburg Barque "The Echo," Mr. T. F. Ballaut, of Hamburgh, owner; seized at *Sierra Leone*, by the Vice-Admiralty Court - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 394
No. 20.—Copy of a Letter from Viscount Canning to Lord Sandon, transmitting copies and duplicates of Despatches from Her Majesty's Commissioners at *Sierra Leone*, respecting the Trial, Conviction, and Sentence of a Man for putting Slave Irons on board a Foreign Vessel, with a view to obtain a Conviction for Slave-dealing at *Sierra Leone*; p. 401

No. 21.—Report of the Commissioner of Inquiry on the *Western Coast of Africa*:—(Climate, and its influence on Health) - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 411
No. 22.—Correspondence relative to the Slave Trade at the *Gallinas*:—
(1.)—Copy of a Despatch from Governor Doherty to Lord John Russell; dated Government House, Sierra Leone, 7 December 1840 - - - - p. 449
(2.)—Extract of a Despatch from Governor Sir John Bremer to Lord John Russell; dated Government House, Freetown, Sierra Leone, 1 Jan. 1841, p. 460

No. 23.—*Papers delivered in by William Holmes, Esq. as Agent for British Guiana*:—viz.
(1.)—Copy of a Minute addressed to the Members of the Court of Policy by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, on the 26th February 1836 - p. 462
(2.)—Stipendiary Magistrate's Half-yearly Report, ending 30th June 1841, taken from Blue Book published by Parliament, 1842, p. 64 - - p. 463
(3.)—Extract from Governor Light's Despatch, dated 21st September 1841, taken from Parliamentary Blue Book, 1842, p. 85 - - - - p. 463
(4.)—Immigration Committee's Report, taken from Parliamentary Blue Book, 1842, p. 120 - - - - - - - - p. 464
(5.)—Extract from a Letter of Messrs. George Anderson & Co. dated Demerara, 30th April 1842 - - - - - - - - p. 465
No. 24.—Statement delivered in by W. Burge, Esq. Agent for *Jamaica* - - - p. 465
No. 25.—Matters to be considered in amending the Consolidated Slave Trade Act, 5 Geo. 4, and the 6 Will. 4, with respect to aiding and abetting the Slave Trade, and the holding of Slaves or Pawns in the British Settlements on the *Western Coast of Africa*:—(*Delivered in by Dr. Madden, and referred to in Answer to Question* 9052) - p. 471
No. 26.—*Papers delivered in by C. Mauryat, Esq.*:—viz.
(1.)—Extract from Parliamentary Papers relating to the Slave Trade, 2 July 1818, fol. 2; being an Extract from a Letter from Sir James Yeo - p. 473
(2.)—Extract from Resolutions contained in the Report from a Select Committee on Sierra Leone in 1830 - - - - - - - - p. 475
(3.)—Extract of a Letter from J. Jeremie, Esq. to T. F. Buxton - - p. 477
(4.)—Memoranda respecting the Measures adopted by the Colony of *Trinidad* for promoting and encouraging Immigration; the Advantages which Immigrants would enjoy in that Colony, and Suggestions with regard to the Mode of conducting Emigration from Africa to our West India Colonies; p. 478
No. 27.—Emigration from *Africa* to the *West Indies*, supposing it carried on by Her Majesty's Government:—(*Delivered in by Alexander Laird, Esq.*) - - - p. 483
No. 28.—Emigration from *Africa*, supposing it is carried on by Private Vessels:—(*Delivered in by Macgregor Laird, Esq.*) - - - - - - - p. 486
No. 29.—Queries submitted to Mr. Hesse, an African Trader at Hamburgh, on the subject of *Western Africa*, by the Chairman of the Select Committee on the West Coast of Africa; with his Answers - - - - - - - - p. 486
No. 30.—Extracts from the Rev. T. B. Freeman's Journal:—(*Delivered in by the Rev. John Beecham*) - - - - - - - - - - p. 489
No. 31.—Extract of a Letter from the Rev. T. B. Freeman, dated Kumasi, Ashanti, 1 January 1842, on the commencement of a Mission in Kumasi:—(*Delivered in by the Rev. John Beecham*) - - - - - - - - - - p. 491
No. 32.—Extract of a Letter from the Rev. T. B. Freeman, dated Cape Coast Mission House, 30 March 1842, stating the Establishment of a School at Fomfai:—(*Delivered in by the Rev. John Beecham*) - - - - - - - - - - p. 492
No. 33.—Return of the Dates of the Judicial and other Civil Offices falling vacant on the Gold Coast and the *Gambia*, from the Year 1800 to [illegible] filled up, and the Amount of Salary by Death; also, the Names, the Names of the Persons acting while the several attached to such Vacant, and the Amount of Salary [illegible] Persons received while so acting - - - - - - - - - - - p. 493
No. 34.—Statement showing the Number of Vessels brought into *Sierra Leone* with Slaves, between 1st Jan. and 31st Dec. 1835; also, showing the Number which Died prior to their disposal from the African Yard in Freetown, or within the first Three Months after their Emancipation:—(*Delivered in by W. Hamilton, Esq. and referred to in Answer to Question* 4576) - - - - - - - - - p. 495
No. 35.—Statement of Vessels fitted out for the Coast of Africa by W. H. Hutton & Sons, between the Years 1836 and 1842; stating the Time of the Ships' Return Home, Length of Absence, Ships' Names, Number of the Crew, Deaths through Accident, and Deaths through other Causes:—(*Delivered in by W. H. Hutton, Esq. and referred to in his Evidence, 2 June* 1842, *Question* 3089) - - - - - - - p. 495
No. 36.—Return of the Exports and Imports for the last Fifteen Years, between the *West Coast of Africa* and *England*, distinguishing from what Place in Africa the Exports were sent - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 496
No. 37.—Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Zulueta & Co. to Lord Viscount Sandon, dated London, 25 April 1842 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 510
No. 38.—Copy of a Letter from Colonel Findlay to M. Forster, Esq. dated Nairn, North Britain, 4 July 1842; (with Enclosures) - - - - - - - - p. 511
No. 39.—Letter from the Hon. Capt. Denman, R. N. to the Right hon. the Chairman of the Committee; dated Portland-place, 19 July 1842 - - - - - - - p. 515
No. 40.—Copy of a Letter from W. M. Hutton, Esq. to Lord Viscount Sandon; dated Watling-street, 27 July 1842 - - - - - - - - - p. 516
No. 41.—Letter from F. Swanzy, Esq. to Lord Viscount Sandon, M.P. - - - p. 516
No. 42.—Letter from Lord Aberdeen to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated Foreign Office, 20 May 1842 - - - - - - - - - p. 516
No. 43.—Extract of a Despatch from Earl Bathurst to Governor Sir Charles M'Carthy, dated Downing-street, 19 September 1821 - - - - - - - - p. 517
No. 44.—Extract of a Report from Governor Sir Charles M'Carthy to Earl Bathurst, dated Cape Coast Castle, 16 May 1822 - - - - - - - - p. 517

APPENDIX.

— Appendix, No. 1. —

COPY of the INSTRUCTIONS addressed by Lord *John Russell* to Dr. *Madden*, Commissioner of Inquiry on the Western Coast of *Africa*.

Appendix, No. 1.

Instructions to Commissioner of Inquiry.

Downing-street, 26 November 1840.

's Government having selected you for the purpose of instituting inquiries ers relating to the establishments of this Country on the Western Coast ed to explain to you the special objects to which your attention is to be directed.

t your inquiries should be opened on the Gold Coast.

that quarter, of which I enclose a return, were formerly vested in the until, in the year 1821, the Legislature, by the Act of the 1st & ght proper to vest them in the Crown.

No. 1.

that period did not appear to recognize it as expedient or necessary ossession of all those establishments. On the one hand, the dila- ss state of most of the forts would have required a large outlay for endently of the continued expense of maintaining them in an efficient ation; and on the other hand, it was supposed that every commercial advantage which ttlements in that quarter were capable of affording could be secured by retaining the st respectable of the forts only.

The Governor of Sierra Leone, the late Sir Charles M'Carthy, to whom the duty was rusted of effecting the transfer of those establishments to the Crown, recommended that four should be retained; viz., Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Annamaboe, and Dixcove; and in the year 1823 the Legislature granted a sum of 17,800*l.* for the support of the Civil Establishments of Government which it was deemed expedient to institute there, independently of a separate provision for the Military Establishment.

The disastrous war in which Sir Charles M'Carthy unadvisedly engaged with the Ashantees was followed by a long series of hostilities, in which several of the native tribes sided with, and others against, the British authorities, until, in the year 1827, the Government resolved on withdrawing all the public establishments from the coast, and of giving up the forts to the merchants, to be held by them as factories. This determination appears to have been chiefly grounded on the consideration that the amount of trade carried on through the medium of those stations was not of sufficient importance, in a national point of view, to justify the maintenance of the forts as colonial settlements endowed with institutions of Government, and protected by a regular military force.

It was finally arranged that the forts should be delivered over to the merchants, on the conditions of which I subjoin an outline:—

1. That the two principal forts of Cape Coast Castle and Accra should remain dependencies of Sierra Leone.

2. That British law should continue in force there.

3. That the affairs of the forts should be chiefly managed by a Committee of Merchants of London, to be appointed by the Government.

4. That five of the merchants residing in the forts should form themselves into a Council of Magistrates, for the purpose of regulating the internal affairs of the forts, and of exercising all such powers as might legally be conferred upon them, with a view to the preservation of the peace, the protection of the forts against assault or rebellion, and the repression of the slave trade within their limits and influence; provided, however,

Appendix, No. 1.

Instructions to Commissioner of Inquiry.

however, that the magistrates should not exercise authority or jurisdiction over the districts and natives under the immediate influence or protection of the forts, but solely in the forts, roadsteads or harbours thereunto adjoining, as well as over the persons residing therein.

5. That from the 1st of July 1828, a sum of 4,000*l.* per annum should be placed at the disposal of the London Committee, for maintaining the buildings in repair, and providing a sufficient garrison.

6. That the harbours of the Cape Coast Castle and Accra should be open to all vessels without payment of any duty whatever.

7. That the grant to be made for the purposes before-mentioned should be duly accounted for, and that returns of the trade should be delivered annually to the Government.

8. That the grant should be fixed annually, after examination of the reports from the Coast relating to the state and value of the trade.

9. That no rules, regulations or appointments made by the London Committee shou[l]d be valid, until approved by the Government.

As a further measure of precaution, it was prescribed as a standing order [to the] Naval Officer on the Western Coast of Africa, to inspect the forts annually, a[nd] condition to the Government.

Under the system of management which has thus prevailed since the y[ear] which no material alteration has taken place beyond a reduction of the Par[liamentary] for the maintenance of the forts,—from 4,000*l.* to 3,500*l.* during the yea[rs] and 9, but increased for the present year to its former amount,—the [revenue] to have increased, and peace has prevailed with the Ashantees, and [with] native tribes.

I enclose a copy of the present establishments of the forts, and a [report of] the naval officer's last inspection.

No. 2.

No. 3. In Admiralty, 23d April 1840.

No. 4. 27th January.

But you will perceive by the accompanying report from Mr. Maclean, [the] Council of Magistrates at Cape Coast Castle, that facilities are admitted [to be] afforded to slave traders resorting to these factories, by magistrates and members of the Council.

To that subject you will direct your particular attention. You will ascertain whether there are any means of procuring evidence to convict the parties who may have been engaged in such illegal proceedings, and whether there is, in point of fact, any difficulty in distinguishing the slave traders who ask for supplies of goods and provisions, from traders employed in lawful commerce.

You will not, however, confine your inquiries to those points; you will have to consider whether the present constitution of government in those establishments is one which has a tendency to favour connivance with the slave trade, and to withdraw the persons exercising authority there from the superintendence and control of Her Majesty's Government.

Having terminated your inquiries at the Gold Coast, you will then proceed to Sierra Leone and the settlements in the river Gambia, with a view to ascertain by your own personal observation their various advantages and disadvantages; you will consider the returns of mortality of these several places, and endeavour to determine whether it is to be attributed to the general nature of the coast, the peculiar situation of the settlements, or the want of care in respect to sewerage, ventilation, or medical precaution. It will be desirable, also, that you should collect information with respect to other positions where land might be acquired from the natives, and their relative advantages in regard to trade, security, and health.

Besides these questions, you will make inquiry as to the prospects of emigration from Sierra Leone to the British West Indian Colonies; you will ascertain whether there is any considerable class of persons disposed to emigrate to those Colonies. Supposing that to be the case, you will report as to the general intelligence of those persons, and their comprehension of the undertaking in which they are about to engage; you will ascertain whether they are persons able to contract for themselves, or whether they are in the hands of others, who either by force or fraud endeavour to make a traffic of their persons. In making these inquiries, you will understand that Her Majesty's Government, far from discouraging, would see great advantages in a free intercourse with one of our settlements on the coast of Africa and the West Indian Colonies.

It

It appears to Her Majesty's Government that, on the one hand, men of African birth who have been trained in civilization and instructed in Christianity, in Jamaica or Barbadoes, would be the best teachers of the Negro race in Africa itself; and that, on the other hand, the miserable subjects of an African chief might acquire in Jamaica, Trinidad, or Guiana, competent means, the knowledge of true religion, and the arts of social life. But such intercourse would be altogether fallacious if the natives of Africa were induced by indirect compulsion or false representations to cross the sea as labourers in our Colonies. It is obvious that such an emigration, wearing many of the features of the slave trade, would be unjust to the people thus removed, and would afford but too plausible a pretext to foreign powers, who would endeavour to confound emigration thus carried on with real slave trade.

I consider that these inquiries will occupy your time and attention for nearly a year.

I am, &c.

Dr. Madden. *J. Russell.*

Enclosure, No. 1, in Dr. *Madden*'s Instructions.

List of the Forts formerly occupied by the African Committee.

Appolonia - - - Fort nearly dismantled; trade in gold considerable; the landing dangerous.

Dixcove - - - - In tolerable condition; trade very good in gold, ivory and palm oil; occupied by a resident merchant; a cove or bay, capable of admitting vessels of 40 tons to be hove down; timber abundant.

Succondee - - - Of importance as a trading place in gold, &c.; the blockhouse was destroyed by the French.

Commendah - - - A place of trade, being in the Warsaw gold district; large canoes were formerly supplied to vessels engaged in the slave trade.

Cape Coast Castle - Head-quarters; has a considerable trade in gold, palm oil, &c.

Annamaboe - - - A regular fortification; considerable trade in gold, palm oil and corn; occupied by a resident merchant.

Cormantyne - - - At this place the English built their first fort; now in ruins.

Tantumquerry - - A large town, with great capabilities for trade in gold, &c.; the fort in ruins.

Winnebah - - - This fort was destroyed by directions of his Majesty's Government, the natives having murdered the governor; corn abundant, and canoes brought down from the interior.

James Fort, Accra - In charge of a commandant; trade considerable; the interior open and fertile; Her Majesty's ships are here supplied with fresh provisions, &c. &c.

Pram Pram - - - A place of trade in palm oil and corn; no fort.

Whydah - - - - Abandoned some years ago by the late African Company.

Enclosure, No. 2, in Dr. *Madden*'s Instructions.

Establishment at *Cape Coast Castle*, on the 31st March 1840.

President of the Council.
Captain of the Guard.
Surgeon.
Secretary.
Consul at Coomassie.

Troops.

One serjeant-major; one colour-serjeant; six serjeants; drum-major; fife-major; four corporals; two drummers; two fifers; bugler; serjeant-gunner, and 100 privates; 50 militia and non-commissioned officers.

Appendix, No. 1.

Instructions to Commissioner of Inquiry.

Cabboceers, &c.

Five cabboceers for the five divisions of the town at Cape Coast; six pynims or elders of the town; five police divisions; two linguists; two native doctors, and one printer.

Artificers, Labourers, &c.

One overseer; one armourer; one cooper; one turner; two blacksmiths; eight carpenters; one ditto apprentice; eight masons; 16 labourers, and prison labourers occasionally; one hospital boy; one secretary's office boy; one surgery boy; one bom boy; five bell boys; two constables and one gaoler.

Schools.

One schoolmaster and five teachers employed in instructing 165 boys.

Canoes, Canoemen, Messengers, Hammockmen,

Constantly employed on the coast and in the interior; no specific number can be ascertained; the canoemen are always employed in watering Her Majesty's ships.

James Fort, Accra.

One commandant; one serjeant; one corporal; one bugler; 17 privates and 20 militia, and a schoolmaster; one carpenter; two masons; one blacksmith; 10 labourers, canoemen and messengers; two cabboceers, and two linguists.

Annamaboe Factory and School Establishment,

With a small detachment of troops from Cape Coast Castle constantly on duty.

Dix Cove.

A factory and school establishment.

Enclosure, No. 3, in Dr. *Madden*'s Instructions.

(Extract.)

Her Majesty's Sloop, Wolverine,
Sir, At Sea, off Elmina, 29 October 1839.

In obedience to your standing general memorandum of the 30th January 1839, I have the honour to inform you, that on the 23d instant I inspected the fort, &c. at Accra; and on the 25th instant, the forts, &c. at Cape Coast Castle, the results of which are the following reports placed against the questions or points required to be ascertained in Mr. Hay's letter of the 9th June 1831, annexed to your general memorandum.

No. 3.—What may be the extent and value of the trade which is carried on between this country and the forts?

Report for Accra.

The Total Annual Imports amount in currency to 27,572 *l.*, viz.

British manufactures - - -	£. 11,126
Colonial - - - - -	1,566
Foreign - - - - - -	14,900

The Annual Exports of gold dust, palm oil, ivory, Indian corn, and Malagetta pepper, amount to 56,130 *l.*, which were exported, as follows:—

In British vessels - - - - -	14
Foreign - - - - - - -	15

Report for Cape Coast Castle.

The Imports ascertained at this place are for the whole of the forts, and are stated to amount in currency from 190,000 *l.* to 200,000 *l.*

The Exports exceed the whole 200,000 *l.*, the great portion of which, as regards value, consists of gold dust, ivory and palm oil; cotton and coffee have lately been cultivated and exported by Mr. Swanzy; but it is stated by Mr. Maclean that his means of ascertaining the exact amounts are necessarily imperfect, from the nature of the articles.

Report

No. 4.—Whether any slave trading is carried on upon the Gold Coast, and especially in the vicinity of the forts.

REPORT FROM ACCRA.

Mr. Hanson, the Commandant, states that it cannot be ascertained, but it is suspected that the kings, princes and chiefs get rid of their bad subjects by selling of them to the Dutch for recruits, to be exported to Batavia, and also to persons engaged in the slave trade. Ancrah, the Dutch king or cabboceer, and residing in Dutch Accra, is a noted slave dealer, and has frequently lately sold slaves to the Portuguese and others, which he generally marches down along shore to the Volta, Quetta, Oway and Owee; he not long since sold in his own house, in the presence of a Frenchman, 16 slaves, to a man of the name of Fernandez (called young Fernandez), which 16 slaves he took away in his vessel, a schooner; on being spoken to by the Frenchman of the great risk he ran of being captured by the British cruisers, he said he was not afraid, because he towed a canoe astern and kept close in shore, and when chased, he put the slaves in the canoe and sent them on shore, preferring to run the risk of losing them, should they escape from the crew of the canoe.

REPORT FOR CAPE COAST.

Mr. Maclean states that no slaves have been exported betwixt Cape Apollonia and the Volta since 1829 and 1830.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Tucker*,
Commander and Senior Officer.

Rear Admiral
The Honourable George Elliot, C. B.
Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure, No. 4, in Dr. *Madden*'s Instructions.

My Lord, Cape Coast Castle, 27 January 1840.

Dated August 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a communication addressed to me by your Lordship's predecessor the Marquis of Normanby, calling my attention to the fact, that it appeared from a report of certain proceedings recently taken before the British and Spanish Court of Mixed Commission at Sierra Leone, against a Spanish slave vessel named the "Dous Amigos," that the vessel in question had called at this settlement, and been here supplied by at least one merchant with a quantity of goods, and instructing me to adopt such measures as would prevent similar breaches of the law in future.

Copies of A letter from the Foreign Office, to J. Stephen, Esq. dated 25 Sept. 1839. A letter from the Lords of the Treasury to the Honble W. F. Strangways, dated 16 Sept. 1839. Extract of a Report from Mr. Rothery, dated 9 Sept. 1839. Act 5 Geo. 4, cap. 113.

I have also had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatches, under dates of the 3d and 24th of October last, with their respective enclosures, wherein you direct that steps be taken for the prosecution of Mr. (the person who had supplied the "Dous Amigos" with articles of merchandize; and with reference to a letter which I had previously addressed to the Gold Coast Committee, on the general subject of slave vessels being allowed to trade at these settlements, your Lordship enforces and explains the Marquis of Normanby's previous instructions.

Upon receiving the Marquis of Normanby's despatch (the receipt of which I have not had any earlier opportunity of acknowledging), I lost no time in laying it before the council of magistrates. I have now the honour to enclose a copy of certain resolutions thereupon passed by them, from which your Lordship will perceive that, while anxiously disclaiming having ever encouraged or connived at trafficking with known slave dealers, they have, in furtherance of the views of Her Majesty's Government, requested me to adopt such measures as will tend most effectually to prevent persons engaged in the slave trade being in future supplied with stores or merchandize at any port in this colony. I have accordingly issued a proclamation, warning all persons against trafficking with notorious or even suspected slave traders, and making known to them the severe penalties which they will incur should they be discovered doing so. I shall also in future cause all suspicious vessels to be most strictly searched, and, if necessary, detained.

Upon those parts of your Lordship's despatches which direct the prosecution of Mr. I have also taken the advice of the council; and they are unanimously of opinion that I am not in possession of any legal grounds whereon to take even the initiatory steps towards such a prosecution. I should be able, certainly, to establish the fact of Mr. having sold certain articles of merchandize to the master or supercargo of a vessel named the "Dous Amigos," but nothing beyond that fact. Mr. would naturally reply that such a person had certainly entered his warehouse and purchased those articles, payable on delivery, but that he neither knew, nor was bound to know, that the man was a dealer in slaves; and it would be quite impossible for me to prove a guilty knowledge against Mr. or even to adduce legal proof that the vessel to which the purchaser of the goods belonged was in effect intended, or fitted out for the slave trade.

Appendix, No. 1.

Instructions to Commissioner of Inquiry.

Under these circumstances, I have not deemed it advisable to institute any legal proceedings against Mr. until, after having put your Lordship in possession of the actual state of the case, I shall receive your further instructions to that effect. Meanwhile, Mr. being well known, and possessed of large property here, can always be found to answer any charges that may be preferred against him.

But, in point of fact, if Mr. has exposed himself to legal punishment by his conduct in the instance referred to, I know of no merchant in the whole colony, including, of course, the Members of Council themselves, who has not in like manner, and in many instances, rendered himself liable to similar criminal proceedings being taken against him. Nor is it pretended to be denied that, in a general sense, all these merchants knew or suspected that such vessels as the "Dous Amigos" were connected, directly or indirectly, with the slave trade; at least I have never seen a Spanish, Portuguese or Brazilian vessel on this coast (and I have seen hundreds) that was *not* so engaged. But they (the merchants) have always considered themselves fully justified, *as* merchants, in selling their merchandize to any person who might come to their warehouses prepared to pay them money, or other equivalent, for their goods; nor have I ever imagined for a moment that I could legally interfere with such traffic. But, wherever I thought that I could legitimately interfere, I have always done so. I have uniformly interdicted canoes or canoemen being supplied to suspected vessels, and these are essentially necessary to the prosecution of their illicit traffic throughout a great part of the Leeward slave coast. I have, also, by every other means fairly in my power, discouraged and inconvenienced them.

I have issued orders to the commandants of the several forts strictly to enforce my proclamation, and minutely to examine suspicious vessels anchoring in their roadsteads; and I have no hesitation in saying, that I think the measures which I have taken in consequence of your Lordship's communications will have the effect of entirely preventing slave traders from being supplied with stores or merchandize from any part of this colony in future.

I have the honour to be, &c.

George Maclean,
President of the Council of Government.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M. P.
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c. &c. &c.

CAPE COAST CASTLE.

AT a Meeting of Council, held on the 12th of November 1839;

Present:

George Maclean, Esquire, President;

James Swanzy, Esquire, } Members;
Thomas Hutton, Esquire, }

The President laid before the Council a despatch which he had received from the Marquis of Normanby, Colonial Secretary, stating that it appeared, from a report of the proceedings taken before the courts of mixed commission at Sierra Leone, that a vessel, named the "Dous Amigos," recently condemned as having been engaged in the slave trade, had been supplied by a merchant of Cape Coast with a quantity of guns and powder. Lord Normanby, in calling his (the president's) attention to this fact, reminds him that trafficking with persons engaged in the slave trade is contrary to the municipal laws of Great Britain, and directs that it be strictly prohibited in future.

The council, having taken into consideration the above-mentioned despatch, came to the following resolutions:—

1st. That the authorities on the Gold Coast having never been, until the present time, instructed or authorised to interfere with vessels which they might suspect of being engaged in the slave trade, have never felt themselves warranted in doing so, while such vessels, on visiting any of the various ports under their control, have strictly complied with the port regulations, and confined themselves to legitimate traffic.

2d. That the regulations of the British ports on the Gold Coast require all vessels anchoring therein to deliver in their certificates of registry, and to furnish a full and faithful account of their cargoes to the local authorities, before being permitted to open trade, or to ship or land merchandize.

3d. That in the case of the vessel, "Dous Amigos," mentioned in the Secretary of State's despatch, it appears, on a reference to the shipping list kept in the Secretary's office, that the above regulations were strictly complied with, before that vessel was permitted to have any commercial communication with the colony.

4th. That although the authorities might have suspected, or even known, from extrinsic information, that the "Dous Amigos" was destined for the Leeward slave trade, yet, after she had complied with the port regulations, they (the authorities) could not have conceived themselves warranted in preventing her from engaging in legitimate trade, without specific grounds upon which to justify so strong a step; and that the same observations apply to many other vessels which have traded at the British Gold Coast settlements, under circumstances precisely similar to those under which the "Dous Amigos" did so.

5th. That

Appendix, No. 1.

Instructions to Commissioner of Inquiry.

5th. That ever since the government of these settlements was placed upon its present footing, the authorities have shown themselves most anxious to suppress and discourage the slave trade by every means which they conceived they could legitimately use, which is proved by the fact, that during the last ten years the exportation of slaves has been effectually stopped along the whole line of coast subject to their control; whereas during the ten years immediately preceding, the slave trade was notoriously carried on to a considerable extent at various places subject to the direct control of the then authorities.

6th. That in order to give effect to the instructions conveyed in the Secretary of State's despatch upon this subject, the President be requested to take such steps as will, in future, prevent vessels which he may have just reason to suspect being about to embark in the slave trade, carrying on any description of traffic at any of the Gold Coast British Settlements; and that he be further requested to prepare, print and circulate a proclamation, warning all persons against holding any communication with interdicted vessels.

Extracted from the "Minutes of Council."

Cape Coast Castle,
12 November 1839.

Joseph Smith,
Acting Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

George Maclean.

WHEREAS by the municipal laws of Great Britain, and more particularly by the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty George the Fourth (5 Geo. 4, c. 113), all British subjects are prohibited, in the most express and comprehensive terms, and under most severe penalties, from aiding, abetting or trafficking with, directly or indirectly, all or any persons or vessels engaged or about to be engaged in the slave trade, or fitted out with that view or purpose:

And whereas it appears from the reports of the proceedings taken before the Courts of Mixed Commission at Sierra Leone, as well as from other official and authentic representations made to Her Majesty's Government, that vessels notoriously fitted out for the purpose of being employed in the slave trade, and commanded by persons notoriously connected with that illicit traffic, have been in the habit of visiting various ports in this Colony, for the purpose of procuring articles of merchandize, the better to enable them to prosecute their illegal and detestable traffic in slaves:—I, therefore, having been instructed to that effect by Her Majesty's Government, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government of this Colony, do hereby most strictly caution all Her Majesty's subjects in this Colony against directly or indirectly aiding, abetting, or trafficking with, notorious slave-dealers, or their vessels, or persons or vessels whom there are just and reasonable grounds to believe to be connected with the illicit traffic in slaves: and all magistrates, commandants, and other officers are hereby strictly enjoined to prohibit all communication with slave vessels, or vessels evidently fitted up for that traffic, in their respective ports or roadsteads, and to seize and detain such vessels, their officers, and crews, reporting the same to me.

Given under my hand and seal of the Colony at Cape Coast Castle, this 15th day of December 1839.

By order of the President,
(signed) *J. Smith*, Acting Secretary.

— Appendix, No. 2. —

Appendix, No. 2.

Mr. Under Secretary Hope to Dr. Madden.

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. Under-Secretary *Hope* to Dr. *Madden*.

Sir, Downing-street, 9 April 1842.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acquaint you, that your Reports on the state of the British Settlements on the Western Coast of Africa were, by his lordship, referred to the law officers of the Crown, with reference to the question whether they afforded sufficient ground to conclude that the Acts for the abolition of the slave trade had been violated at those settlements by any of Her Majesty's subjects. From the answer to that reference it appeared, that there was not sufficient ground to justify such a conclusion. It results, therefore, that the abuses which you have represented cannot be corrected or prevented by the existing law. Lord Stanley thinks it necessary that you should be apprised of this fact, because his Lordship anticipates that you will be called as a witness before the Committee of the House of Commons which has been appointed to inquire into the state of the settlements in question; and thinks it desirable that, with a view to your examination before that Committee, your attention should be directed to the question, whether any amendment of the law be necessary, and to the manner in which that amendment, if necessary, could be most conveniently and effectually made.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. W. Hope.*

Dr. Madden.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report.

— Appendix, No. 3. —

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INQUIRY ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

THE GOLD COAST AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

CONTENTS.

REPORT.

	Page
Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast	9
Cape Coast	11
Anamaboe	16
Accra	17
Dixcove	18
Elmina	20
Suggested Alterations in the System of Government	20
Case of the "Dos Amigos"	23
Case of the "Robert Heddell"	25
Slavery on the Gold Coast	29
Palm Oil Trade	33
Expenditure at Cape Coast Castle and its Dependencies	36

APPENDIX (A.)

No.		Page
1.	List of Prisoners in Cape Coast Castle	37
2.	Fines imposed on Natives, ditto	40
3.	Officers' Salaries, ditto	40
4.	Coffee Plantation near ditto	41
5.	Distances of Places in the vicinity of ditto	41
6.	Merchant Vessels arrived at ditto	42
7.	Exports for 10 Years, up to 1841, from ditto	43
8.	Imports - ditto - - into ditto	43
9.	Description of Goods Imported into ditto	43
10.	Letter from Merchants of ditto	43
11.	Revenue and Resources of ditto	45
12.	Letter from Captain Maclean	45
13.	Ditto from Mr. Topp, Commandant at Accra	46
14.	Estimate of Cost and Maintenance of Colonial Schooner	47
15.	Proclamation prohibiting Slave Trade	47
16.	Vessels engaged in Slave Trade touching at Cape Coast	48
17.	Sir John Jeremie's Letter to Dr. Madden on Slavery on Gold Coast	48
18.	Protest of Magistrates of Cape Coast Castle against Abolition of Slavery	49
19.	Reply to it of Acting Governor of Sierra Leone	50
20.	Letter from Persons calling themselves Pawns of Captain Maclean	50
21.	Letter from Captain Maclean, with Answers to Queries respecting Slaves and Pawns	51
22.	List of Bonny Trade British Vessels, Tonnage, &c.	54
23.	Exports from Liverpool to Africa, 1839–40	54
24.	Invoice of Goods and Stores for Three Years for Cape Coast Castle	55
25.	Expenditure for Government of Cape Coast Castle for Three Years	59
26.	Grants for ditto	60
27.	Letters of Complaint from Soldiers at Cape Coast Castle	60
28.	Letter from Mr. Brace's Prisoner, whose Wife and Child were held as Pawns	61
29.	Letters from various Prisoners and others at Cape Coast Castle	61
30.	An Act for levying an Assessment for maintaining a Militia, and for Collecting certain Light Dues	64
31.	Proclamation of Sir John Jeremie	65
32.	Letter from J. Bannerman, Esq. on Slave-Trade Factories on the Gold Coast	66
33.	On the Slave-Trading Factories in the Vicinity of Lagos, Popoe, &c.	66
34.	On the Slave Trade in the Bight of Biafra	67

APPENDIX (B.)

		Page
1.	Queries addressed to President of Council, Cape Coast, on State of Forts, Administration of Laws, &c.	68
2.	Ditto, Commandant of Anamaboe, ditto	71
3.	Ditto - ditto - of Dixcove - ditto	73
4.	Ditto - ditto - of Accra - ditto	75
5.	Ditto, President of Council, on Merchandize for African Markets, &c.	76
6.	Ditto, Commandant of Accra, ditto	78
7.	Ditto - ditto - of Anamaboe, ditto	79
8.	Ditto, President of Council, on Slave Trade	81
9.	Ditto, Commandant of Anamaboe, ditto	83
10.	Ditto - ditto - of Accra - ditto	85
11.	Ditto, President of Council, on Schools, Missions, &c.	87
12.	Queries addressed to Mr. Bartells, of Elmina, on Schools, Missions, &c.	90
13.	Ditto, Rev. J. B. Freeman, ditto	92
14.	Ditto, Rev. L. Hesk - ditto	94
15.	Ditto, President of Council, on Climate, Soil, &c.	96
15a.	Ditto, Dr. Cobbold - - ditto	99
16.	Ditto, Mr. Wilson - - ditto	101
17.	Ditto, Commandant of Accra - ditto	104
18.	Ditto - ditto - of Anamaboe, ditto	106
19.	Ditto, E. H. Bartells, of Elmina - ditto	108
20.	Ditto, Assistant Surgeon Charltan, ditto	111
21.	Ditto, Assistant Surgeon Bernard, ditto	113
22.	Ditto, Captain Brown, on Bonny Trade	115

Appendix, No. 3.

Commissioner's Report.

REPORT of Her Majesty's Commissioner of Inquiry on the STATE of the BRITISH SETTLEMENTS on the *Gold Coast*, at *Sierra Leone*, and the *Gambia*, with some Observations on the Foreign Slave-Trading Factories along the Western Coast of *Africa*, in the Year 1841.

page 1 of Report as originally printed.

PURSUANT to the instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following matters were duly examined into, and the result of the best consideration that could be given to these subjects will be found in the following order:—

1st. The state and condition of our forts and settlements on the Western Coast of Africa, their trade, population, resources, and government.

2d. The facilities afforded in these settlements to the foreign slave traders resorting to them, by affording supplies in goods or stores that are essential to the trade.

3d. The prospects and practicability of emigration from Sierra Leone to our West India Colonies.

4th. The climate, salubrity, and nature of the locality of our settlements on the Western Coast of Africa: and in addition to these subjects, I have to add the consideration of two very important ones, not specified in my instructions, but which, in their execution, became part and parcel of them, and which I conceived I would not have done my duty had I left unnoticed, or taken no steps to remove the evils connected with them; these subjects are:—

1. The existence of slavery in our settlements on the Gold Coast.

2. The co-operation of British commerce with slave-trade interests, at the factories of notorious slave dealers on the Western Coast of Africa.

The several forts on the Gold Coast, previous to 1821, were vested in the late African Company, when, at that period, they were transferred to the Crown. It was not then thought necessary to keep and maintain all these forts and establishments, and at the recommendation of Sir Charles M'Carthy, then Governor of Sierra Leone, by whom this transfer was carried into effect, four of these forts only were retained, namely, Cape Coast Castle, Anamaboe, Dixcove, and Accra. From the year 1750 to 1807, namely, for 57 years, the Parliamentary grant for this service averaged 13,431 *l.* per annum, and from 1807 it was augmented to 23,000 *l.* per annum.

In 1823 the Legislature granted 17,800 *l.* for the civil government of those places, exclusive of a provision for the military establishment. In 1824 the Ashantee war involved the Government in great expenses. So early as 1808 the King of Ashantee had sent an army of 15,000 men against the Fantees, on the Gold Coast, and laid waste their country close to our establishment at Anamaboe. They defeated an army of 9,000 men, and then attacked the British fort, defended only by 12 men, who successfully repulsed the whole army of barbarians. In 1811 and 1816 they made new incursions into this country. The king, on his return to his country, sacrificed 3,000 human victims on the grave of his mother; and at his own death the sacrifice was continued weekly for three months, on each occasion 200 slaves having been killed. Dupuis, in 1820, during his mission to Comassie, saw the people stained with blood, and the palace itself reeking with gore, his majesty having just been employed in sacrificing 70 of his victims. Our agents now entered into a treaty with him, by which they acknowledged his claim to sovereignty on the Gold Coast, and nothing was stipulated for, but our own jurisdiction within our forts and their immediate vicinity. This treaty was not ratified by the government at Cape Coast, Mr. Dupuis having gone, it was thought, too far in acknowledging the supremacy of the Ashantee marauder over the Fantee country. The heavy tribute imposed on the conquered people having been refused payment of in the year 1824, the King of Ashantee again invaded the Fantee country, with an army of 15,000 men, a force which Sir Charles M'Carthy ventured to attack with about 1,000 British soldiers and a large multitude of Fantees, amongst whom there was neither order, discipline, nor courage. The battle ensued, in which Sir Charles M'Carthy was unfortunately defeated and killed. The defeat, it is well to bear in mind, was occasioned, not by the insufficiency of the European force, small as it was, but by the negligence of the ordnance storekeeper in taking the ammunition out of store, and, instead of sending the number of kegs of powder that were required, sending by mistake a corresponding number of casks of vermicelli, which happened to be deposited in the magazine.

page 2 orig.

The Ashantees, after their victory, besieged Cape Coast Castle, and pressed it very closely for some months; but at length retired from the walls, and were not again seen in the Fantee country, until the refusal of the Fantees to pay tribute again brought down an army of Ashantees in 1826. This army was encountered by a British force near Accra, where the Ashantees were signally defeated, chiefly by the terror which the use of Congreve rockets spread among their hordes. Peace was then made with the King of Ashantee; two hostages were given by him, namely, his son and his nephew, and a sum of 600 ounces of gold was lodged in the hands of the British authorities as a guarantee for his faithful observance of the treaty.

In 1827, the greatness of the expense occasioned by the late war, the disasters attending the proceedings of Sir Charles M'Carthy, and the decline of commerce on the coast,

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report.

induced the Government to withdraw all the public establishments from the coast, and to give up the government of them to a company of African merchants on the following terms:—

1st. That Cape Coast and Accra should continue dependencies of Sierra Leone.

2d. That British law should continue in force there.

3d. That the affairs of the forts should be managed by a committee of merchants in London appointed by the Government.

4th. That five of the merchants residing in the forts should form a council of magistrates for the regulation of the internal affairs of the forts, and exercising all such powers as might legally be conferred upon them for the preservation of the peace, the protection of the forts, and the repression of the slave trade within their limits and influence; provided, however, that the magistrates should not exercise authority or jurisdiction over the districts and natives under the immediate influence or protection of the forts, but solely in the forts, roadsteads, and harbours thereunto adjoining, as well as over the persons residing therein.

5th. That 4,000 *l* a year should be granted to the London committee for the maintenance and reparation of the buildings, and the providing a sufficient garrison for the forts.

6th. That the harbours of Cape Coast and Accra should be open to all vessels without payment of any duty whatever.

7th. That the sum thus granted should be duly accounted for, and returns of the trade should be annually presented to the Government.

8th. That the grant should be fixed annually after the examination of the accounts, and transmittal of the reports from the coast.

9th. That no rules, regulations, or appointments made by the London committee should be valid until approved of by the Government.

Since the present system of commercial government came into operation no material change has taken place, save a reduction of the grant from 4,000 *l.* to 3,500 *l.* during the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839. In 1840 it was again increased to its former amount.

The forts formerly occupied by the African committee were the following:—

Apollonia Fort, inconsiderable for its size and strength, to the eastward of Cape Apollonia, about 30 miles from Asinee. The fort is now dismantled and abandoned. The landing is extremely bad, but there is still some trade carried on in gold. The king of this country is the terror of all the neighbouring districts. Human beings are frequently sacrificed by him, and he is generally in open enmity with our authorities at Cape Coast.

Succondee was formerly resorted to for gold, but is at present little frequented. The block-house, which belonged to the English, was destroyed by the French.

Commenda lies about three leagues to the eastward of Elmina. It is situated in the Warsaw country, and was once a place of trade, and was frequented by the slave traders for the purchase of canoes.

page 3 orig.

Coromantyn was the first place where the English established their slave trade on the coast. The fort is now in ruins, about a league from Anamaboe. There is not on the coast a more dreary, and, to all appearance, a more desecrated land.

Tantumquerry is about six leagues to the eastward of Anamaboe. The ruins of the fort are still left, and there is very little trade, notwithstanding its being very favourably situated for it.

Winebah is about six leagues eastward of Tantumquerry. The fort was destroyed by the orders of Government in 1812, on account of the murder of Governor Meredyth by the natives. A path was formerly kept open to the gold country of Kibbes. Ships could water and obtain refreshments here; and the trade was considerable. The natives have dearly paid for their violence to Governor Meredyth, by the loss of their trade with us. They have frequently applied of late for permission to rebuild the fort, and have even offered to do so at their own expense. A good deal of maize is brought down from the interior. There is a good fresh-water river here.

Whidah is a great slave place, about 130 miles eastward of Accra. The chief factory here is that of the notorious Portuguese slave dealer, De Souza. In passing to Grewee, a very large town, at a short distance from Whidah, a vast lagoon has to be forded, which communicates with the sea at Little Popoe. Whidah is in the King of Dahomey's country, and the Portuguese slave dealer, De Souza, is the viceroy of the district. With the exception of the King of Ashantee, the King of Dahomey slays more men in the way of sacrifice (whether for sacrifice or funeral, or for recreation on festal occasions,) than any other chief in this part of Africa. Thousands of human beings are annually sacrificed in his capital of Abomey. Lately, in honour of De Souza, on his paying a visit to the capital, a considerable number were put to death, as was the case at Comassie, on the arrival there of the Dutch General Verveer. At Whidah a person commanding a vessel of a house of London, states that he has a factory, from which the great slave dealers at that place are supplied with those goods which are essential to their trade. Ivory is rather abundant here, and ships find no difficulty in laying in stock. This fort was abandoned by the African Company, and it is now greatly to be regretted that it was given up.

The

The forts that are now kept up are, Cape Coast Castle, James Fort, Accra, Anamaboe, and Dixcove.

Cape Coast Castle is the largest of these forts. It is kept in excellent order and repair; is provided with rain-water, which is far superior to that of the town, and is kept in deep reservoirs, which formerly served for dungeons for the slaves, where they were kept prior to the period of sale and embarkation. All the buildings which serve for the governor's residence, the barracks, the hospital, and the prison, are contained within the walls of the castle; and these, with the exception of the two small forts on the neighbouring heights, constitute the only territory belonging to the British Government. The ground on which the castle and these forts stand was originally taken at an annual rent from the natives. It is a question whether the inland range of the guns of the castle ought to be considered the limits of our territory, and whether the town of Cape Coast, which is within gunshot of the castle, ought to be considered British territory or not. The native king, Aggery, and a number of the head men and caboceers of the town, argued in my presence very strenuously against the opinion of the natives of Cape Coast being considered as subjects of the English sovereign; and I must confess it seemed to me with a great deal of reason on their side. When they were attacked by their enemies, the Ashantees, we were not able to afford them any adequate protection, and, in the present undecided circumstances of the case, when the right of territory is doubtful, it would be far better that right was not claimed till a better mode of administering the government, and something like judicial proceedings of an English character, should be carried into effect. At present no judicial establishment exists on the Gold Coast, but all classes of crimes and offences are taken cognizance of by the magistrates, summarily disposed of by committal to gaol, and for periods of unlimited extent, or punished by fines; and in some cases, I am informed by Captain Tucker, of Her Majesty's ship Wolverine, to his own knowledge, by death. This awful responsibility of the Governor and his Council should be removed, and in every case of crime for which a capital punishment is called, elsewhere. The exercise of the functions of judge and jury should never devolve on a colonial governor, or the merchants who may happen to compose his council.

page 4 orig.

The extent of the exercise of judicial powers conferred, not by law but by passing exigencies, goes to a very extraordinary extent here. I was informed by the President of the Council of Government, that he had to take cognizance of cases where application for divorce had been made to him; and once, in the instance of a female, now mistress of the school at Cape Coast, married to a European, in which case he had pronounced a formal sentence of divorce, and had the sentence duly recorded in the archives of his office.

The difficulties and evils that arise from the present anomalous system of government, and the total absence of a judical establishment, can only be judged of by actual observation, or by reference to the following list of prisoners confined in Cape Coast Castle, made out in the month of April last, when I called for an examination into every individual case before the council and magistrates. On that examination there proved to be no less than 91 persons in confinement; some who had been immured for upwards of four years, others for terms of one, two, and three years; and in no instance but one a definite term of imprisonment was recorded in the book in which the prisoner's name, date of committal, or the crime or amount of debt for which the person had been confined was stated.

A great number of these cases were those of natives from adjoining districts, for crimes committed or debts contracted in places in which we had no territorial rights, and consequently over the natives of which we had no jurisdiction.

In reply to my applications for the release of a number of these prisoners, the presiding magistrate and member of council argued that the influence of the Government was extended more widely and beneficially for the natives by the means that were adopted for the repression of crime and the prevention of injustice on the part of the pynims or native judges, who are notoriously corrupt and litigious; that it conciliated the native chiefs to take cognizance of those cases which they sent to the authorities at Cape Coast for adjudication or punishment, and that in many cases it was an act of mercy to the culprits to take them out of the hands of their own chiefs, whose anger they might have incurred.

I admitted that such might be the case, but the authorities of Cape Coast were not justified in becoming the ministers of the vengeance of the barbarous chiefs in their vicinity, or the dispensers of their laws, however mildly they might administer them; that lengthened periods of imprisonment, limited to no legal term, and the confinement at all of persons over whom we had no legal authority, was an infraction of the second stipulation in the compact entered into with the Government, namely, "That British law should continue in force in these forts;" and likewise of the fourth, that "The magistrates shall not exercise authority or jurisdiction over the districts and natives under the immediate influence or protection of the forts." The magistrates, however, were of opinion that British law was not applicable to the state of a settlement like that of Cape Coast; that it would be impossible to carry that law into execution, and to exercise at the same time the great influence which they had over a district extending some 30 miles inland, and which they had no military force sufficient to secure or to control.

If British law was not applicable to the people who lived under our protection on the Gold Coast, I begged to be informed under what code, Russian or Turkish, justice was administered here, and by what authority the law, which was exclusively directed by the compact already cited to be in force in these settlements, had been set aside.

The presiding magistrate informed me they had a written authority for dispensing with it; but this authority was not produced, and it only remained for me to demand the liberation of those prisoners whose cases I considered those of the greatest hardship and injustice;

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report.

1.

page 5 orig.

the remainder were left in confinement, and those persons who kept some of them in it, I was of opinion, ought to have been prosecuted; but the old colonial notions of uncontrolled authority had taken too deep root in this British settlement to be easily eradicated. The following table shows the names of the prisoners, their crimes, their debts, and date of committal, together with some brief observations of mine on the cases of particular individuals.

The controversies of the natives of the adjoining districts are frequently referred, by the consent of both parties, to the President of the Council for decision. There can be no question but the natives find their advantage in bringing these palavers before Captain Maclean, the justice of whose decisions is acknowledged by all parties, rather than in placing themselves in the hands of their chiefs or kings, whose rapacity and venality is but too familiar to all their subjects.

But independently of the great loss of time occasioned by the settlements of these disputes, and the neglect of necessity of other official duties of higher importance, the imposition of heavy fines on the persons against whom an unfavourable decision is given, seems to me to be very objectionable. Having called for a statement of the amount of fines levied on the natives, and the disposal of them, I found they amounted, from June 1839 to December 1840, to 187 *l.* 5 *s.* sterling, and were expended for the purchase of public stores, and the defrayment of the expenses of the militia service.

2.

The government of this settlement is administered by a President of the Council; the other officers are a secretary, a military commandant, and a surgeon. There is no chaplain, no chief justice, no Queen's advocate. The forts of Dixcove, Anamaboe, and Accra, are commanded by commandants who are magistrates, none of whom, with the exception of the commandant of Accra, receive any pay. There are no European troops employed here. The officers' salaries on the coast are as follows:—

President of the Council	£. 620	
Secretary	200	
Commandant of troops	200	
Surgeon	200	
		1,220
The salary of Commandant of Accra		100
The salary of Secretary to the African Committee in London	200	
Incidental expenses there	20	
		120
		£. 1,540

3.

The troops at Cape Coast Castle are commanded by a European. They are natives of the place, enlisted by the colonial authorities, are well-behaved, and for order and discipline fully equal to any of our West Indian regiments.

The frightful mortality of the troops when European soldiers were employed here is strongly contrasted with the mortality among the native soldiers now employed, the deaths of the latter for the last 10 years not having exceeded one per cent. a year. The habits of these men are temperate, their conduct good and orderly, and their discipline excellent; a few of them profess Christianity, but the great majority of them are Pagans. The pay of the men is nominally 25 *s.* each a month, paid in pieces of cotton handkerchiefs called "Romauls," and rum, the value of which has been so depreciated since the period when the rate was fixed at which these commodities should be given, that the amount the soldiers actually receive for these romauls and rum does not exceed 7 *s.* 6 *d.* a month, according to their own statement, and all the inquiries made by myself on the subject; but according to to Captain Maclean, to two and a half Spanish dollars, which is equal to about 10 *s.* sterling.

The fact is, the romaul of cloth and gallon of rum each man received at the value of 25 *s.* are now valued in the Government's and merchants' stores at upwards of 10 *s.*; but the soldier will not get value in the market for the romaul to the amount of more than one ackie or dollar, 4 *s.* 4 *d.* sterling, and for the gallon of rum 3 *s.* 2 *d.*, in all 7 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling, while the current price of the cloth may be in other hands from 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to 7 *s.* 6 *d.* On making more particular inquiries at the repeated instances of the troops, I found that even this amount was not received by more than about half the number of the soldiers, for the gallon of rum had been taken from the pay of nearly one-half of the men, in order by this saving to enable the President of the Council, as he informed me, to provide the outports with an additional number of militia-men. This subtraction of the men's pay, depreciated as the value is of the commodities in which they are paid, is loudly and bitterly complained of by the soldiers, and with great reason, it certainly seems to me. In the Appendix, will be found several of their applications to me on this subject, expressive of their dissatisfaction with the manner in which they are paid, and the reduction which has been made in their pay. They state, with perfect truth, that the amount they receive is insufficient for the maintenance of themselves and families; that they have to pay to their women half a romaul a month, and a bottle of rum each for their food, and the remainder does not suffice for their other necessaries, a part of their clothing, soap, washing, &c. That the clothing which ought to be issued to them at stated periods is so irregularly issued as to occasion the necessity of frequently purchasing other clothes and shoes, and they only beg that a money payment may be substituted for that in goods, and that the amount may be fixed at one-half of the present nominal one of 25 *s.*, that is to say, at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling a month. I consider the manner the soldiers are paid at Cape Coast to be disgraceful to the character of our nation

27.

page 6 orig.

with

with the natives, and extremely unjust to the men; at the present period when the same facilities for recruiting are not afforded at Sierra Leone for our West India regiments and African corps, on account of slave ships being rarely captured now with slaves in them, it would be highly necessary to make the service as desirable as possible to the natives on the Gold Coast, and to render those who have become soldiers contented with the service.

I would strongly recommend that a money payment should be made in lieu of the present one in goods; that its amount be fixed at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling a month, and that instead of having recourse to the reluctant and generally insufficient services of a militia force, that an addition of 80 or 100 men be made to the permanent established forces at Cape Coast Castle and its dependencies.

The piece of "romaul," of which mention is made above, as the monthly pay of the soldier, contains six "fathoms" of handkerchiefs, and each fathom is about equal to two yards of cloth, or two handkerchiefs and a half. A servant's wages at Cape Coast is about three or four fathoms of handkerchiefs a month, and the ordinary rate of daily wages, when men are employed by Europeans at any kind of field labour, is from 2 *d.* to 3 *d.* a day, paid likewise in romauls. The want of metal currency is greatly felt here by the natives, and the consequence of the want of it is, cheap labour to the Europeans, and exceedingly dear goods to the natives, and I cannot see how the evil of ill-paid labour and high-priced commodities can be expected to be remedied by a Government whose interests are purely mercantile, and while the objects of these merchants, who are its magistrates, must be to make the labour of the natives as cheap as possible, and the value of their goods as high as they well can do.

Cowries are current here to a small extent, one string, consisting of 40 shells, is worth 1 *d.*, or 9,600 to 1 *l.* sterling.

Manchester goods, or pieces of cloth and handkerchiefs, form the chief medium of circulation, and are sold at about 7 *s.* 6 *d.* a romaul, which consists of six fathoms.

Iron bars are likewise made the standard of value, and cottons and other soft goods are sold by the bar, the value of which in different places on the coast varies considerably. In Park's time 150 bars were equivalent to 15 *l.* sterling.

There is a small quantity of British coin, in copper and silver, current in Cape Coast, and is most eagerly sought after by the natives, who find the great convenience and benefit of trading with it instead of having the trouble of weighing out, or anxiously watching the weighing out of a few grains of gold dust, or the measuring and tearing off a fathom or two of flimsy cloth, in exchange for their daily articles of food.

I would recommend the introduction of copper and silver coin to the amount of the pay of the troops at least, into the settlement, and that the Government would not sanction the practice of paying their officers in merchandise, or disposing of merchandise by the measure of romauls or bars, but at the rate of a metallic currency, and all accounts to be kept either in Spanish dollars or English moneys.

The native population in Cape Coast is about 5,000. The European merchants 12, the missionaries six, and other white residents perhaps 12 more.

There are four magistrates besides the President of Council. The former are appointed by the Governor of Sierra Leone; the latter by the London committee, subject to the approval of the Government.

The number of stone houses belonging to the Europeans, or natives connected with them, is about 18, and are supposed to be worth from 1,000 *l.* to 2,000 *l.* sterling each. The natives live in very comfortable "swish" houses, made of mud, which become hard and durable, and last so long as the roof resists the rains. The dwellings of the natives, both at Cape Coast and in the interior, are far superior in size, cleanliness, and comfort to the miserable huts of the Egyptian peasants, or the no less wretched cabins of the Irish peasantry. The territory of Cape Coast originally belonged to a nation called the Fetus, which now scarcely can be said to exist, and the remains of it are absorbed in the Fantee people, the present owners of the soil.

page 7 orig.

The authorities at Cape Coast exercise their influence over the whole of the country from Dixcove to Accra, an extent of 120 miles; and the President of the Council, in reply to a question of mine on this subject, states, "That the territory belonging to it," speaking of the local government, "is understood to comprehend the entire colony from Dixcove to Accra." This way of understanding the matter, I think, has led to an exercise of authority over the natives, whose soil we seem to consider ours, and yet where we positively have no territorial rights. It is very true the exercise of that authority has tended to repress the slave trade in those parts, and for the last 10 years the slave trade may be said to have ceased on the whole line of coast from Apollonia to Accra; but this has been accomplished, I think, at the expense of our character for strict justice with the natives. They consider us as seeking after our own advantages, and endeavouring to become masters of the country on the pretence of putting down this trade. They are repressed by the fear of punishment from carrying it on; but our right to punish they do not acknowledge, and they remain as desirous as ever of stealing and selling men, and as little convinced of the impolicy and injustice of it. I never spoke to one of their chiefs or cabbaceers who did not speak of the cessation of the slave trade with regret. The old King Aggery, at Cape Coast, openly boasted to me of the active part he had taken in it; and, in defending the custom of making and holding slaves, he said, "We would wish to have nothing to do here with English laws; we like to have the English here, but not to make laws for us; the country is ours, and we are the allies of England, but we do not want to be made its subjects; the fort belongs to you, but the country belongs to us." The fact is, the rights of the people are kept in abeyance between the claims of their own chiefs and the pretensions of our

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report.

local government; and the influence of fear, and, to a certain extent, that of the character of the present Governor for the impartiality of his decisions in their "palavers," is the only hold we have on the natives. With the exception of the impediments thrown in the way of the native chiefs sacrificing human beings, for which object great praise is certainly due to Captain Maclean, civilization has certainly not advanced one step beyond the precincts of the castle, nor has the cessation of the slave trade been attended with those beneficial results which ought to have been expected from it. There are no appearances of increased cultivation; the whole country about Cape Coast is one great wilderness of verdure, where nothing is found to grow that needs cultivation, except here and there, at long and distant intervals, a patch of ground on which the bush has been burnt, a small quantity of yams or maize has been planted, and that crop taken off, the soil goes back into jungle, and the next season no sign of tillage is to be seen.

It is only about 15 or 20 miles from the sea-side where cultivation is carried on to any extent; and from the interior the produce is carried down to the markets at Cape Coast and the neighbouring towns on the sea-side.

From this great distance the plantains, yams, cassava, and corn are carried on the heads of women to the markets, with their infants slung across their backs: they carry burdens in this way, which it is difficult to conceive how they are able to bear a quarter of the distance from which they actually come. The men commit all the drudgery of labour to them; and to this barbarous practice may be attributed the premature exhaustion, decrepitude, and decay of the women in these countries. There is no circumstance in which the character of barbarism is shown so revoltingly as in the treatment of women here.

The soil of Cape Coast is generally poor and unprofitable on the sea-side; but three or four miles inland it is a stiff clay, fit for every kind of tropical produce.

Mr. Swansey, one of the principal merchants at Cape Coast, has made an attempt to introduce the growth of coffee and cotton, and has expended a great deal of time and money on the experiment. This effort, whatever may be the result, is deserving of the highest praise. The plantation called Napoleon, is situated in a beautiful part of the country, about four miles from Cape Coast. Formerly a garden was made here by Governor Torrane. In 1807 he speaks of receiving 4,000 coffee plants for it; and having peas, beans, cabbages, and turnips coming forward in great perfection. At his death, however, it appears to have been neglected; and when Mr. Swansey undertook to establish his plantation, the place was like the surrounding jungle. It is unfortunately the lot of all agricultural improvements in these countries to die with the individual who commenced and carried them on; and

page 8 orig.

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unfortunately the tendency of the climate is to abridge European life so great, that ere any improvements can be said to be fully carried into effect, the individual dies, and his executors generally find he died embarrassed, and his relatives rarely get sufficient means to keep his plantation in cultivation, and after a feeble effort to keep it up, it is ultimately abandoned. It is only about four years since Mr. Swansey began clearing away the ground more extensively than it ever had been done heretofore. He employs about 100 negroes in the field, under the direction of Mr. Wilson, a gentleman well qualified, by his knowledge of tropical climates, and the modes of cultivation best suited to them, to insure success. I found on inquiry that the majority of these labourers were slaves hired from their owners, and the wages paid for them was at the rate of 5*s.* a month sterling, paid in "romauls" of cotton cloth, or 1*s.* 3*d.* a week, and about one-third of that sum for children, a great many of whom I saw employed there, apparently well contented and well fed. I asked if any difficulty was experienced at finding voluntary labour on these terms; and I was informed, "so far from it, that 30 applications for employment within the last three weeks had been refused, having no work for them." The negroes here, it is said, can support themselves on 2½*d.* a day tolerably well; and from 1½*d.* to 2½*d.* or 3*d.* a day, I was informed was the ordinary rate of wages all along this coast paid to the natives when employed by Europeans.

The first cotton crop grown here by Mr. Swansey proved very abundant, but exception was taken in the English market to the shortness of the staple; it fetched a low price, and proved an unprofitable speculation. The cotton trees are now growing wild, and the cultivation of them entirely given up.

The coffee here has been planted from slips brought from Prince's Island about two years ago; it looked extremely well, and promised to yield an ample crop in a few months more. So long, however, as African coffee pays a duty of 1*s.* 3*d.* per pound, while West India is introduced at 6*d.*, there can be no hope of this cultivation increasing to any extent, or indeed, of being prosecuted at all in Africa. Perhaps there is no culture so generally suited to the soil of all our settlements on the Western Coast of Africa as that of coffee; but the heavy duty on its importation into England amounts to an absolute prohibition of its growth. If this duty was lowered to that on the West India coffee, our settlements alone in the course of a few years might furnish a quantity equal to that of Cuba and Porto Rico; and from what I have seen of the Rio Nunez and Princes coffee, I would say of a quality far superior, and very nearly approaching to that of Mocca.

It is a folly to expect to see cultivation increased to any extent in Africa, whilst we shut out those products for which her soil is best fitted, and which have been found by experience well adapted to it, at the distance of three or four miles from the sea-shore. The number of acres under cultivation at Napoleon Plantation is between 60 and 70. The number of trees planted is 3,393, and 800 bearing. I have seen nothing like this plantation, except at the Portuguese island of Princes, on the whole Western Coast. Neither at the Gambia nor at Sierra Leone are there any traces left of the abortive efforts made at cultivation, to give an idea of a plantation to be compared with this of Mr. Swansey. Having unfortunately

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differed in opinion rather with this gentleman on the subject of slavery and the administration of justice, I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of the public spiritedness and philanthropy of this first effort to lead the natives on the Gold Coast, by the obvious example and proof of the advantages of agricultural employment, to the cultivation of the soil which has been hitherto entirely neglected on this coast. Friday is a day of rest with the prædial labourers, and Tuesday with the fishermen; on these days they do not work, and appear to devote them to idleness, in honour of their respective Fetish divinities. But it is a great mistake to imagine that the natives of Africa are too lazy, or too deeply sunk in barbarism to work for wages where wages are offered to them. There is no difficulty in finding labourers in any part of Africa I have been in; the difficulty is, there is no employment for them here, and very little adequate remuneration when they are employed by Europeans.

The trade of Cape Coast has considerably increased of late years. The cessation of warfare between the Ashantee and Fantee nations has caused the paths to be opened from the interior to the coast; and the merchants of Ashantee now come down from Comassie, the capital of Ashantee, to Cape Coast and Anamaboe, without let or hindrance. This journey, which formerly was considered one of great peril and difficulty, is now easily performed in 60 hours' travelling, by hammocks carried on men's heads, or slung across their shoulders. The distance is about 170 miles, and the rate of travelling rather more than three miles an hour. The distances between the different forts and the large districts adjoining them, and the time of travelling from one place to another, will be found particularized in the table No. , drawn up for me by Mr. Cruikshank, of Anamaboe; but it may be well to give here in general terms the distances of the following places:

page 9 orig.

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From Cape Coast	to Accra	75	miles.
From —	to Dixcove	60	—
From —	to Anamaboe	11	—
From —	to Elmina	9	—
From —	to Comassie	160	—
From —	to Sierra Leone	1,100	—

All our settlements on the Gold Coast are badly situated, both for trade and health. There is no harbour on any part of the Gold Coast, except at Dixcove, where vessels of 20 or 30 tons' burthen may enter. Cape Coast, like Anamaboe and Accra, is an open roadstead; the landing at these places is difficult and dangerous, especially at Accra. The surf on the beach is at all times considerable, but at particular seasons it is so heavy that for periods of two or three weeks all communication is cut off between the ships and the shore.

6.

In the year 1840, 39 British vessels arrived at Cape Coast, and nine vessels of war. During the last nine or 10 years, the trade has gone on steadily increasing. In the year 1831, the imports into Cape Coast were 130,851 *l.* 3 *s.* 11 ½ *d.*, and in 1840 they amounted to 423,170 *l.* The same steady increase is to be noted in the exports. These from Cape Coast Castle in 1831 amounted to 90,282 *l.* 9 *s* 6 *d.*, and in 1840 they had increased to 325,008 *l.* In the three years preceding the abolition of the slave trade, the exports from the whole of the Western Coast of Africa to England averaged only 220,725 *l.* a year, exclusive of gold; and in the three years succeeding 1807, they had increased to 431,269 *l.* while the imports into Africa from England for the former period averaged 1,278,114 *l.* sterling, and for the latter period only 830,325 *l.* a year. This falling off is easily accounted for by the abolition of the slave trade, which constituted the greatest part of our commerce with Africa at that period. In 1816, the exports from the coast of Africa into England amounted only to 127,320 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 *d.*, and the imports from England into Africa of British and foreign produce 158,559 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 *d.* In 1836 the latter had increased to 620,000 *l.*; and of this amount, those to Cape Coast and Accra amounted to 75,000 *l.* while the exports from Africa into England for that year were in round numbers 800,000 *l.* and of these 160,000 *l.* were from the Gold Coast; and, as has been stated above, in the year 1840 they amounted to 325,008 *l.* from Cape Coast alone. The description of goods imported into the British settlements on the Gold Coast are the following: Manchester goods, guns, powder, lead, and iron bars, flints, rum, pipes, tobacco, beads, cowries, brass-wire, earthenware, soap, tallow, glass-ware, wines, provisions, and perfumery.

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The commodities we received from our settlements on this coast are gold dust, ivory, dye-woods, palm-oil, and ground nuts: beginning to be largely exported, Guinea grains, and other minor articles of trade.

It is impossible to get any certain information of the quantity of gold dust exported from the Gold Coast, as it is not entered at the custom-house when sent home by vessels of war. In 1817 the Committee on African Forts, on Mr. Swansey's authority, estimated the amount at 100,000 ounces a year; I believe it has very considerably decreased since that period. At Sierra Leone and the Gambia, there is very little gold exported, the greatest part of what comes to England is from Cape Coast and Accra. For five years previously to June 1834, the exports of gold from Cape Coast averaged 18,226 ounces a year, and now, probably, from all our settlements on the Western Coast of Africa, not above 25,000 ounces are exported, or to the value of about 85,000 *l.* a year.

To give some idea of the relative commercial advantages of our different settlements at

Appendx, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report.

page 10 orig.

Cape Coast, Sierra Leone, and the Gambia, I have drawn up the following table of the total exports and imports for the year 1839:—

	Exports from.	Imports into.
	£.	£.
Cape Coast - - - - - - - - -	194,576	354,460
Sierra Leone - - - - - - - - -	58,440	103,086
Gambia - - - - - - - - - -	162,789	153,903
£.	415,805	611,449

In the above table the total exports and imports are given, but of this a large portion is to and from foreign countries; for instance, the exports from Sierra Leone to Great Britain amounted only to 49,782 *l.*, and the imports from England to Sierra Leone to 100,993 *l.* The exports from the Gambia to Great Britain amounted only that year to 70,809 *l.* and the imports from Great Britain to 67,474 *l.*, so that more than one-half of the trade of the Gambia is with foreign states.

I was not able to obtain any return of the amount of trade with foreign states at Cape Coast, but I should think two-thirds of the imports and exports are to and from Great Britain. The imports into Cape Coast amounted, in 1840, to 423,170 *l.*, and the exports to 325,008 *l.*

The decrease in the value of cotton goods in the markets on the Gold Coast has considerably affected the profits of the merchants there. They are still, however, probably greater than they are in any other part of the world. I do not believe the people of any other country pay so dearly for our manufactures as the people of Africa. The decrease in the value, especially of cotton goods, may be estimated by the alteration in the value of the same goods a few years ago issued to the black soldiers at the rate of 25 *s.*, and which now are worth in the market, according to Mr. Maclean, only 10 *s.* The same gentleman attributes the diminution of the merchants' profits here to the increased number of competitors since 1817. The number of resident merchants has doubled since that period.

The invoice value of 100 dollars is estimated by Captain Maclean to be about 13 *l.* or 14 *l.* sterling, exclusive of charges. This estimate can only apply to certain Manchester goods, in which trade there is a great competition, but to my own knowledge, the common muskets which are purchased for the trade in England at 10 *s.* a piece, are sold to the natives along the coast for five and six dollars; and where I have seen iron bars, spirits, and gunpowder, bartered for rice and other provisions, the calculation I made on the spot was, that the profit charge on these articles could not fall much short of 150 per cent.

The British merchants on the Gold Coast complain very much, and it seems to me with a great deal of reason, of the injury done to British commerce by foreign vessels, and by transient traders who visit these places, and are enabled to undersell the resident merchants who have expensive establishments to support, and who have an interest in upholding the government of the place where they carry on their trade. In the month of October 1840,
10 the merchants of Cape Coast addressed a memorial to the Governor, to be forwarded to the London committee on this subject. In that document, they state that a duty of half per cent. upon the invoice amount of such goods as may be landed, without any distinction of flag, is the only impost upon the commerce of the place; that foreigners have consequently imported large quantities of merchandize at a lower rate than the merchants can do from England, so that, in point of fact, they are to some extent excluded from their own markets. Of the foreign vessels, American, Hamburgh, and French, are those which chiefly frequent our settlements, and carry on a retail trade with the natives.

The remedies which the merchants suggest, and which I think ought to be applied to this evil, is the revival of the foreign and transient duties which were once in force here, on a reduced scale, say five per cent., in addition to the half per cent. now levied on the invoice amount of all goods landed from foreign vessels; and a transient duty of 2 ½ per cent. in addition to the half per cent. now levied on the invoice amount of all goods landed by persons who are not residents of the colony, or who are not possessed of lands or houses in it. The Act only came into operation on the 22d of April last, authorizing the levying of an *ad valorem* duty of 10 *s.* per cent. on all goods and merchandize landed at the several forts; no returns have yet been made of the receipt of these duties; the produce of them
11. is solely applicable to the maintenance of a militia at each of these stations.

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ANAMABOE

page 11 orig.

Is about 11 miles from Cape Coast, and from its situation is better adapted for trade with Ashantee than Cape Coast, being only 56 hours' journey by hammock from Comassie. The fort is a small square building, more strongly and regularly constructed than any other British fort on the coast. There are five or six mercantile houses here, some of them conducted by agents who are persons of colour, and others belonging to native merchants. When I visited Anamaboe there were five merchant vessels lying in the roadstead, and at the same period only two at Cape Coast. This place is beginning to take away a great deal of the trade from Cape Coast, and, probably, in a few years will monopolise the great

greater part of it. The population of the town is about 4,500. The territory on which the fort is built was purchased from the Fantee nation: the ground it stands on is all the soil we own here. It will be seen, however, by the answers to certain queries put by me to the commandant of the fort, that authority is exercised "over the whole of the Fantee country, a territory of about 24 miles square."

The fort is kept in good repair. The garrison is supported by the half per cent. duty on goods imported. The mortality amongst them has been one man out of 17 during the last five years. The commandant receives no pay. The soldiers are paid as those at Cape Coast. There is a Wesleyan Missionary chapel and a school here, but neither of them in a very flourishing condition.

The commandant, Mr. Cruikshank, is the only magistrate in the place; his jurisdiction is similar to that of the magistrates at Cape Coast. The gaol is in one of the ground-floor apartments of the fort, in bad condition, and incapable of any classification of prisoners. The power of confining persons for unlimited periods, whether for crime or debt, exists here as it does at Cape Coast; but I cannot at all agree with the commandant as he has given his opinion on this subject in his answers to my queries, that the practice ought to be suffered to continue on account of any assumed regard for the well-being of the incarcerated persons.

The imports into Anamaboe amounted, in 1840, to 50,000 *l.*; the exports 60,000 *l.*; and the trade here, as well as at all our settlements on the coast, is chiefly carried on in London and Bristol ships. The climate is the same as that of Cape Coast. The locality of the fort has been greatly improved of late years, by filling up a pond of stagnant water which was contiguous to the fort. The rains set in here and at Cape Coast in the month of May, and continue for about four months, and these months are the most sickly in the year. The highest land in this district is about 200 feet above the level of the sea; and the greatest variation in the temperature between the months of January and July, and between day and night in the latter month, is about 10 or 12 degrees.

ACCRA

Lies about 75 miles to the eastward of Cape Coast; the landing at this place is bad; the beach is rocky, and the surf that breaks over it renders it dangerous even for the canoes of the natives, when the sea breeze sets in with any violence. The Ashantee traders frequent this place, and carry on a considerable trade, both at the British and Danish settlements. The imports into British Accra, in 1840, amounted to from 65,000 *l.* to 70,000 *l.*, and from 12,000 *l.* to 15,000 *l.* from America. The exports from British Accra, in 1840, amounted to from 85,000 *l.* to 95,000 *l.* to Europe, and from 15,000 *l.* to 20,000 *l.* to the United States. The palm-oil trade is rapidly increasing here, but the Danes have monopolized it to a great extent, and one of their principal merchants at Christiansburg informed me that five or six vessels were loaded chiefly with it last year, at the Danish settlement. The government is administered by the commandant of the fort, Mr. Topp, and he receives a salary of 100 *l.* a year from the government at Cape Coast Castle. The cost of the maintenance of the establishment is 500 *l.* a year, the fort is in good repair, and the whole management of the place is very creditable to the commandant. There is no place of worship yet here, but the Wesleyan missionaries have formed an establishment, which is yet in its infancy, and have commenced building a church. Service is read in the fort on the Sabbath, and a school is likewise established here, in which 40 or 50 children receive instruction. There are six European merchants, three or four of whom are in the commission of the peace. The native population amounts to about 4,000. I found very few prisoners in the gaol, and in all cases of felony, I was informed, were referred to the authorities at Cape Coast. The country is more open here than at any of our other settlements, and has the reputation of being more healthy. So far as the openness of country, and the absence of jungle and swamps in its immediate vicinity go, it certainly ought to be more healthy. Nevertheless fever and dysentery prevail there in the wet season, and several fatal cases among the crews and officers of our squadron have occurred here. Still for those who are settled on shore, I would expect a greater chance of preserving health than at any other of our settlements on this coast. With the exception of the island of St. Thomas, which unfortunately does not belong to us, there is no place on the coast to the northward of the Line which seems to me better adapted for the location of the emancipated negroes, and certainly no place which, from its proximity to the Bights of Benin and Biafra, and the great slave-trading establishments in their neighbourhood, is better fitted for the establishment of our mixed commission courts.

page 12 orig.

The great distance of Sierra Leone from the cruizing stations here, from 1,200 to 1,500 miles; the necessity of taking cruizers with slave prize vessels for so long a period as this voyage occupies, from the rivers which they are blockading, a period on an average little short of 54 days going and returning, and remaining at Sierra Leone, and the increased hardships which the slaves have to endure, and the great mortality consequent upon it; these are circumstances which would lead me to think that Accra would have been a much more desirable place than Sierra Leone for the establishment of the mixed courts and the location of the emancipated negroes. The British cruisers are in the habit of visiting Accra more frequently than any other of our settlements, on account of the abundance of vegetables and of stock which they are always able to procure here. There are several excellent stone houses, one of which has been lately purchased for the establishment of the Wesleyan missionaries.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report.

Thirty-four British and thirty-one foreign vessels visited British Accra last year. The soil on the coast is light and sandy, but a few miles inland it is excellent, though there is little cultivation, except of vegetables. The Danes have established a coffee plantation, which is said to produce excellent coffee.

The only difficulty in finding labourers for any species of prædial employment, is the ordinary rate of wages, which is only 5 *s.* currency a month, and which is a very inadequate remuneration of a man's labour. The gold dust which is brought down from the interior is obtained from the alluvial sands and soil, and is washed down from the mountains, composed of granite, gneiss, and quartz. At Cape Coast even the sweepings of the streets are impregnated with gold. These are gathered up and subjected to repeated washings, and the average sum that a whole day's labour at this employment will bring a woman will not exceed 2 *d.* or 3 *d.* a day. Accra is divided into British, Dutch, and Danish Accra; the Dutch fort and settlement are of less importance than the Danish; the fort of the latter, called Christiansburg, is on a large scale. It has about 80 or 90 guns mounted, and was undergoing reparation when I visited it.

* * * * * * *

If our settlements on the Gold Coast are to be kept up, their trade to be extended, and our efforts persevered in for impeding the slave trade on this coast, I would venture strongly to recommend the erection of three or four block houses or small forts in addition; one at Winnebah, where the English fort was destroyed some years ago by orders of Government, and which the natives are now very desirous to be permitted to rebuild, even at their own expense, for us, so sensibly do they feel the loss of British trade.

12.

One likewise at Apollonia, which is still considered a place of some importance for its trade.

One at Whydah, of greater size and strength, where the ruins still remain of the English fort.

And one in the river Bonny, where we have no settlement of any kind, and no commercial or consular agent, and yet carry on a trade of greater importance than at any place on the coast.

On these block houses a single gun would be sufficient for their protection, and an outlay of 400 *l.* or 500 *l.* each would be sufficient for the erection of the smaller ones; a sergeant and five men would be adequate to their maintenance, and in all probability wherever they existed the stores and residences of traders would soon be established in their vicinity. In the views expressed on this subject in the letter subjoined addressed to me by the commandant of the fort at Accra, I entirely concur. By the means I have pointed out, we would have a chain of communication kept up at a small expense from the Gold Coast to the Bonny, which would do more to impede the slave trade, and assuredly ultimately to put it down, than the constant employment of our squadron in enforcing a very difficult blockade along so vast an extent of coast.

13.

page 13 orig.

DIXCOVE.

The territory on which this fort stands was obtained from the Ahanta nation in 1690. The commandant, Mr. Frank Swansey, chiefly at his own expense, has kept up this fort in a manner, I am informed, very creditable to himself and to the character of his nation. Severe illness prevented me from visiting Dixcove: for the information respecting the fort and settlement, I am chiefly indebted to Mr. Swansey. The extent of this district is about 40 miles along the sea-coast, and extends about 30 in the interior. The British settlement at Dixcove is considered to extend about five miles along the sea-coast, and 20 in the interior; the port is available for small vessels of 20 tons, and the landing here better than at Cape Coast or Accra. There is no church or place of worship here except at the fort, where the service is read by the commandant. There is one school here for boys, that was established about a year ago, and ably superintended by an American missionary, who has since left the settlement. The only magistrate is the commandant of the fort. To Mr. Swansey's honour it may be added, that in the exercise of his magisterial functions, he never found it necessary to imprison a person for more than a few months. The price of wages here is 5 *s.* currency a month, paid in three or four fathoms of cloth to that amount. The soil of the Ahanta country is generally considered more fertile than the other adjoining districts. The fort has been twice attacked by the natives living in the Dutch settlements within the last 30 years, and were on both occasions repelled; the Ahantee nation is estimated at 30,000 or 35,000 souls, and the Fantees at 50,000. There is no regular account kept of the imports and exports at Dixcove, but Mr. Swansey estimates the former at from 20,000 *l.* to 30,000 *l.*; and in the last year 30 British vessels anchored in the roadstead, and some foreign traders.

The schools and missions on the Gold Coast have increased largely within the last five years: there are eight missionaries distributed over the various districts, of the Wesleyan Methodist denomination, most of whom I have met with, and am glad to be able to bear my testimony to the devotedness and fidelity to the cause they are engaged in, and to the interests of humanity in general which are manifested in their lives and actions.

I have seen a good deal of them, and I cannot withhold my opinion of the noble and disinterested motives by which they are actuated. Their exertions hitherto may not have been attended with any signal success on the Western Coast of Africa, but the fault lies not with them. The ages of barbarity in which this country has been involved, and the long-

continued

continued influence of the slave trade iniquity, have sown seeds over the whole land of evils which are not to be uprooted of a sudden, or by the single action of missionary enterprise. Peace and confidence in one and other amongst the natives must precede the efforts of civilization, and give fair scope for the efforts of industry, and the exertions of missionary labour, to proceed hand in hand in the great work of territorial improvement and human regeneration. The number of places of worship established, or in process of establishing, amount to seven; the one at Cape Coast, though constructed of the "swish" or mud that is used in buildings of the natives, is a very excellent and capacious building, and the number of professing Christians 650. The seven chapels were erected at an expense of 1,500 *l.* sterling; schools have likewise been established at Cape Coast, Anamaboe, Accra, Winebah, Commenda, Domassee, and Ahassa. The annual cost of the several missions, and employment of missionary agents on this coast, is about 1,500 *l.* sterling. The head of the missionary establishment is a gentleman of colour, the Rev. J. Freeman; the discretion which he has evinced in the discharge of his duties at Cape Coast, and his perseverance and patience in his management with the natives who are employed in the construction of the chapels and school-houses, are remarkable and well deserving of commendation. One of the natives, who has been to England, is now employed as a preacher; he addresses the natives in their own language, and to me it appeared with infinitely more effect than if they had been spoken to in English. The home missionaries would do well to employ as many natives as they can procure the services of, who are men of intelligence, and influenced by higher motives than those of gain, in taking on them the obligations of a missionary preacher or teacher. A missionary establishment is about to be formed in Comassie, the capital of Ashantee, under the superintendence of Mr. Freeman, and one at Mansue, about 50 miles in the interior, on the road to Comassie. In all these districts there are nine schools, and about 300 children, and three of these schools are for female children. In all the queries I have put to the clergy and others interested in the management of the schools, the answers I have received as to the capacity of the negro children being in any respect inferior to that of the white children, are invariably to the effect, that there is no disparity or inferiority whatsoever. The schools are established on the British and Foreign System, but I am by no means convinced that the kind of instruction given is the best that might be desired, or such as is well calculated to enlarge the intellect of the children, or to teach them right habits of thought and action, instead of names and words learned by rote, which leave no lasting impressions on the mind.

page 14 orig.

There is too much time employed in the school in the mere exercise of memory, too much of a mere teaching of words, and a neglect of the knowledge of things, and too little employment of the faculty of thinking, and of instruction in habits of industry. In the boys' school, which is kept in the castle at Cape Coast, though not under the superintendence of the missionaries, I observed the same defects in the system of instruction. I examined the children there, and after I had heard the biggest boy in the first class read very tolerably out of the Scriptures, and answer every question by rote put to him out of the catechism, I asked him if he understood the meaning of the word slavery? He said, it was keeping a man a servant all his life. I asked him if it was a good thing to keep a man slaving all his life? He said, it was a good thing. I asked him if it was a good thing to buy and sell men as slaves? He said, yes, he thought it was. This poor boy had been taught to read and write well, but not to think; and I regret to state that this defect in the system of teaching exists in most of the schools I visited on the Gold Coast, at Sierra Leone, and the Gambia.

The fault does not lie with the missionaries, but with the system, and the difficulty of finding fit and proper masters to instruct the children. I am far from thinking that religious instruction should be omitted in these schools: the objections I state apply to the exclusive and limited nature of the knowledge which is imparted in these schools. Normal schools should be established at home for the training of well-conducted and respectable young men of colour, for the office of schoolmasters; the salaries allowed even in Sierra Leone are entirely insufficient to secure fit and proper persons for instruction. Her Majesty's Commissioner, Mr. Lewis, at Sierra Leone, informed me that a very decent man of colour had called on him to consult him about removing his wife, who was also described as a respectable person, from the school at which she was the chief instructress, where her salary was only 7 *s.* a month, or 1 *s.* 9 d. a week. And the head master of the school at Dublin Town receives only 30 *s.* a month for his salary, or 7 *s.* 6 *d.* a week. To remedy the defects in the present schools on the Western Coast of Africa, I would suggest the establishment of a Normal school at home for the exclusive training and instruction of schoolmasters, natives themselves of Africa, who should be destined for those schools. The establishment of a model-farm at each settlement where a school exists, and in the towns, to afford the masters the facilities of having every child taught some trade or calling, at the same time that he is sent to school to read and write. All the instruction that can be given them without teaching them habits of industry is of little value; and it certainly is lamentable to find that where the other kind of instruction has been long received, in a great many cases the industrious habits are too little known or practised in our settlements.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report.

ELMINA,

THE largest and most important of the Dutch forts and settlements on the Gold Coast, is nine miles to the westward of Cape Coast. The town is considerable, and the trade with Ashantee of some importance.

* * * * * *

page 15 orig.

The subject of health and climate will be considered in conjunction with those at Sierra Leone and the Gambia. The points to which I have endeavoured to call attention, and the alterations I would venture to suggest in the present system of government on the Gold Coast, are the following :—

1st. The transfer of the power and authority over the settlements on the Gold Coast, now vested in the committee of London merchants, into the hands of Government; and in recommending this step, so far as these gentlemen at home are concerned, I beg not to be understood as calling their proceedings in question, or doubting their desire to have the government properly administered, but as doubtful of their power to do so.

2d. The appointment of a Governor by the Crown for Cape Coast Castle, to be unconnected with the trade, at a salary of 800 *l.* per annum.

Of a chief justice, at 600 *l.* per annum.

Of a Queen's advocate, at 400 *l.* per annum.

The chief justice to visit the other settlements twice a year.

3d. The pay of the soldiers to be fixed at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* a month for each private; the militia to be dispensed with, and the number of established troops to be increased in proportion to the number of militia men dispensed with.

4th. The pay of the soldiers, and the salaries of all officers to be paid in money and not in goods.

5th. To obviate any doubt of the strict meaning of the Act of Abolition of 1834, and the Consolidated Slave Trade Act of 1824, by the enactment of a new law to prevent British subjects in any settlements abroad, British or foreign, from holding, hiring, buying, or selling slaves, or pawns; from suffering vessels equipped for the slave trade to anchor in these parts, to be supplied with provisions or merchandize; from selling goods at foreign slave-trade factories to notorious slave dealers; from owning, insuring, or chartering vessels employed in this trade, or the conveyance to the slave-trade factories of the coast of the stores and merchandize essential to it; from forming companies, or holding shares in companies whose profit is derived in foreign countries, or in any British settlements, from the employment of slaves; from lending money on interest, or discounting bills of persons notoriously engaged in slave trading; from delivering up slaves who have taken refuge in British settlements on any pretext of crime; from suffering foreigners in British settlements to hold slaves without bringing the offenders to justice, or informing the slaves by public proclamation of their being unjustly held in bonds.

6th. To inform the natives on the Gold Coast of the precise extent of our jurisdiction and the limits of our territorial rights and claims, and to allow no law repugnant to English law to be in force in our settlements, and no practice contrary to it to be carried on.

7th. To re-occupy, and in some instances to reconstruct, the abandoned forts or blockhouses at Winebah, Whydah, Apollonia, and to establish one at the river Bonny.

8th. To enlarge the gaol so as to admit of the classification of prisoners.

9th. To establish a normal school in England for the instruction of natives destined to become masters of colonial schools.

10th. To provide a colonial schooner for the service of the local government, and the prevention of slave trading in the neighbouring districts.

11th. To impose a duty of five per cent. on all imports in foreign vessels at our settlements on the Gold Coast.

I have suggested the enactment of a new law for the prevention of slavery and the slave trade, for the purpose especially of removing every pretext for the former, which may be made on the grounds of any of our settlements being left unnamed in the Emancipation Act, futile as that pretext must be when the particular places which are exempted from its operation are specially named in the Act; and all other colonies and settlements in Great Britain, whether particularized or not, must be of course subjected to its general obligations. The present Act, no doubt, is sufficient in a court of law to punish the offence of slave holding, committed in any part of the British dominions, save India and Ceylon, and St. Helena; but to prevent the commission of the crime in distant settlements by more particularly specifying the nature and consequences of it, by particularizing even the local names of slavery and the designation of its victims, whether held in bondage under the name of "debts," or "permanent servants," or "pawns." I would recommend the enactment of a new law, providing for those cases which I have detailed in No. 5 of the list of suggestions for the better government of our settlement on the Gold Coast. This Act should be freed as much as possible from the jargon of the law, from its redundant expletives and technical verbiage, bearing in mind that its object is not so much for its being acted on by lawyers, as for the purpose of serving for the information and guidance of people not learned in the law, and the prevention of their infraction of it.

16 orig.

It is very true the Consolidated Slave Law, the 5th of Geo. 4, comprehends every case ...ling and abetting the slave trade, that I have proposed to have still more fomally ...cifically prohibited; and there can be no question that any infraction of this law, whether

whether by insuring slave property, selling goods for slave-trading objects, lending money, or giving any species of assistance for the promotion of these objects in any court in England, where the case would be tried on its proper merits, and not decided on by a jury implicated or involved in the interests of slavery, that the offender would be convicted of the felony and punished. But few of those employed in judicial situations on the Western Coast of Africa have been persons belonging to the legal professions, and those who did belong to it, and were the advisers of our governors, have not been persons of very profound experience in the law, and the consequence has been that, with few exceptions, our authorities on the Western Coast of Africa hold the opinion that was entertained at Cape Coast as to the legality of aiding and abetting the slave dealers, of supplying them with the goods and stores essential to the purchase of the slaves. The Consolidated Slave Trade Act, of 1824, distinctly states in the very second clause, that it is unlawful "in any manner to engage, or to contract to engage, directly or indirectly therein (the slave trade), as a partner, agent, or otherwise, or to ship, tranship, lade, receive, or put on board; or to contract for the shipping, transhipping, lading, or receiving, or putting on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, money, goods or effects, to be employed in accomplishing any of the objects or contracts in relation to the objects, which objects and contracts have heretofore been declared unlawful; or to take the charge or command, or to navigate or enter and embark on board, or to contract for taking the charge or command, or for the navigating or entering and embarking on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, as captain, master, mate, petty officer, surgeon, supercargo, seamen, mariner, or servant, or in any other capacity, knowing that such ship, vessel, or boat is actually employed, or is in the same voyage, or upon the same occasion, in respect to which they shall so take in charge or command, or navigate or enter, and embark, or contract so to do as aforesaid, intended to be employed in accomplishing any of the objects, which objects and contracts have hereinbefore been declared unlawful, or to answer or contract for the insuring of any slaves or any property or other subject matter engaged or employed, or intended to be engaged or employed in accomplishing any of the objects, or the contracts in relation to the objects and contracts, which objects and contracts have hereinbefore been declared unlawful."

In the 7th clause, with the customary verbiage, it is declared, that "if any person shall knowingly and wilfully ship, or put on board of any vessel any money, goods, or effects, to be employed in accomplishing any of the objects hereinbefore declared unlawful, then and in every other such case the person so offending, and their procurers, counsellors, aiders and abettors, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence double the value of all the money, goods, or effects so shipped, transhipped, laden, received, or put on board, or contracted so to be as aforesaid."

And by the 10th clause, the persons thus aiding and abetting the slave trade, are further declared to be felons, and shall be transported for a term not exceeding 14 years, or confined and kept to hard labour for a term not exceeding five years, nor less than three years, at the discretion of the court.

The right and privilege heretofore exercised of suing in Vice-admiralty courts for the forfeitures or penalties incurred by the contravention of this law, are set forth in the 12th clause, notwithstanding any criminal proceedings that may have been instituted against the aiders and abettors of this trade. That the merchant in the case of the Dos Amigos had left himself subject to both sorts of proceedings there can be no doubt. In a case somewhat analogous to this, of recent occurrence, a British vessel, commanded by a British subject, the Augusta, dispatched by a London house, was captured by Lieutenant Hill, of Her Majesty's ship Saracen, having merchandise on board adapted for the slave-trading factories, and having a direct destination to one of these. The vessel was condemned at Sierra Leone, but no proceedings have been taken in the Vice-admiralty Court in England by Lieutenant Hill, to recover the penalties incurred by this breach of the law. The notoriety of this vessel at all the factories on the coast of Africa had its weight in the tribunal where she was ultimately condemned for aiding and abetting the slave trade. In no respect was the evidence against this vessel stronger than that against the Cape Coast merchant, yet that vessel was condemned by the authorities at Sierra Leone, and the merchant is defended by those at Cape Coast. The Augusta, a notorious slaver, had only been captured and sent to England a few months before, under the name of the Gollupchik, and under Russian colours, and she was found again on the coast, under the British flag, the property of London merchants. The Spanish slave trader, who was captain of the Gollupchik, when captured by the Saracen, and sent to England, was subsequently taken near Whydah by Commodore Tucker of the Wolverine, while I was passenger on board that vessel, in another slaver called the Liberal; and from this man I learned particulars entirely corroborative of the documentary evidence found on board the Augusta. The recent relinquishment of the slave trade on the part of Don Theodore Canot at his slave factory at New Sesters, one of the principal slave dealers on the Kroo Coast, led to the giving up of his books and papers to Lieutenant Segrim, of Her Majesty's ship Termagant, with whom he entered into arrangements for renouncing his unlawful trade; and, on examining these books on board of Her Majesty's ship Wolverine, I found that a London house had long been in the habit of supplying stores and merchandise to his slave factory from their vessels on the coast. On the 4th of December, 1839, there is an entry of the arrival at his factory, for the purposes of trade of the English brig Enterprise.

page 17 orig.

1st January 1840. There is an entry of the arrival of an English brig, Corcyra, belonging to another house in London, for the purposes of trade, and of having purchased of him 50 guns, 100 cutlasses, 100 large kettles, and 100 bars of iron.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report.

13th May 1840. There is an entry of the re-appearance of the captain of the Enterprise at his factory, and having purchased from him 83 cruces of rice, or about 2,000 lbs. weight, for which he paid 63 dollars, and 84 dollars for 21 guns.

1st July 1840. There is an entry of the arrival of the English schooner Gil Blas, of London, and of having purchased two pieces of cloth, eight bars of tobacco, and one gallon of rum.

On the 5th of December 1840, Don Theodore Canot placed himself under the protection of the British flag, renounced his traffic, and gave up 104 slaves to Lieutenant Segrim.

Lieutenant Hill, of Her Majesty's ship Saracen, on the 14th January 1839, visited the British vessel Medora, and was informed by the master that he had just disposed at the Gallinas of 10,000 dollars' worth of goods to the factories there.

Lieutenant Segrim, of the Termagant, recently boarded the British merchant vessel The Guinea Man, and the master admitted having just sold 500 *l.* worth of goods to the slave trade factories at the Gallinas.

A British trader, a man of colour, who has an establishment at Accra, has one likewise at Little Popoe, where he is known to dabble in this trade.

This man was an agent of a mercantile house in London; and information reached me of his having embarked for Popoe some time ago, in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's, a number of slaves on board a British vessel then under discharge. On visiting this part of the coast in Her Majesty's ship Wolverine, on my way to Prince's Island, we found at Great Popoe a British subject of colour holding a factory, from which Captain Tucker had information he had lately shipped a cargo of slaves. While at anchor off the shore, Captain Tucker addressed a letter to him on the subject, informing him of the report he had heard, and giving him to understand that, on any repetition of his illegal proceedings, he would destroy his factory, and carry himself to Sierra Leone. He returned a submissive, and I must add, a very proper answer, not denying the transaction alluded to, but promising faithfully in future to abstain from exporting slaves.

I have noticed these circumstances, though not apparently bearing on the subject of this part of my Report, namely, the resources, trade, and government of our settlements on the Gold Coast, and the influence of the latter on the adjoining districts, in order to show the necessity there is for a new enactment to prevent the facilities that are now afforded by our commerce from supplying the slave trade factories with these commodities which are indispensable to the slave traders. It is evident that those factories are supplied with goods by British traders, and especially by London merchants, to a very great extent.

page 18 orig.

Mr. Van Buren recommended to Congress that an Act should be introduced prohibiting American subjects, merchants, and commanders of merchant vessels, from carrying on any kind of trade with persons engaged in the slave trade on the coast of Africa, or supplying their factories with any species of goods or stores. In noticing this subject he said, "From reports of the commanding officers, it appears that the trade is now principally carried on under Portuguese colours, and they express the opinion that the apprehension of their presence on the slave coast has in a great degree arrested the prostitution of the American flag to this inhuman purpose. It is hoped that by continuing to maintain this force in that quarter, and by the exertions of the officer in command, much will be done to put a stop to whatever portion of this traffic may have been carried on under the American flag, and to prevent its use in a trade which, while it violates the laws, is equally an outrage on the rights of others and the feelings of humanity. The efforts of the several governments who are anxiously seeking to suppress this traffic must, however, be directed against the facilities afforded by what are now recognised as legitimate commercial pursuits, before that object can be fully accomplished. Supplies of provisions, water-casks, merchandise, and articles connected with the prosecution of the slave trade, are, it is understood, freely carried by vessels of different nations to the slave factories, and the effects of the factories are transported openly from one slave station to another without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they belong, engaged in the commerce of that region. I submit to your judgments whether this government, being the first to prohibit, by adequate penalties, the slave trade, the first to declare it piracy, should not be the first also to forbid to its citizens all trade with the slave factories on the coast of Africa, giving an example to all nations in this respect, which, if fairly followed, cannot fail to produce the most effective results in breaking up those dens of iniquity."

M. Van Buren,
Washington, 5 December 1840.

The necessity of framing a new Act for effecting the object in question, is certainly as urgent in our country as it is in America. And in framing such a law, if I might presume to offer an opinion, I would suggest that all ambiguity be avoided, that what is to be prohibited be expressed in distinct and determinate terms, and that none but such as are clear, precise, and susceptible only of one sense, should be employed.

There is one branch of the trade of this country connected with that of the foreign slave dealers which also calls for attention, namely, the manufacture and exportation of slave-irons or shackles. In the latter part of 1840, an order was sent to a manufacturer of Birmingham for two assortments of these shackles, each of 30 cwt., probably amounting to 3,000 fetters. The party refused to execute this order, but it was executed by another house at West Bromwich,

Bromwich, near Birmingham. Our Commissioners at Sierra Leone have complained of the practice at Havana of clearing out these slave-shackles at the Custom-house as merchandise, but how can we do so with justice while these shackles are cleared out as merchandise at the Custom-house in Liverpool, and are as regularly exported as any other description of our manufactures?

The merchants here say they do not export them for the slave trade, but their agents at Havana, however, sell them to the slave dealers, and the question then is how far they are answerable for their agents' acts. The uncertainty of the state of the law as to the extent of the responsibility of persons at home for the acts of their agents abroad in somewhat similar cases, has led to the statement of one being put to the late Attorney-general for his opinion, and the nature of that opinion is such as to show that the necessity exists of amending the law as it now stands, and bringing this offence, and others of the same kind, more expressly within the true intent and meaning of the law.

Part II.—THE SLAVE TRADE.

Case of the "Dos Amigos."

The slave trade has ceased to exist, for the last nine years, on any part of the coast from Apollonia to Accra. At the latter place a native chief of the name of Ancrah, formerly a noted slave dealer, is still in the habit of smuggling a few slaves, from time to time, from Accra to the Volta, and Commodore Tucker has reported a recent instance of his having sold 16 slaves to a slave dealer of the name of Fernandez, which he carried away in his vessel. But as a trade, the sale of men may be said to have ceased along the line of coast above mentioned.

page 19 orig.

The practice, however, of aiding and abetting the slave traders at the foreign settlements on this coast has not ceased, and a recent instance of supplying a foreign slave-trade vessel called the Dos Amigos, at Cape Coast Castle, with those goods which are required by the slave traders for the purchase of slaves, has shown that facilities have been given, up to a very late period, at our settlements on this coast to the foreigners engaged in this commerce to enable them to carry on their illegal trade. The Dos Amigos, a Portuguese vessel evidently and obviously fitted out for the slave trade, had anchored under the guns of Cape Coast Castle; it is the custom for the Governor to send an officer on board of every vessel that anchors there, to examine her register, and on being assured of her being engaged in legal commerce, to certify the same, and to permit her to remain.

A merchant of Cape Coast, and a magistrate of the place, made a sale of 113 guns, and 16 barrels of gunpowder, to the captain of the Dos Amigos; the slave vessel then proceeded to Anamaboe and Accra, and at both places anchored, and was permitted to remain by the commandants, and to trade, at the one place for beads, &c., and at the other for provisions. The vessel was subsequently seized, carried to Sierra Leone, and condemned, and on examining her papers, documentary evidence was found of the trade she had carried on at our settlement. The government, on being apprised of this circumstance, called on the President of the Council at Cape Coast to institute criminal proceedings against the merchant. Captain Maclean replied, that he had brought the matter before the Council, "and they had passed a series of resolutions, disclaiming all connivance with the slave trade, recommending the Governor to take measures to prevent all vessels of this description, or even suspected of being such, from being permitted to anchor in the roads, but at the same time that the President was not in possession of any legal grounds to take even the initiatory steps towards such a prosecution." Captain Maclean further states, in his letter to Lord John Russell, "that he should be able to establish the fact of the merchant's having sold certain articles of merchandise to the master or supercargo of a vessel called the Dos Amigos, but nothing beyond that fact. That merchant (he states) would naturally reply, that such a person had certainly entered his warehouse and purchased these articles, payable on delivery, but that he neither knew, nor was bound to know, that this man was a dealer in slaves. And it would be quite impossible for him (Captain Maclean) to prove a guilty knowledge against the person, or even to adduce a legal proof that the vessel to which the purchase of the goods belonged, was in effect intended or fitted out for the slave trade."

On these grounds Captain Maclean declined to institute any proceedings against the merchant, and at the same time stated, "that in point of fact, if he had exposed himself to legal punishment by his conduct in the instance referred to, he knew of no merchant in the whole colony, including, of course, the members of Council themselves, who had not in many instances rendered himself liable to similar criminal proceedings taken against him." "Nor is it pretended to be denied, in a general sense, that all these merchants knew or suspected that such vessels as the Dos Amigos were connected directly or indirectly with the slave trade; at least, he had never seen a Spanish, Portuguese, or Brazilian vessel on this coast (and he had seen hundreds) that was not so engaged. But they, the merchants, had always considered themselves justified as merchants in selling their merchandise to any person who might come to their warehouse prepared to pay them money, or other equivalent for their goods, nor had he ever imagined for a moment that he could legally interfere with such traffic."

Captain Maclean, waiting in the meantime for further instructions, issued a proclamation forbidding any vessels suspected of being engaged in the slave trade from being permitted to anchor in the roadsteads at any of our settlements, and sent instructions at the same time to the commandants of the ports to see these orders carried into execution.

15.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report.

page 20 orig.

Things were in this state when I arrived at the Gold Coast, and commenced an inquiry into the subject. One of the leading members of Council admitted that there was not one of the merchants who had not done what this merchant had been accused of doing, and he maintained the right of every merchant trading with any vessel which, after due examination by the Governor, had been permitted to remain in the roads; that this circumstance gave any vessel, on arriving there, a legal character, and consequently they were at liberty to trade with her. I must confess there seemed to me a great deal of plausibility, if not of reason, in this argument, and further inquiries left no doubt whatever on my mind that a merchant could not possibly have been in ignorance of the destination of this vessel, and of the purpose for which these goods were purchased from him. I knew not how to call on the President of the Council to prosecute a person for a crime, which the President himself, it appeared to me, had rendered himself responsible for by permitting her to remain in the roads, and suffering her to assume, by this official recognition of her legal character, the appearance of a vessel employed in lawful trade. The melancholy state of this person's mental and bodily health, at the only interview I had with him, and during the whole period of my residence on the Gold Coast, precluded the possibility of my entering into any explanation with him on this subject; and the extreme illness under which he laboured, independently of any other reasons for abstaining from recommending the institution of proceedings against him, was sufficient to induce me to leave this matter to some other mode of preventing the recurrence of its mischief. I can by no means, however, agree with Captain Maclean that the frequency of the occurrence of this evil is an argument for its impunity, nor that the merchant neither knew, "nor was bound to know, that this man (the captain of the Dos Amigos) was a dealer in slaves." There can be no doubt but that he was bound to know whether, in selling these goods, he was contravening the law or not, and whether, in dealing with the captain of a Spanish or Portuguese vessel, such as Captain Maclean, in "all his experience, had never known engaged in legal trade on this coast," he was not aiding and abetting a slave trader in his pursuits, or was only prosecuting a lawful trade. Surely this argument would not be admitted for a buyer of suspected goods to set up, that he was not bound to know the character of a reputed thief, and *vice versâ*, that it was not incumbent on the seller of goods adapted for the slave trade to make any inquiry as to the objects of the purchaser, which, if known or suspected even to be illegal, it would be a breach of the law for him to promote.

It is admitted by Captain Maclean, that vessels of the character of the Dos Amigos have "in many instances" been permitted to enter these roads, and the merchants and members of Council have traded with them. "Nor is it pretended to be denied that in a general sense such vessels as the Dos Amigos were connected directly or indirectly with the slave trade;"—then why were those vessels allowed to enter? And did not the knowledge, in a general sense, of the real character of these vessels, which was not denied by the magistrates and members of Council who traded with them, amount to a guilty knowledge of their pursuits, which might have furnished legal grounds for the initiatory step towards a prosecution of them?

I am fully persuaded that Captain Maclean derived no pecuniary advantage from the facilities they afforded the slave dealers, and would be incapable of deriving any profit from that polluted source.

But it is the unfortunate tendency of long residence in this pernicious climate to paralyse our energies, and to familarise our senses with objects heretofore obnoxious, and to lead us down at last to a quiet acquiescence in the sentiments and interests of others, however adverse originally to our own. In fact, the frequency of any evil becomes a sanction for its continuance, and the number of the inhabitants participating in the benefits derived from it too often is a sufficient reason for refusing to meddle with it. One of the causes which the President of the Council informed me had prevented him from instituting proceedings against the merchant, was the opinion of counsel taken in London on the subject of the legality of his act, and the expediency of prosecuting him. The opinion of the counsel, Mr. Wightman (now Judge Wightman), I was informed, was in favour of the former, and afforded no inducement for a prosecution.

On carefully examining this opinion, and the statement of the case which was laid before him, I formed a very different idea of the construction that ought to have been put on Mr. Wightman's opinion. It appears that the case was laid before him by the London African Committee, and it is evident on the face of that statement that the case was erroneously stated to him. And notwithstanding this circumstance, the opinion of Mr. Wightman is clear as to the illegality of the act with which the merchant is charged. And the only doubt that seems implied, is as to the facility of obtaining evidence of the guilty knowledge, the existence of any appearance of which had been positively denied in the statement of the case. It is in the following words:—

page 21 orig.

"A case has recently occurred of the capture off the Gold Coast by a British ship of war of a foreign slave ship, which was subsequently adjudged to be a legal prize by the Mixed Commission at Sierra Leone. On board the slave ship was found papers which disclosed the fact that a British merchant, residing at Cape Coast, had sold to the master of the vessel goods which were afterwards bartered or exchanged for slaves; it does not appear, however, that the vendor of the goods, in dealing with the master, was cognizant that they were intended to be employed in accomplishing that which the statute has declared to be illegal.'

On

On the part of the committee your opinion is requested,—

First.—Whether the British merchant, by the sale of goods to the master of a foreign slave ship, under the circumstances stated, has offended against the statute of 5 Geo. 4, and is guilty of a felony?

Secondly.—Whether under any circumstances the local government at Cape Coast Castle would be justified in apprehending and sending a party charged or chargeable with such an offence to Sierra Leone, for the purpose of being put upon his trial?

Lastly.—Whether it is competent to the government at Cape Coast Castle to adopt any and what precautionary means to prevent the merchant at the British settlements selling goods which may be employed, though unknown to the vendors, in the slave trade?

Counsel's Opinion.

1. Unless the merchant knew, when he sold the goods, that they were used for carrying on the slave trade, I am clearly of opinion that he is not guilty of felony. The question of knowledge will be for the jury, if the case is tried by a jury, or by a judge or judges without a jury, and will depend upon the evidence that is given, either of direct knowledge, or that the circumstances were such that he must have known the destination and occupation of the vessel and her crew.

2. It will appear from the statutes 11 & 12 and 46 of Geo. 3, c. 54, &c., that the merchant might be tried at Sierra Leone; and, if so, I am disposed to think that the constituted authorities at Cape Coast would be warranted in apprehending him, and sending him for trial to Sierra Leone, as the offence committed is felony.

3. I hardly know what precautionary measures can be adopted by the Governor in cases where it is unknown whether the vessels are intended for the slave trade or not. The same articles that are used for bartering for slaves are no doubt also used in bartering for palm oil, elephants' teeth, and other African products; and to prohibit all dealing in such articles of barter would be greatly prejudicial to the innocent trade carried on with Africa. The Governor can hardly do more than warn merchants not to deal in such articles with suspected vessels upon peril of the consequences.

(signed) *W. Wightman.*

Inner Temple, 8 July 1840.

It appears to me evident that the case put to Mr. Wightman, though stated so as to be intended to obtain an opinion in exculpation of the merchant, sets the question at rest as to the illegality of selling goods to a slave trader, and the only thing necessary in such cases, when brought before our courts, to obtain a conviction under the statute of 5 Geo. 4, is to furnish proof of a guilty knowledge, on the part of the seller, of the purchaser's illegal pursuits. To prove that guilty knowledge, the defenders of this gentleman state, it is necessary to have been actually present when the Spanish or Portuguese captain of the suspected vessel purchased the slaves in the barracoons of Whydah, to have seen the money paid down, or the goods delivered to Mr. De Souza for the slaves, and to have even had ocular testimony of the existence of the said slaves on board of the suspected ship. This is what these gentlemen consider furnishing sufficient grounds for supposing the objects of the foreign vessel trading with them to be of a suspicious nature. But the grounds on which a jury of Englishmen, I imagine, would come to a conclusion as to the character of a vessel in these circumstances, and the knowledge of that character on the part of the persons trading with her, would be, "the description of craft that vessel was of; the particular trade for which she was adapted; her peculiar build; the formality of her papers; the nature of the cargo she already had on board; the general use of the flag under which she sailed, and the customary destination of all the vessels of her nation on the coast."

page 22 orig.

The common notoriety of the character of a slaver on these coasts whenever she comes and communicates with the shore, is a *primâ facie* evidence of a knowledge of her pursuits on the part of those who are in communication with her. In one word, it is quite impossible to be ignorant of the character of her pursuits.

The "Robert Heddell."

The case of this vessel under the British flag, commanded by a British subject, and belonging to London owners, trading with a notorious slave dealer of the name of De Souza, at Whydah, has brought the question of the legality of British subjects supplying the slave factories with the goods and stores they require for their nefarious trade to an issue. It appeared to me desirable that it should be set at rest without further delay. I was informed by the President of the Council that a British vessel was then in the roads, having recently arrived from Whydah, where she had traded with Mr. De Souza. This information was given to me, in reference to the subject of the Dos Amigos case, and as a proof of the general opinion that was acted on at every place on the coast, that so long as a British merchant or trader sold his goods to any description of persons there, provided he received

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report.

money or produce in return, his trade was legal. My opinion being different on this subject, I strongly recommended Captain Maclean, if proofs could be obtained of the commander of the vessel's having been trading with De Souza, to seize her and send her to Sierra Leone; Captain Maclean did not think it expedient to do so, and the question of damages lying against him for a seizure under similar circumstances appearing to influence his determination, I endeavoured to obviate that difficulty, but without effect. I then called on Captain Maclean to examine the papers of Captain Groves, and expressed a desire to see him; and the following day he called on me. At this interview the captain appeared extremely hurt at the imputation thrown on Mr. De Souza's character of being implicated in the slave trade; that he, Mr. De Souza, had been basely calumniated, and had never dealt in slaves to his certain knowledge during all the time that he had been acquainted with Whydah. This extraordinary vindication of the character of the most notorious slave dealer that ever infested the coast of Africa, I replied to, by reading an extract from the Act of Parliament, 5 Geo. 4, and informing the commander I considered his trading with De Souza came within the full meaning of the terms "aiding and abetting the slave trade;" and I explained to him what the penalty was of this offence. He then gave up the vindication of Mr. De Souza's character, and informed me that previously to his going to Whydah he had asked the opinion of Captain Maclean, and likewise of Lieutenant Levinge, of the "Buzzard," and his going to Whydah to trade with De Souza was with the express sanction of both these gentlemen.

I questioned the former of them at Cape Coast on this subject, and the latter at Whydah, where I happened to fall in with his vessel on my passage to the Bight of Benin and Prince's Island; and both of these gentlemen positively denied that any such sanction had ever been given by them. In the meantime the captain took his departure for Accra, and immediately after her Majesty's ship "Wolverine" fortunately arriving at Cape Coast, I addressed the letter, of which the following is a copy, to Captain Tucker, the commander of that vessel, and the superior officer of our squadron on that coast:—

"Sir, "Cape Coast Castle, 22 March 1841.

"I have the honour to inform you that some weeks ago a British barque called the 'Robert Heddell,' anchored in these roads, and it came to my knowledge that the said vessel had just arrived from Whydah, where my informant, Captain Maclean, gave me to understand the captain of the said barque had been trading with Mr. De Souza, the celebrated slave dealer and factor resident at that place.

"I requested Captain Maclean immediately to send on board this vessel for her papers, to ascertain the nature of her trading at Whydah; and in the event of there being any evidence against the captain of trading with De Souza, to seize his vessel and send him to Sierra Leone for trial. Captain Maclean did not approve of this step; I then proposed to bear all the responsibility of any damages that might be against the captor in case of her acquittal.

page 23 orig.

"I now requested Captain Maclean to send for the master of the vessel, and he waited on me the following day. I read him an extract from the consolidated Slave Act, showing the illegality of trading with a notorious slave dealer, and supplying him with British fabrics adapted for the trade, and without which the traffic cannot be carried on. He acknowledged that he had been trading with De Souza at Whydah, while the 'Buzzard' was off the coast firing upon the factory of De Souza; but maintained that his was a legal trade; that he sold British goods to De Souza, and got hard dollars in return; that the amount of his dealing was about 10,000 or 15,000 dollars, for which he must go back to Whydah; he said that he had himself a factory at Whydah, but that the proceedings of the 'Buzzard' had upset everything. He said that the British Government and British cruisers were altogether under a mistake about the character of De Souza; that he was no slave trader, but the viceroy of the king of Dahomey at Whydah, and had nothing whatever to do with slave dealing. He, moreover, stated to me that he did not go into Whydah to trade with De Souza, without first getting the sanction of Mr. President Maclean, and then of the captain of the 'Buzzard,' who said there was no objection whatever to his going to Whydah to trade with De Souza; that it was his duty to encourage, not to impede the legal trade of British ships.

"The above facts I am ready to substantiate, if necessary, on oath.

"I have, &c.

"(signed) *R. R. Madden*,

"Commissioner of Inquiry on the Western Coast of Africa.

"To Captain Tucker, Commander of the Squadron
on the Western Coast of Africa."

Captain Tucker immediately proceeded to Accra in search of the vessel, and found her there. On examining the books and papers of the captain, no doubt was left on his mind of the trading carried on between the captain and De Souza; and at the time too when Her Majesty's ship "Buzzard" was engaged in hostile proceedings against the slave dealer De Souza; in fact, at the very period the British vessel of war was firing on the factory, the British merchant vessel was trading with its owner. The captain made a full admission of his having traded to a considerable extent with De Souza, that he had had th management

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of a factory himself at Whydah for several years, and was the agent of a house, whose vessel he then commanded. He expressed great alarm as to his state of health, (being then ill of fever,) if sent to Sierra Leone, and begged of Captain Tucker, in consideration of the general nature of the practice, and the ignorance of its illegality that had hitherto existed, that he would not detain his vessel; and on his giving a solemn undertaking under his hand to abstain in future from all manner of trading with such notorious slave dealers as De Souza and Zangroni of Whydah, Captain Tucker released his vessel.

The declaration formally made and presented to Captain Tucker, was to the following effect:—

"William Tucker, Captain and Senior Officer in Command.

"Barque ——, Accra Roads,
23d March 1841.

"Sir,

"I hereby most solemnly promise that I will not carry or convey, nor cause to be carried or conveyed, nor in any way assist in the conveyance of any cargo or cargoes, goods or merchandsie, nor permit any goods or merchandises consigned to me to be carried or conveyed to Mr. De Souza, Zangroni, or to any other slave merchant at Whydah, or any other slave-trading places on the Western Coast of Africa; that I will arrange and wind up my mercantile transactions there with De Souza, so soon as possible; and that I will not in any way carry on any trade there again, until the opinion of the Government law officers be obtained.

"I have, &c.

"(signed) ————,
"Master of the ——, and Agent to ——.

"To Captain William Tucker, Her Majesty's Ship 'Wolverine,'
Senior Officer on the Western Coast of Africa.

"Signed in the presence of
"*Henry Dumaresq*, Lieutenant.
"*John F. Charleton*, Acting Surgeon."

On the arrival of Captain Tucker from Accra, he informed me that on full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, he was induced to release the vessel; and the grounds for his coming to that decision were, that notwithstanding the evident illegality of the act of the master, being only the agent of the owners, and having obtained from him all the necessary evidences in proof of that fact, and of acting under their orders, he considered it would be better to institute proceedings against his owners.

I thought then as I now do, that the vessel ought to have been sent to Sierra Leone, and the owners of her separately proceeded against in England. Captain Tucker, however, I am fully assured, took what he considered the best course; and no one who knows the zeal and ability he has shown in the conduct of the service on this coast, and the extraordinary success which has attended his efforts in blockading the rivers; and adopting the proper course, for the first time carried into effect, of preventing the slavers from entering the rivers and carrying out the slaves, rather than suffering them to embark the slaves and take the chance of capturing them on their coming out, can doubt for a moment that any step taken by him was intended to benefit the cause, to whose service I believe he is most heartily devoted. And I would beg to be permitted to express my deep regret at his removal from the command on this station, at a period when the system he had adopted of stationing vessels permanently at the mouths of the several rivers on this coast, and effectually preventing the exportation of the slaves, had begun to produce such beneficial results; in two years Captain Tucker had captured 16 vessels, and the whole squadron under him, no less than 100 in that period, principally vessels fitted out for the slave trade; and which, fully equipped one with another, must have cost, on an average, 10,000 dollars, or 2,000 *l.* sterling each. In fact I have no hesitation in saying, that he has done more by the means he has adopted for impeding and damaging the interests of the slave trade than any of his predecessors. During the short time I was on board the "Wolverine" he captured two slave vessels, one in the vicinity of Whydah, and another in the act of sailing with her slaves from the mouth of the River Nun; from that region where, Mr. Jamieson states, the slave trade has entirely ceased to exist, but from whose immediate neighbourhood, the Bonny, Captain Tucker estimates that 2,000 slaves are exported a year. This vessel, on being chased, succeeded in relanding her slaves, and eluding the pursuit of the cruisers' boats; but the following morning was found abandoned in a creek, with the marks of blood upon her decks, showing plainly enough the violence that had been used in compelling the slaves to leave the vessel.

page 24 orig.

Captain Tucker, on his return to Accra, informed me of his proceedings in this case, and his reasons for releasing her. He stated to me that besides the declaration made by the master, he had received another communication from him, stating that the goods he had sold to De Souza consisted of guns, powder, and cotton goods, to the amount of several thousand dollars; that these goods were the property of others, and that he was the agent of them; that he either carries out these goods with him, or they are consigned to him on the coast, and come out in other British ships to him; that he had a factory at Whydah for 10 or 12 years past belonging to others; that the first agent he appointed there was a Mr. ———, and that his present agent is a son of Mr. De Souza.

The matter is further brought home to the owners of this vessel by the testimony of

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report.

Lieutenant Levinge, of Her Majesty's ship "Buzzard," who was blockading the entrance to Whydah at the period in question, and in open hostility with the slave dealer De Souza.

He informed me on board the "Wolverine," then off Whydah, where the "Buzzard" was stationed, that he had entered the river when this vessel and another merchant ship belonging to the same house were at anchor there; that he went on board the "Sea Witch" to make some inquiry about a slaver which had recently sailed from Whydah, and the master of the latter declined to give him any information on the subject. That on seeing the cargo of this vessel consisted of American planks, he applied to the master to sell him a certain number of pieces of them for the use of his vessel, but the master refused to do so, stating that the cargo had been brought there for the sole use of Mr. De Souza, and had been already sold to him.

This vessel was consigned to the master of the former one, and had been sent to America, for the planks sold to De Souza; and there cannot be a shadow of doubt of the use for which they were intended by De Souza, namely, for the temporary decks of the slave ships. These circumstances I requested Lieutenant Levinge to communicate in writing to Captain Tucker, and the official statement of them is now in his hands. I cannot help repeating that the Spaniards and Portuguese have certainly great reason to think they are dealt with strangely, when they find our merchant vessels supplying the slave-trade factories with those very goods and stores which we seize and condemn their vessels for conveying to the same places.

There are two arguments advanced by the advocates of the persons employed in aiding and abetting the slave trade, against interfering with what they call the innocent commerce carried on by British traders, at the foreign slave-dealing factories: the one is, that they are promoting the abolition of the slave trade by supplying these places with British goods: and the other is, that they are extending the trade of Great Britain by making these factories markets for our merchandise.

page 25 orig.

These arguments are loudly and boldly set forth by the persons implicated in similar proceedings. With respect to the first argument, it is difficult to believe they can convince us of the truth of their assertion, that the supplying of these factories, on our parts, is calculated to hurt the interests, or hinder the proceedings of the slave dealers.

The plain fact is, these slave-trade factories could not subsist without the supplies they receive from our merchant vessels, and the assistance they derive from our merchants in the various British settlements on the coast; they are mainly instrumental in keeping up the slave trade, and for the paltry amount of trade which is done with them, but which is sufficient to enrich a few houses which monopolise this trade, the vast resources of Africa are prevented from being called forth by the continuance of the slave trade; and the general interests of English commerce are completely swamped by about half a dozen of individuals who are the suppliers of this illegal trade in Africa with goods and stores, at the same time setting themselves up as the supporters and defenders of the great and general commercial interests of this country. But these never can be promoted by legal commerce to the extent they ought to be, while the average profit on the slave trade continues to be 180 per cent.; and the efforts of our squadron to crush this traffic are neutralised by the support which their factories receive from own fellow subjects. It is impossible to have visited Africa along a line of coast of some 2,000 miles, and extended one's observations even 10 miles from the coast, and not have considered the vast resources that might be developed in that country. This country is one which, if its climate were better, ought to become a new East Indies in the hands of England. There are hardly any products which we receive from India that are not to be found in Africa without cultivation. But the hands that are needed for cultivation the country is deprived of by the slave trade, and the aliment which is essential to the existence of it is derived from the vessels and establishments of three or four commercial houses, who happen to have nearly the whole trade of the Gold Coast in their hands, and by whose proceedings the existence of the slave trade is prolonged. What keeps slavery alive and flourishing in Cuba, Port Rico, and the Brazils, but the power of obtaining fresh slaves as fast as they wear down the health and strength of those they hold?

The vigilance of our cruisers has nearly put an end to the conveyance of goods from Cuba and the Brazils to the coast of Africa. The factories there find a new resource in British commerce, and all the exertions of our squadron at so enormous a cost of life and money, year after year, to the extent of upwards of half a million sterling, (the estimated annual cost of our anti-slave trade efforts,) to prevent these factories from receiving their supplies and exporting the inhabitants, inasmuch as these exportations depending on such supplies are defeated by those vessels under the British flag and those traders in our settlements who afford the ships and factories of the slave dealers whatever they require. And yet their aiders and abettors talk of promoting the abolition of the slave trade by trading with them, of beating the Spanish and Portuguese dealers out of the field; but for what purpose are the goods which the English traders sell purchased at the factories? Why, for bartering for slaves. And to whom are the goods sold? Why, to the Spanish and Portuguese dealers on the coast; and what description of goods are they which are chiefly disposed of to them? Why, guns and gunpowder; rum and tobacco, and Manchester goods of the coarsest kind. But as far as the mere carrying of the goods from Cuba and the Brazils to the factories in Africa, the foreigners have been already beaten out of the field by the vigilance of the cruisers, though it matters very little to the merchants in Cuba or the Brazils how they are supplied with them, provided they continue to receive them on the coast.

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If this system is to continue, or cannot be prevented, I would, on full reflection, feel myself constrained to recommend the cessation of our efforts on the coast for the suppression of this illegal trade, believing that it could not exist without the co-operation and assistance of British subjects and of British trade.

SLAVERY ON THE GOLD COAST

page 26 orig.

Prevails to a greater extent among the natives than on any other part of the coast which I have visited. Like all slaves, however, which are chiefly for domestic service and not for prædial labour, the treatment is mild, and the slaves comparatively happy. The Fantees make no wars now to obtain their slaves; those whcih they hold are either born in bondage, and are what are called "slaves of the house," and are more leniently treated than others; or they are purchased in the neighbouring countries where the slave trade is still carried on; or they are taken in "pawn" either for the debts of others, or themselves; and not being able to pay these debts they lapse into slavery.

The original injustice done, however, by their capture and the mischief of the violence which accompanies it is still the same, however they are treated in slavery; and all the evil effects of the habits of indolence, pride, and domestic tyranny which slavery induces, are notable enough even in this species of mitigated bondage. I was not aware, however, that slavery existed in any part of the British Empire or of its settlements, except in India, Ceylon, and St. Helena, which were specially exempted from the operation of the general Act of Emancipation of 1834, till I visited the Gold Coast. There I found English subjects holding slaves and pawns; buying, selling, and disposing of them as property at their deaths, and the official sanction of the authorities even given to this system. This was the first matter to which I called the attention of the President of the Council and strongly expressed my surprise that slavery should be suffered to exist on the part of Englishmen in a British settlement. I called on Captain Maclean to take steps to put it down, and as he had previously issued a proclamation prohibiting British subjects from aiding and abetting slave trading, I suggested that he should immediately put forth another proclamation, forbidding British subjects in these settlements from buying, selling, or holding slaves; Captain Maclean did not think it necessary or advisable to do so. He informed me he had put the Government in possession of all the circumstances of the case, shortly after the passing of the Act of Emancipation, and he had received no instructions on the subject of the abolition of slavery on the Gold Coast from that period to this from the Colonial Office. Therefore he inferred that the existence of slavery there was known to, and recognised by the British Government. The letter, however, in which Captain Maclean's intimation of the existence of slavery in that settlement was given to the Colonial Secretary of State, it seemed to me was rather a statement of difficulties standing in the way of abolition than the disclosure of a system whose evils required the earliest possible removal. I found it impossible to move Captain Maclean from the opinion he entertained that the Government was aware of the existence of slavery there, and was not disposed to meddle with it. Having had more recent opportunities of knowing the opinions now entertained on this subject in England than Captain Maclean, I endeavoured, though fruitlessly, to change his opinion, and to convince him that whatever apathy in former times might have been felt with respect to the existence of slavery in British settlements, the deepest interest was now taken in the question of emancipation; and wherever it was connived at and suffered to exist, the moment its existence was known, the authorities would surely be instructed to prosecute the parties who were engaged in it. In the course of three or four weeks subsequent to this application to Captain Maclean, I received a communication from Sir John Jeremie, the Governor of Sierra Leone, on the subject I had taken up, of the abolition of slavery in our settlements on the Gold Coast, to the following effect; that by the Act 5 of Geo. 4., all dealing in slaves whatever was prohibited, except in certain cases mentioned in that Act. And that by 3 and 4 Will. 4, c. 73, sec. 12, "it was further enacted, that from and after the 1st of August 1834, slavery shall be, and is hereby utterly and for ever abolished, and declared to be unlawful through the British Colonies, plantations, and possessions abroad," with the only exceptions set forth in the 64th section of said Act, namely, "India, Ceylon, and St. Helena." That the law should be immediately proclaimed in the settlement, and in the mean time, that I should ascertain, if it were alleged the negroes in question were free, their true condition, the amount of wages they received, and whether they were bought, or sold, or bequeathed, or pawned for debts? And that I should take what other steps were required to prevent the law from being evaded. To enable me to effect these objects, Sir John Jeremie transmitted to me a justice of the peace's appointment, which might avail, if I found it necessary in any of the dependencies of Sierra Leone; and also copies of his proclamation prohibiting slavery, under severe penalties, on the part of British subjects in any of our settlements on the coast. These proclamations I lost no time in having posted by my servant, in all public places in the town, on the gates of the castle, and the church-door, and the trees of assemblage in the market-place. I explained the necessity of obeying the law to such of the people as were British subjects, and some of these persons of colour immediately consented to give up their slaves. But the effect produced on the white inhabitants was such as could hardly have been expected to be occasioned by the proclamation or any measure which was not one of life and death. The following day a general meeting of the magistrates, members of Council, and merchants, was

page 27 orig.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report.

called to take into consideration the proclamation which I had made public, and also to inquire into the several cases of the prisoners in the gaol, which I had called for an examination of before the magistrates. The President of the Council had previously left Cape Coast Castle for Accra, and his place was on this occasion filled by one of the members of Council. A great many objections were taken to the proclamation in question. I was informed, if it was attempted to be carried into execution, the natives would rise in rebellion; there would be an end to all subordination in the country; the Ashantees would come down with fire and sword to reclaim their fugitive slaves; the Dutch of Elmina would make war on us for theirs; moreover, slavery had never been abolished in our settlements on the Gold Coast, because there was no mention of our African settlements in the Emancipation Act of 3 & 4 Will. 4: and, because they never had received any compensation for the slaves. I replied to these arguments and reasons for upholding slavery:—that I believed they might dismiss all their fears with respect to the natives at once, that the proclamation was never intended to apply to them. That where we had no territorial rights, it never could be imagined our laws were to be enforced or carried into effect. That the proclamation applied solely to British subjects living in British settlements, and not beyond the soil belonging to them; and, that the Dutch at Elmina, would no more think of any hostile movement at Cape Coast, in the possible event of a fugitive slave seeking shelter in our settlements, than they would in Demerara, where similar occurrences happen every day; and that, as for the Ashantees suffering their slaves to escape in any considerable number, or finding it worth their while to engage in a war with us in the present state of their affairs, to recover a few runaway captives, hundreds of miles from their own country, the thing was improbable in the highest degree, and could not for a moment give the slightest apprehension to any person who remembered the result of our last war with them, and the impression it made on them. I stated, that if no mention was made of the settlements on the Gold Coast, in the Emancipation Act, the words of that law were sufficiently comprehensive to embrace them all: "Slavery shall be, and is hereby utterly, and for ever, abolished, and declared to be abolished throughout the British colonies, plantations, and possessions abroad." And the three exceptions to it were distinctly specified; and with respect to their not having received compensation on the Gold Coast for their slaves; if they neglected to apply for it, they were not privileged notwithstanding to continue to hold the slaves after the illegality of so doing had been once declared by the Emancipation Act. I found it impossible to get rid of the plea on which it was determined the proclamation was to be resisted, namely, that it applied to the natives of the whole country in which our settlements were established; and that to enforce the law on them would be to drive the whole country into hostility with our forts. I was asked if the proclamation was not intended to be enforced in these towns under the guns of the forts? I replied that the question of our jurisdiction over these towns immediately under the guns of our forts was one which there was some difference of opinion about, but that my view of the proclamation was that the law was solely to be enforced on British subjects, who were entitled as such to the protection of our forts; or the white inhabitants, and the superior class of Mulattoes in those places who claimed to be British subjects, and were considered as such in all their relations with the authorities of our forts.

18 and 19.

page 28 orig.

After I had left the meeting, the magistrates proceeded to enter a formal protest against the step that had been taken for the abolition of slavery in these settlements, and the protest was signed by the whole body of the merchants of Cape Coast Castle, the magistrates and members of Council, and the commandant of Anamaboe, with the solitary exception of one gentleman, Captain Stanley, a merchant of Cape Coast, who, to his honour, refused to put his name to the protest. In this document, the persons who protest against the abolition of slavery and the system of pawning, set out by declaring, "They heartily concur in the intentions of Government, as far as regards the European population;" but nevertheless, on account of the natives, as the proclamation they state, is applicable to that class, and can only be carried into effect by force, "that attempt would be immediately resisted as an attack upon their dearest interests." They denounce the proclamation altogether as an unsafe and impolitic proceeding, and they finish with a proposal, "to leave the work of emancipation to the safer and surer methods of time and civilisation."

I fear these methods of abolishing slavery would be slower in their operation in Africa than the longest lives of the slaves in these British settlements would ever suffice to see brought to a conclusion.

The whole plea for suspending the execution of the proclamation is founded on an nterpretation of it which it does not admit of, namely, the applicability of it to the natives over whom they have no right whatever to exercise any jurisdiction, and on the assumption of their being called on to employ force against people who are not British subjects, and not amenable to British law.

It is necessary to notice the expression of their hearty concurrence in the intentions of Government "as far as regards the European population." Connexions are formed very generally in these places, which are called "country marriages;" these women are usually possessed of slaves; whatever property they acquire is usually invested in slaves and houses, and very frequently whatever property they inherit is in slaves. In many instances the household slaves of Europeans are held in their names: and in an instance which came to my own knowledge, when the proclamation against slavery was promulgated, slaves that would have been purchased by a British subject as his property, it was arranged, were to be bought and held in the name of one of the native women I have alluded to. This circumstance it is very essential to bear in mind, in issuing any new Act or Ordinance to prohibit slavery in these settlements.

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When this protest was communicated to me by two of the magistrates, I felt it to be my duty to inform them, that I considered it was the interest of the class of persons I have alluded to, which this document was calculated to defend, and not the interest of the native slaves, which the proclamation, rightly interpreted, did not meddle with at all. I likewise thought it my duty to inform a considerable number of the slaves who applied to me for an explanation of the law, which had been made known to them by means of the proclamation, that no British subject was entitled to their services as slaves, and that they had a right to seek redress from the Governor where their liberty was still illegally withheld. One of these applications was from the pawns of one of the principal British authorities; their letter has the names of 10 of these people affixed to it.

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Up to the period of my departure, none of the Europeans had complied with the terms of the proclamation; but slavery, as a system, I think has received its death blow at this settlement, and the knowledge of the illegality of slavery which the slaves now have, will render it very difficult to get them to give their unpaid services to their owners much longer. Nevertheless, it will be necessary to take some further steps to prevent the possibility of the continuance of the system here.

With respect to the informations which Sir John Jeremie requested me to obtain respecting the condition, treatment, and maintenance of slaves, and whether they were bought, sold, and bequeathed as property by Europeans, I am fully sensible of the importance of them. When the question of abolition was first stated at Cape Coast, there was no consideration then for the "dearest interests" of the natives, or fears of provoking resistance on their parts; all the fears I heard expressed were for their own property in slaves, and the cruelty and injustice of depriving them of them without remuneration. There was a frequent bartering going on between the Europeans and the natives, for the supply of the establishments of the former with slave servants, and pawns and servants, and labourers for their boats or wharfs. These slaves were either fed in the house, or allowed a certain quantity of goods monthly for their support. This was the whole of their allowance; and it is to be borne in mind that when their masters frequently boast of paying their slaves for labour, as they have often done to me, it came out on inquiry, that the amount which was said to be "the earnings of their labour" was in reality the miserable allowance for their support, which was barely sufficient to keep life and soul together. Altogether, though the slaves in the hands of the Europeans in these settlements are not treated with signal severity, and on the whole are very lightly worked, I must say I never knew slaves in any country worse provided with the necessaries of life, or reduced to live on a barer supply of them. There is no kindly feeling, moreover, between the slaves and the European owners; there is a mutual animosity on account of difference of religion, of manners, and modes of life, and a mutual distrust in their intentions towards each other, growing out of the temporary nature of the interests of the transient merchant in the welfare of the slave, and the barbarism of the slave in a country where barbarity is the rule, and civilisation the exception to the prevailing habits and practices of the people.

page 29 orig.

With respect to pawning, it has become so mixed up with their modes of doing business at these settlements, that they are extremely averse to have the system in any respect altered, or even known or inquired into. The system of giving credit to the amount often of several hundred pounds of goods to natives without any property, who carry these goods into the interior, and retail them there, is very mischievous to the people, and injurious to the general commerce of the place. The great competition that exists, and the superabundance of goods which the London merchants force upon their mercantile agents on the coast, cause the latter to have recourse to those native hawkers and pedlars who carry their goods into the interior. They generally stipulate to return by a certain period, and in some instances they leave their children or dependents at the disposal of their creditors to become their pawns, in the event of their failing to return by the appointed time, or to pay the debts they incurred for them.

It often happens that these hawkers and pedlars get "panyared", as they term it, in the countries through which they pass, for the debts of others of their nation, and are mulcted in goods or money for the debts of strangers who happen to be their countrymen; or they sell these goods to some king or chief, who takes his leisure in the settlements of his accounts, and the expiration of five or six weeks, or months perhaps, pays a part of his debts, or the whole of it, in his own commodities, and at his own value; and on the return of the hawkers they are not able to make their obligations good, and their pawns are laid hold of, or they themselves are seized and thrown into the gaol at Cape Coast, where I found so considerable a number of these debtors, 50 of them, some of them confined four years, and others two and three; and in one instance of pawning and imprisoning, on the part of a man of colour, I strongly, but ineffectually, called on the magistrates to prosecute this person, whose debtor he then had in confinement at Cape Coast Castle, and the man's wife and child, seized on after his imprisonment, detained in his hands as pawns at Dixcove.

Some of the magistrates admitted the scandulousness of this infamous proceeding, and the presiding member of Council undertook to inquire into it. But I am sorry to have to observe, that he strenuously resisted my application for the man's release, on the grounds of the rights of the man of colour above adverted to, and the largeness of the sum due to him, some 16 ounces of gold; but the wrongs of the native, and the length of the time of his imprisonment, were not of sufficient moment; and when I quitted the Gold Coast the man was still in his dungeon, and his wife and child in the hard hands of this grasping creditor.

This mode of administering the laws and of governing these settlements surely cannot go

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report.

on without great disgrace to the national character and permanent injury to the genera commerce of Great Britain; for though the President of the Council has a character with the negroes for the patience with which he listens to their "palavers," and the fairness with which he decides on their disputes, the Government itself is held in contempt and extreme dislike by the natives, alike by chiefs and people.

Having proceeded to Accra, I immediately caused the proclamation prohibiting slavery on the part of Europeans and other British subjects in our settlements to be carried into execution, and generally made known among the slaves. I found that a British merchant, lately deceased at Accra, had left a large number of slaves, between 400 and 500 by common report, for the benefit of his creditors chiefly in London, to whom he was largely indebted. Two-thirds of the trade on the Gold Coast are in the hands of one London house, and from which establishment a great proportion of the merchants on the Coast obtain large credits; and if misfortunes should arise, or death should happen, the President of the Council is expected to see that the interests of this house are taken care of, and in most cases of deaths he becomes the official executor, and the disposal of the property rests with him. In such cases, and in that of the property in this instance left, it chiefly consisted of slaves and pawns, and on one occasion, when I contended with the authorities that the sale of such persons would amount to a felony, I was informed that justice was a greater duty than generosity, and that people, where debts were due and creditors clamorous, could not be deprived of any property that was left to pay them.

page 30 orig.

33.

I called on Mr. Topp, the commandant of the British fort at Accra, to have the slaves and pawns in this case brought before me. The deceased person had lately been commandant of the fort, and his slaves were living in the vicinity. I received from Mr. Topp, I must gratefully acknowledge, every assistance he could render, or facility he could throw in the way of my proceedings: he had the slaves of the deceased brought up to meet me at the house of Mr. Bannermann, and there I explained to them, as I had done at Cape Coast, the state of the law with regard to them and their masters, and informed them whenever they desired to obtain their freedom, they were justified in demanding it at the hands of the British authorities at the place, and that no Englishman had a legal right to hold them in slavery. These poor people little knew how they were situated, that in a few days, but for these proceedings, they were destined to be sold; and many of them might probably have been committed to the care of a person, whose factory at Little Popoe I have already spoken of. Since the death of their late master, they had been allowed to remain in idleness with his family, and having been severely worked heretofore, the change in their treatment was for the better, and they imagined it was to last. Their spokesman informed me, on behalf of all of them present, that they were thankful for what the British Government had done for them, and whenever they found themselves badly treated, or not given enough to buy food and clothes, they would go to the commandant and ask to be made free; but so long as the children of their late master behaved well towards them they would remain in their service.

They went away, however, very grateful for the information they received, and little is likely to be ever got from their services as slaves. I then called on Mr. Bannermann to inform his slaves (to a considerable amount), to do the same with them as had been done in the former case, and Mr. Bannermann, having patiently heard the explanation I gave him of the state of the law as regarded slavery, and the nature of the proclamation for its prohibition,—this gentleman at once expressed his determination to abide by the law, and to set his slaves at liberty; and much to his honour I must add, he stated that on every subject connected with the affairs of the settlement, his strongest desire was to meet the views and wishes of the Home Government. I now sent for a coloured gentleman who held a considerable number of slaves, of the name of Bruce, and pursued the same course as in the case of Mr. Bannermann, and with similar results. Circumstances having come to my knowledge at Accra which made it desirable for me to get further information on this subject of slave holding and man-pawning in our settlements, I addressed a letter to Mr. President Maclean, from Prince's Island, making several further inquiries respecting slavery in these places, and the disposal of slaves on the part of British subjects. The queries I put to Mr. Maclean, and the answers he returned to them, will be found in the Appendix. It will be seen that he denies any knowledge of the existence of slavery on the part of British subjects on the Gold Coast; that he does not consider the British Act of Emancipation applicable to our settlements on the Gold Coast; that slaves or pawns are never sold to pay the debts of deceased British subjects in these settlements; that a number of slaves in the year 1839, belonging to a merchant of Accra, who had then died, had not been sold by him, Mr. President Maclean, to a person (sometimes residing at Accra, but chiefly at his factory at Little Popoe,) but that he, Captain Maclean, did interfere for the protection of the creditors, and he "enfranchised the slaves, apportioning to each, according to his ability, a small sum, which he was to pay to the estate. These sums many paid, others borrowed the necessary amounts, giving their labour at low wages until they could raise money to repay the debts so contracted;" the purchaser alluded to, "he believes, advanced money for many of them, as he required their labour. That it is incorrect to say that pawns (that is, individuals) are the property which is really made over to the purchaser; such is not the case; it is a certain portion or quantity of labour which the purchaser gets in exchange for his money: he has no property whatever in or right over his debtor, who can leave him at any moment he chooses." I would like to know from Captain Maclean how the purchaser gets the labour without the person of the pawn? or how Captain Maclean never sold any of the slaves to this person, and yet he "advanced the money for many of them, as he required their labour"? or how Captain Maclean can believe that no British subject

21.

page 31 orig.

subject holds slaves or pawns, and yet he, Captain Maclean, is called on to interfere for the protection of the creditors when a merchant dies "possessed of slaves acquired by his creditors' money"? or, finally, how Captain Maclean can consider that the Act of Emancipation of 1834 was never made applicable to these settlements, and yet admits that he has never seen the Act in question, and knows nothing of its specific provisions. He has seen, however, the Act 5 Geo. 4, which I had cited against slave holding; and the term "pawns" he states, is not to be found in the Act. I would ask Captain Maclean if the term slave is to be found there, and if a pawn is any other than a slave, while the debt is unpaid for which he has sold his freedom to another, and while he cannot labour for himself and is compelled to labour for his creditor?

It might be well to have considered, before this objection was taken to the Act, what Vatel has said to similar objections: "Conjunctures vary and produce new kinds of cases that cannot be brought within the terms of law, except by inferences drawn from the general views of the Legislature."

The replies I have referred to admit of many comments; I am very unwilling to make any further observations on them, but I feel bound to declare that the opinions expressed in them are totally at variance with the results of all the inquiries I have made on the subject of these queries.

THE PALM OIL TRADE

Is chiefly carried on in the river Bonny, but it is beginning to become of some importance on the Gold Coast, and especially at Accra, where at the Danish settlement about five or six ship-loads of it were exported in the course of the preceding year, as I was informed by the principal Danish merchant in that settlement.

The average import of palm oil into Liverpool for some years past has been about 12,000 tons a year, value about 400,000 *l.* sterling. Three-fourths of this quantity are exported from the Bonny, and the other outlets of the Niger, and gives employment to 12,000 or 15,000 tons of shipping in the year. In the year 1840, 13,170 tons of shipping were employed in this trade in the river Bonny and its immediate vicinity. There were 36 vessels employed in it, and the crews of these vessels amounted to 736 men. In the Appendix will be found the details as communicated to me during my voyage to the coast, by a commander of one of these vessels, Captain Brown, of the "May," who had made 11 voyages to the coast, and has a thorough knowledge of the trade and of the people of the Bonny. He states that the oil is brought down from the interior, a distance of about 150 miles, and sold to the Bonny traders in small quantities. It is purchased from them by the English trader, and paid for in gunpowder, guns, cutlasses, lead and iron bars, and boilers, tobacco, rum, and Manchester goods. The imports into Great Britain,

22.

In the year	1808	did not exceed	200	tons a year.
Ditto	1827	ditto	4,700	ditto.
Ditto	1834	ditto	13,945	ditto.

In 1816 the official value of all the palm-oil imported from the coast of Africa did not exceed 23,831 *l.* sterling; in 1828, 126,572 *l.*; and in 1834 the official value of the palm oil imported from the coast of Africa amounted to 458,810 *l.* sterling. The quantity of shipping employed in this trade since 1820 has largely increased; in 1840, in the Bonny alone, it amounted to 13,170 tons. These data are sufficient to show the extraordinary growth of this trade.

From the British settlements on the Gold Coast the amount of palm oil exported is still extremely small; from the Gambia, in 1839, the whole quantity exported was 15,093 gallons, the value of which was 2,396 *l.* sterling; and from Sierra Leone, in 1839, it amounted to 7,993 *l.*; only about one-half of which was the value of the quantity sent to Great Britain. In 1838, of the whole amount of palm-oil exported from Africa, the value of the quantity exported from the Gold Coast amounted to only 7,350 *l.* sterling; and in 1829 it fell off to 7,000 *l.* sterling; while in the Bonny, and the Bights of Benin and Biafra, it increased that year upwards of 50,000 *l.* sterling. It is a very singular circumstance, and one deserving of serious consideration, that nearly the whole of this trade has sprung up within the last 30 years, in a place where we have no government agents, forts, or settlement. That without any protection or a single British merchant or mercantile agent residing at the place where this great trade is carried on, namely, the river Bonny, that trade has originated, grown up, and steadily augmented up to the year 1834, when it reached the amount of 269,907 cwts. exported from Africa, and chiefly from this river and its vicinity.

page 32 orig

An increased demand for slaves in 1837 took the natives away from their former occupation, and the quantity of palm oil exported from Africa was considerably diminished. But as the slave trade in the Bight of Biafra again diminished, the trade in palm oil increased in proportion. In 1835 the imports of palm oil into Great Britain amounted to 260,151 cwts.; in 1836 to 277,017 cwts.; in 1837 to 223,337 cwts.; in 1838 to 282,312 cwts. The duty on it yielded, in 1835, 15,230 *l.*; in 1836, 14,678 *l.*; in 1837, 13,299 *l.*; and in 1838, 17,102 *l.*

The price of palm oil, duty paid, varies from 33 *l.* to 34 *l.* a ton. If we compare the trade of the Bonny with that of any one of our settlements on the coast of Africa, where we have large and costly establishments, we find the trade of the latter, with all the protection afforded them, fall far short of that of the Bonny, that has no aid or support of any kind from Government. These are facts which I feel called upon to state, but from which I do

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report.

not desire to draw any inference unfavourable to our settlements on the coast of Africa. These settlements are there ill chosen and ill governed, no doubt; but the first great expense of their establishment is gone to, and it seems to me the best policy now is, to render them efficient and beneficial to commerce and advantageous to the inhabitants; and where these establishments have become cumbrous and expensive, and where public money has been lavished to a very great extent, to reduce these establishments to the level of the trade and resources of the colony; and in other settlements where the mode of government is injurious to the national character, calculated only to retain the monopoly of the whole trade of the Gold Coast in the hands of a few individuals, where its jurisdiction is injuriously oppressive to the natives, and unsatisfactory to all who are employed under it, from the narrowness of the means placed at the disposal of the local administration, that another system of government should be adopted, having in view the general extension of British commerce, and not the particular interests of any individual merchants; and the promotion of African civilisation, instead of the enlargement of our settlement at the expense of the natives' territorial rights. The account of the quantity of British produce exported from Liverpool in 1839 and 1840 will show the description and amount of goods that are chiefly disposed of in the Bonny trade.

23.

It is to be remembered that the original motive for the establishment of these settlements was the encouragement and protection of the slave trade; the mode of governing them has not been accommodated by any means to the alteration in the circumstances of these colonies. The African Company was established for carrying on the slave trade in the words of the Act 23 Geo. 3, c. 31; the forts and settlements are made over to the Company, "to the extent and purpose that the said forts and settlements and premises shall be employed at all times hereafter, only for the encouragement, protection, and defence of the said trade."

In the Report of the Committee on African Forts of 1816, the question either of abandoning our settlements or making them subservient to the views of the Government with respect to the civilisation of Africa, appears to have been entertained, and the Committee state that "they cannot conclude their Report without distinctly stating to The House, that a principal motive which induces them to recommend the continuance of an establishment on the Gold Coast, and the aid of Parliament for its maintenance, is the instruction and improvement of the natives of that country, in which but little, if anything, has been hitherto accomplished."

Now, if this was the chief object for maintaining our settlements on the Gold Coast, I must say this object has most signally failed of success. Nothing that deserves a name has been done towards it. But it would be well to inquire where British commerce has flourished for so many years; for example, at the Bonny, What has our trade done there for the civilisation and education of the natives? It has accomplished nothing for the improvement of the people on the coast; and beyond it, where the palm oil is gathered, the traders have no influence whatever, and they are the persons who are chiefly benefited by the trade. The accounts we receive of the people of the Bonny from the European traders are such as the traducers of the negro race might be glad to fix on, in proof of the incorrigible savageness and indomitable fierceness of their disposition. They are probably the worst people on the whole Western Coast of Africa. And, indeed, the generality of the traders who frequent that river are not calculated to leave many germs of civilisation in any barbarous soil. The whole trade of the Bonny is in the hands of the Liverpool merchants, as that of the Gold Coast is in the hands of those of London.

page 33 orig.

The time which these vessels remain in the Bonny is generally between three and four months. They anchor inside the bar at the mouth of this river, and suffer occasionally a great deal from sickness. There seldom are less than 15 or 20 merchant ships at anchor in the river. The trade is carried on aboard the ships, between the masters, supercargoes, and King Peppel and his subjects. The influence of this chief extends over all the towns in the vicinity. When Captain Adams visited the river Bonny several years ago, he estimated the number of slaves exported from that place at 20,000. Captain Tucker, the superior officer on this station, and who frequently visits this place, estimates the number now exported at 2,000. There is nothing to account for this decrease but the increased vigilance of the cruisers and the increased trade carried on with it. If the increased trade in the palm oil was owing to increased cultivation of the soil, the latter would be sufficient to account for the falling off in the trade of stolen men. But few of the products of Africa are due to the cultivation of the soil; the trees and plants that yield them do so without care or cultivation. The new trade, however, on the coast, and to a small extent in the interior, gives the natives there those manufactures which formerly they could only obtain by the sale of men. But it is on the water-side where the profitableness of it is chiefly felt. The people of Bonny do not suffer the inland natives to bring down the oil to the coast. They keep a great number of armed boats, many of them with a carronade or brass swivel mounted on the bow. These boats they send up the river for the oil as far as Eboe, and purchase it from the country people. The price they pay for it is extremely small; in fact, so trifling as hardly to remunerate the sellers for the trouble and expense of gathering the nuts, and extracting the oil from them.

But this trade, conducted as it is, can hardly be expected to lead to any great improvement in the condition of Africa, or increase of its cultivation. A gallon of palm-oil has probably never been collected from a tree that was planted for the purpose of obtaining this article. The trees grow wild, and the nuts are collected here and there, where a chief has no other employment for his slaves; but nothing like a settled system of industry is connected with this trade.

The

The people of Bonny, who have managed to get this trade into their hands, are one of the most barbarous, dishonest, and treacherous races in this part of Africa. Our extensive commercial relations with them for nearly 30 years have not produced any change in their savage customs and superstitions. By all accounts, even by the admissions of the masters of the merchant vessels in this trade, they have not undergone the least improvement.

The following account of one of their horrid practices was given me by one of those captains, who was himself cognizant of the circumstances he described, in a case of human sacrifice which occurred in the year 1840:—My informant and the other masters of English vessels, then at anchor in the Bonny, when they went ashore were frequently in the habit of seeing a little negro girl, about 10 years of age, who had been brought down from the upper country, and placed under the charge of one of the natives at Bonny previously to being sacrificed by the Jujumen or priests of that place. The masters of the British vessels frequently saw the child, and were not ignorant of the intended sacrifice of it. This kind of sacrifice, it seems, is made once in each king's reign. The child must be without spot or blemish. If there is the slightest eruption on the skin, or the smallest scratch, the child is held unfit for sacrifice. Consequently, the person placed in charge of the child was extremely careful to preserve it from hurt or injury, and in the present case seemed in the greatest alarm at all times lest any accident should happen to it. The little girl was suffered to go about, to do whatever she liked, and no one dared to punish or to contradict her. On the appointed day she was placed on a stage of planks placed across a canoe, and taken by some of the Bonny people over the bar of the river. The men in the canoe kept telling her they were going to send her to see her father and mother; and while engaging her attention in this manner, they slipped the stage on which the poor child was sitting into the sea, and, consigning her to the Fetish, they left her to go down. The people in the canoe then pulled ashore as fast as possible; and at the very time this atrocity was suffered to have been committed, a tremendous tornado set in, and the "Dalhousie Castle," a British vessel loading in the river, was totally wrecked on the bar.

This event, coupled with the murder that preceded it, made a great sensation at the time. The Bonny men could not bear to speak of it or to be spoken to of it; and the only reason given for this sacrifice was, that it was "to do good to Bonny men." I inquired why those who had seen the child so frequently, had not interfered with the king to prevent such an act. If they had been defrauded of a few dollars' worth of rum or tobacco, would they not immediately have remonstrated with King Peppel? But this was not a matter of trade, and there was no Englishman there to meddle with it. Surely if there had been any British agent in this place he would not have suffered this act to have been committed without remonstrating against its barbarity. But it is not the interests of humanity alone that would seem to require the protection of some consular agent of ours in this place; the interests of our trade demand it likewise. The manner in which the trade is carried on in

page 34 orig.

the Bonny, and in which the natives and the crews of these ships are occasionally treated by the masters, calls for immediate attention.

The commanding naval officer on this station has been frequently obliged to visit the Bonny, and take cognizances of cases of violence and injustice on the part of these persons either against the natives or their own people.

* * * * * * *

When I was in the Bight of Benin, in the month of March last, there was the mate of of an English brig then in the Bonny in confinement on board, charged with having murdered the second mate of the vessel while he was sitting at breakfast with him. Another master of a vessel was then in the Bonny, who had been recently tried in England for the murder of one of his sailors by flogging him so severely that he died, and being sentenced to imprisonment for several months, and yet had no sooner got out than he was re-appointed to the command of one of the largest vessels in the trade. In the year 1838, the following atrocious circumstances were brought to light by the capture of a slaver, to the captain of which a number of Kroomen were sold by the orders of one of our merchant vessels in the Bonny trade; on examining the Kroomen after capture, one of them called Centipede, alias "Sam Weller," stated, that he and five other Kroomen were taken to the Benin river in the English vessel "Protector," commanded by a person who died there; the "Protector" was then taken charge of by another master. One of the Kroomen had been ordered to keep watch over the store house, which duty it was alleged was neglected; in consequence of which the master induced the chief or king of the town, off which the "Protector" was moored in the Benin, to send the whole of the Kroomen on board a Portuguese slaver (a barque,) then laying there also. Centipede was himself one of the number sent. The barque was captured with them three weeks afterwards by Her Majesty's ship "Curlew," commanded by Lieutenant (now commander) Norcott, where Centipede and the other five Kroomen were found on board.

As for trusting alone to this kind of commerce, from which the far greatest part of the benefit is derived by the water-side people for the civilisation of Africa, I see the fallacy too plainly, and I think I may add, I know the policy of this recommendation too well to desire to see it confided in for a moment for the accomplishment of the aim and object of Government with respect to Africa.

Mr. Laird, who cannot be supposed to have any views prejudicial to our trade or commerce in Africa, speaking of a place in the vicinity of the Bonny, states that "at Calabar he attended the obsequies of a chief in that river, and his canoe came down after his death with the skulls of the men who had paddled her stuck upon each thwart of the boat to the number of 40. That such a state of society should exist where British trade has been carried on to an enormous extent, and for a considerable time, may well excite the astonishment of

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report.

those not aware of the diabolical influence which the slave trade exerts both upon the enslaver and the enslaved." "He was struck," he says, "here with the extreme demoralisation of the inhabitants in comparison with the natives of the interior." And he goes on to observe of "the depravity of feeling among the people as another addition to the long list of melancholy proofs of the debasing effects of European intercourse with savage nations, when governed solely by the love of gain." Above all, the fallacies that are speciously put forth by interested men in the plans they propose for civilising Africa, I think this one of trusting to this kind of commercial intercourse with the water-side natives for the enlightenment of the people, or the improvement of the country, is the most calculated to lead to mischievous results and disappointed expectations.

page 35 orig.

RETURN of EXPENDITURE at *Cape Coast Castle* and its Dependencies, for 1838, 1839, and 1840, up to the 30th September.

	CURRENCY.		
	1838.	1839.	1840.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Soldiers	1,802 8 8	1,803 – 10	1,478 15 –
Labourers	555 18 7	588 5 2	556 7 5
Cabboceers	226 6 8	197 10 –	158 5 –
Schools	63 – –	63 – –	50 5 –
Canoe hire	33 10 6	109 2 6	79 2 6
Fort repairs	300 2 10	373 15 –	247 8 –
Contingencies	330 19 6	355 17 2½	362 7 6
Resident at Coomassie	48 – –	48 – –	36 – –
£.	3,360 6 3	3,538 10 8½	2,968 10 5

In Mr. Maclean's detailed returns of these charges, in order to complete a term of three years up to 30th September 1840, he has included the expenditure of the quarter ending 31st December 1837:

	£. s. d.
The amount of which is	878 2 3
25. And to these are added the following items in one sum, for the whole period of three years:	
Schoolmaster's pay, in sterling money	120 – –
Military stores for the Castle, for the same term	2,409 4 11
And for other contingencies, in sterling money	357 – –
For such expenses as passage-money from England for Officers, &c. &c. and making in all	6,082 17 10

26. In the detailed account presented to me by the president, I find a clerical error of 1,000 *l.* in the sum total of the expenditure, which is set down 7,082 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.* sterling, while it is only 6,082 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.* for the three years. The average expenses of the government on the Gold Coast for the maintenance of the several forts, exclusive of salaries, would appear to be 2,027 *l.* 14 *s.* 7½ *d.* a year, and the salaries of the officers on the coast, and that of the secretary in London and the expenses of his office, amounting altogether, as shown by the returns, to 1,540 *l.* The total expenditure for each year was 3,567 *l.* 14 *s.* 7½ *d.* The Parliamentary grant of 4,000 *l.* for the maintenance of the forts was reduced to 3,500 *l.*, during the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839; but in 1840 was increased to its original amount of 4,000 *l.* Such is the present expenditure and means of meeting it, for the government of these settlements on the Gold Coast, administered by persons on the coast, who are involved in mercantile interests, even where they are not ostensibly embarked in trade. On a full consideration of the subject of the advantage of retaining or abandoning these settlements, I am of opinion that they ought to be retained, and the only conclusion I can come to if they are to be retained is, that they must be governed in a very different manner to what they are. The present constitution of government in these establishments is one which has a tendency to favour connivance with the slave trade, so far as supplying its factors with goods and stores, and with the system of slavery, and is calculated to withdraw the persons exercising authority there from the direction and control of Her Majesty's Government. In taking the administration of the government of these settlements out of the hands in which it is now placed, if those changes are made which I suggested, the expense will be increased, and a grant of 7,000 *l.* instead of 4,000 *l.* a year will be requisite to carry these changes into effect. Without these alterations, which I conscientiously believe are indispensably requisite for maintaining these forts in a way calculated to tend to the extension of legal commerce and the civilisation of these countries, I am of opinion that it would be best for Africa, and best for the interests and the honour of Great Britain, that they should be abandoned.

London, 31 July 1841. (signed) *R. R. Madden.*

APPENDIX OF REPORT ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

GOLD COAST AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

page 37 orig.

(A.)

THE extensive nature of the inquiries I was instructed to make on various subjects connected with the actual condition of our settlements on the Gold Coast, led me to classify the information I was desirous to obtain from persons on the spot, and best qualified to answer the queries put to them, whether on the state of our forts and settlements, and the administration of their government; the merchandise for the African markets; the slave trade and its aiders and abettors; the prospects and practicability of emigration to our West India colonies; and the soil and climate of our settlements on the Western Coast of Africa.

I thought it most desirable to get the written answers to the queries I put to persons on these different subjects, in order that no misconstruction of their meaning should occur, and no mistake in the statement of their opinions.

The other documents referred to in my Report are on the following subjects:—

No.		Page.
1.	List of Prisoners in Cape Coast Castle	37
2.	Fines imposed on Natives, ditto	40
3.	Officers' Salaries, ditto	40
4.	Coffee Plantation near ditto	41
5.	Distances of Places in the vicinity of ditto	41
6.	Merchant Vessels arrived at ditto	42
7.	Exports for 10 years, up to 1841, from ditto	43
8.	Imports - - ditto - - - into ditto	43
9.	Description of Goods Imported to ditto	43
10.	Letter from Merchants of ditto	43
11.	Revenue and Resources of ditto	45
12.	Letter from Captain Maclean	45
13.	Ditto from Mr. Topp, Commandant at Accra	46
14.	Estimate of Cost and Maintenance of Colonial Schooner	47
15.	Proclamation prohibiting Slave Trade	47
16.	Vessels engaged in Slave Trade touching at Cape Coast	48
17.	Sir John Jeremie's Letter to Dr. Madden on Slavery on Gold Coast	48
18.	Protest of Magistrates of Cape Coast Castle against Abolition of Slavery	49
19.	Reply to it of Acting Governor of Sierra Leone	50
20.	Letter from Persons calling themselves Pawns of Captain Maclean	50
21.	Letter from Captain Maclean, with Answers to Queries respecting Slaves and Pawns	51
22.	List of Bonny Trade British Vessels, Tonnage, &c.	54
23.	Export from Liverpool to Africa, 1839 & 1840	54
24.	Invoice of Goods and Stores for Three Years for Cape Coast Castle	55
25.	Expenditure for Government of Cape Coast Castle, for Three Years	59
26.	Grants for ditto	60
27.	Letters of Complaint from Soldiers at Cape Coast Castle	60
28.	Letter from Mr. Brace's Prisoner, whose Wife and Child were held as Pawns	61
29.	Letters from various Prisoners and others at Cape Coast Castle	61
30.	An Act for levying an Assessment for maintaining a Militia and for collecting certain Light Dues	64
31.	Proclamation of Sir John Jeremie	65
32.	Letter from J. Bannermann, Esq. on Slave Trade Factories on the Gold Coast	66
33.	On the Slave-Trading Factories in the vicinity of Lagos, Popoe, &c.	66
34.	On the Slave Trade in the Bight of Biafra	67

Appendix (A.)

page 38 orig.

— No. 1. —

LIST of PRISONERS confined for Crime in *Cape Coast Castle*, 22 March 1841.

No.	NAMES.	CRIMES.	CONFINED. Yrs.	Months.	Days.	Remarks and Result of Commissioner's Examination.
1	Halm - - -	robbery - - -	2	3	-	released.
2	Ashum Coffee - -	selling a man at Popoe -	1	9	—	
3	Asko - - -	forgery, Ashantee palaver	1	6	—	
4	Quaw Dooah - -	- - returned convict from Appolonia.	1	—		
5	Woo Mansah - -	crim. con., Cudjoe's wife	1	8	-	- - the son of a chief,
6	Quashee Arbacah -	suspicion of murder -	-	11	—	in his own country,
7	Quow Mensah - -	- ditto - - -	-	11	—	now worked in chains
8	John Carr - -	- soldier letting prisoner escape.	1	6	—	like all such prisoners as have no means of support.
9	Robert Occam - -	stealing gold from Grant	-	6	13	released.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

No.	Names.	Crimes.	Confined. Yrs.	Months.	Days.	Remarks and Result of Commissioner's Examination.
10	Cudjo Bray	crim. con.	-	6	20	
11	Quamino Prah	robbing Dr. Cobbold	-	6	20	
12	Arbam	- ditto	-	6	20	
13	Yau	- ditto.				
14	Quashee Tarsah					
15	Ollo Acquah					
16	Quabino Bounée					
17	Quamino Anovin					
18	Quamino Essadoo					
19	Quamsah	Agerafooah murder	-	8	—	
20	Quaco Quay					
21	Quaco Assoman					
22	Quaw Mensah					
23	Quaphee Bossomtchie					
24	Quaw Abadoo					
25	Arnacoe					
26	Quaw Cranfit	- - charge of murder admitted.	-	5	22	
27	Quashee Assan	running away from Ottoo	-	6	—	
28	Quaw Danqua	stealing a spoon	-	5	-	- - sentenced to one year's chain.
29	Amooasie	- - sacrificing people at Amamfey.				
30	Weeradoo	- ditto	-	2	—	
31	Davis	robbery, six dollars	1	8	-	released.
32	Quamino Booroe	- - ringleader of riot, Djuquah.	-	-	-	released.
33	Quabino Veracou	- - accessaries to sacrificing people at Amamfey.	-	2	—	
34	Quaco Yau		-	2	—	
35	Coffee Amah	- - insulting the king of Ashantee.				
36	Yau Immoh	- ditto	-	4	—	
37	Quamino Mensa	- - forging governor's name to summons.	-	3	—	
38	Quashie	cheating people in Bush	-	-	14	
39	Coffee Ingoo	suspected of murder	-	-	14	
40	Quashee Asuah	manufacturing bad gold	1	9	-	released.
41	Name omitted, female	suspicion of child murder	-	1	—	

Observations on preceding Cases of Prisoners confined for Crime.

No. 5. Neither the prisoner nor the prosecutor are British subjects; and in this case, as in numerous others, the authorities at Cape Coast are made the ministers of retribution to the barbarous chiefs of adjoining districts.

No. 28. In the whole 91 cases, this is the only one in the return-list in which any sentence is recorded or appears to have been pronounced.

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page 39 orig.

List of Prisoners confined for Debt in *Cape Coast Castle*, 22 March 1841.

No.	Names.	By whom Confined.	How long Confined. Years.	Months	Days	Remarks and Result of Commissioner's Examination of the Cases.
1	Quow Affado	- -, Brown, Swanzy, and Mrs. Dawson's man.	1	6	—	
2	Mensah	- - Messrs. Topp and Spinks.	2	6	-	released.
3	Addabee	Mrs. Swanzy	2	4	—	
4	Andee	Mr. James Thompson	1	2	—	
5	Quamino	Mr. Colecraft	-	11	—	
6	Assafooah	Mrs. C. Gran	-	10	—	
7	Atta Quow	Mr. Smith	3	6	-	released.
8	Eccotie	Mr. Brace	1	6	-	- - *vide* note, release
9	Cudjo Ampim	Mr. Smith	1	—	—	refused.
10	Asam	Amorah	2	6	-	- - to be released on in-
11	Tawear	Bartells and Spinks	1	6	—	quiry.

No.	Names.	By whom Confined.	How long Confined.			Remarks and Result of Commissioner's Examination of the Cases.
			Years.	Months.	Days.	
12	Coffee Sawa - -	Boosimachie - -	- -	10	—	
13	Cudjoe Pie - -	Ambah Manos - -	- -	10	-	released.
14	Coffee Jobern - -	Edonboosa Confentin	- -	9	—	
15	Quashie Bossumchi -	Mr. Stanley - -	- -	10	—	
16	Quow Appewoh -	Confoo Quashie -	1	1	-	-- to be released on inquiry.
17	Quashie Banyaconi -	- - Awoolcoush and Enness.	1	6	—	
18	James Enniss - -	Divers creditors -	2	7	—	
19	Quabino Inkatea -	Mr. Simons - -	- -	8	—	
20	Asatchie - - -	Mrs. Swanzy - -	- -	7	15	
21	Quamin Quassie -	Adoosie - - -	- -	7	15	-- a case of pawning.
22	Quaco Amfo - -	Quabeno, and others -	- -	6	1	The man put in for another's debt.
23	Coffee Sarkey - -	His master, Quagin -	- -	5	—	
24	John Hooper - -	J. Johnston - -	- -	2	4	
25	Accashna Boe, female	Ambah Simoah -	- -	5	—	
26	Quabino Acquie -	Awoosie - - -	1	- -	-	-- to be released on inquiry.
27	Quabino Inkesia -	- - Dr. Cobbold and Clewston.	- -	1	14	
28	Quamino Haquamacan	Mensah Dixcove -	- -	1	14	
29	Cudjo Bouful - -	Mr. Clewston - -	- -	4	—	
30	Quow Daddie - -	A. Hayan - -	- -	1	14	
31	Quabino Associah -	Johnston - - -	- -	3	—	
32	Cudjo Acurah - -	Robert Occum -	- -	6	—	
33	Quabino Mensa -	Abucah - - -	- -	3	—	
34	Coffee Affadoo - -	Mr. De Graft - -	- -	2	-	--positively denies owing anything.
35	Quow Makerry -	Effuah Botey - -	- -	- -	10	
36	Cudjo Takee - -	Quaco Taywar - -	- -	- -	4	
37	John Johnston - -	Sundry creditors -	- -	4	-	released.
38	Rakassie - - -	- - Quashafu and Mrs. Stanley.	- -	4	—	
39	Quabino Effoo - -	Mr. Jackson - -	- -	4	-	released.
40	Accud Joe - -	Ganebah - - -	- -	3	—	
41	Quaco Zam - -	Hooper (Constable) -	- -	1	—	
42	Hendrick Inman -	Mr. Jones - -	- -	2	—	
43	John Callcraft - -	Mr. Hutton - -	- -	4	—	
44	Quashie Absawhay -	Mrs. Stanley - -	- -	2	-	released.
45	Quashie Edoo - -	Amooah and Aggery.				
	FEMALES.					
46	Abnabal Aootchie -	- - Interhadjuak and Chihbo Capn.	- -	1	2	
47	Hadjuah Mensuah -	Annal and Ecoom -	- -	- -	-	released.
48	Hadjuah Aberamah -	James Thompson -	- -	- -	-	ditto.
49	Abnabal Afferabee -	Hughes and Hutton	- -	- -	-	ditto.
50	Effueta - - -	A native - - -	- -	- -	14	ditto.

Observations on preceding Cases of Prisoners confined for Debt.

No. 8. This case is a most scandalous one of oppression and injustice. The creditor is a mulatto man, living at Dixcove. On incarcerating the man Eccotie, he seized upon his wife and child as pawns, and has kept them up to this time in his hands. The magistrates and council before whom I brought this case refused the man's liberation, but promised to make inquiry into the fact stated. The man says he has been in prison two years and four months, the magistrates' return says only one year and a half.

No. 48. This case is one of great injustice. I procured evidence, and proved before the magistrates by Mr. ————'s gold-taker that the poor woman never owed one farthing to Mr. ————, but her son did, and absconded. On his flight the mother was sent to prison for his debt. This is the same Mr. ———— who sold goods to a slave ship.

No. 50. The prisoner, a girl of 15, is, by the consent of the creditor, imprisoned as a substitute for the mother, who is the debtor; this is a very scandalous proceeding. The girl, who has committed no crime, is confined in the same cell with a woman who is charged with murdering a child.

R. R. M.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

page 40 orig.

— No. 2. —

FINES.—CAPE COAST CASTLE.

George Maclean, Esq. President, *Cape Coast Castle*, in account with the Fund of Fines.

Dr.

1839:		£.	s.	d.
June - 30	To fines for misdemeanors -	3	1	6
Sept. - 30	– ditto ditto - - - -	9	–	–
Dec. - 31	– ditto ditto - - - -	32	–	–
1840:				
Feb. - 1	– ditto from Quashie Ankah, for attempting to sell slaves at Appolonia, which slaves were emancipated by President Maclean - - -	8	–	–
March - 5	– ditto imposed upon Mumford people for refusing summons - - - - -	16	–	–
May - 10	– ditto imposed upon a woman in Swadool, for having occasioned a man to commit suicide, 40 heads cowries and 7 oz. gold - - -	9	15	–
July - 15	– ditto imposed upon Dawson for fighting with Neisor, his creditor, one long cloth -	1	–	–
July - 30	– ditto imposed upon Essary Aggitour for refusing summons - - - - -	2	5	–
August 19	– ditto received from Pynims of Commenda, for a man accused of having unlawfully sold a man at Elmina Fort - - - - -	3	–	–
Sept. - 20	– ditto imposed upon Quasafoo, for breaking into Mr. Barnes's warehouse at Winebah, 50 heads cowries -	10	–	–
Sept. - 23	– ditto imposed upon Aboki for riotous conduct, two pieces, Tom Coffee - - - -	1	10	–
Oct. -	– ditto imposed upon the Pynims of Commenda, for resisting a warrant, cloth -	2	–	–
Dec. - 16	– ditto received from Carr's family and Colecraft, for having embezzled a portion of a tent, a present from the British Government for the King of Ashantee - -	116	8	4
		213	19	10
	In sterling - - £.	187	5	–

Cr.

1839:		£.	s.	d.
June 30	By transfer to the public account - - - -	3	1	6
Sept. 30	– ditto ditto - - -	9	–	–
Dec. 31	– ditto ditto - - -	32	–	–
,,	– amount of presents to the King of Ashantee, per account - - - -	40	–	–
1840:				
Feb. - 9	– cash (Quashie Ankah's fine) transferred to the militia account - - - -	8	–	–
,,	– cash paid to Mr. Cruikshank for expenses incurred by him in his expedition against Mumford people -	13	2	6
June 30	– cash transferred to militia account up to this date -	4	2	6
Aug. 19	– ditto ditto - - -	3	–	–
,,	– cash issued as subsistence to messengers - - -	2	15	–
Sept. 30	– 90 heads cowries issued from the store for divers purposes for the service of the public - - -	18	–	–
,,	– amount of goods put into the public store - -	4	10	–
,,	– amount of presents to Ottoo, Gabra, and Anokie, chiefs of Fantee and Assin, as per account - - -	5	5	–
,,	– amount of presents to the King of Ashantee - -	9	12	–
Dec. 31	– cash paid for one silk taffetie for flags - - -	3	–	–
,,	– cash paid for two pieces of dack bought for Accra garrison, when there was none in the store - - -	2	10	–
,,	– cash paid for expenses in presents to various chiefs, &c., incurred by the President during his tour of inspecting the out-forts, &c. with Captain Tucker, commander of H. M.'s ship Wolverine - - -	22	–	–
	Balance - - -	34	1	4
		213	19	10
	In sterling - - £.	187	5	–

— No. 3. —

OFFICERS' SALARIES.

	£.
President of the Council - - - - - - -	620
Secretary - - - - - - - - - -	200
Commandant of the Troops - - - - - - -	200
Surgeon - - - - - - - - - -	200
Secretary to the African Committee - - - - -	200
Commandant of James Fort, Accra - - - - -	100
Incidental expenses in England, such as Treasury warrants, postage, stationery, &c. estimated at 20 *l.* per annum - -	20
£.	1,540

— No. 4. —

QUERIES addressed to Mr. *Wilson* on the STATE and CONDITION of "NAPOLEON COFFEE PLANTATION," belonging to *James Swanzy*, Esq. M.C., *Cape Coast*.

1. The number of acres under cultivation?—We have between 60 and 70 acres.
2. The number of coffee trees planted?—3,393 trees.
3. What number bear?—Nearly 800 trees.
4. How do they promise?—Well.
5. How is the soil calculated for coffee?—I consider it good soil for coffee in the neighbourhood of Napoleon.
6. How is it calculated for cotton?—At this plantation it is well calculated for the growth of cotton; about five or ten miles north or north-west from this, I should say much better, on account of the greater moisture from more frequent rains.
7. Have you grown any coffee for sale?—None as yet.
8. What price did it sell at in the market?—None sold.
9. How many do you employ in labour?—Eighty men and twenty boys, 100.
10. What do you pay per diem?—Twopence halfpenny sterling, paid in cloth.
11. Have you any difficulty in procuring labourers?—I have never had any difficulty myself, and, on the contrary, am frequently obliged to refuse volunteers.
12. How is the land about Cape Coast calculated for the cultivation of cotton, coffee, or corn?—Corn will grow even to the edge of the beach, but for cotton it is ill calculated, and is still worse for coffee.
13. Is the want of water very unfavourable here to cultivation?—At Napoleon showers of rain are frequent; farther in the bush, in a direction from north to north-west, the climate is much moister, and I consider that a plantation of coffee eight or twelve or twenty miles from this would succeed well. I say not this from mere hearsay. I have been myself some miles round Napoleon, and I have invariably found the soil improve, and a greater quantity of rain fall, the farther I went from Cape Coast.

Near and at Cape Coast the want of rain is severely felt as regards the cultivation of the soil for vegetables, &c.

Besides the 3,393 coffee trees already planted out, I have upwards of 20,000 seeds set, which will probably produce (should the season be favourable) 12,000 plants, which will be ready to transplant by September next.

The coffee trees in bearing consist of 600 four years old, and about 200 two years old. The former bear twice in 16 months. This is the first crop from the latter.

(signed) *H. C. Wilson*, Plantation Manager.

— No. 5. —

DISTANCES.—Time of Travelling from Appolonia to Cape Coast Castle by Hammock, at 3 ¼ Miles per Hour.

	HRS.	MIN.	HRS.	MIN.
From Appolonia to Axim	8	0		
Axim to Dixcove	7	35		
Dixcove to Boutrie (Dutch)	1	5		
Boutrie to Taccorary (Dutch)	4	30		
Taccorary to Succondee (English and Dutch)	1	10		
Succondee to Chamah (English and Dutch)	2	30		
Chamah to Commendah	3	0		
Commendah to Elmina (Dutch)	2	25		
Elmina to Cape Coast Castle	2	0		
From Appolonia to Cape Coast Castle	-	-	32	25
From Accra to Cape Coast Castle at the same rate of travelling.				
„ Laccoom River	2	0		
„ Fettah	5	20		
„ Berracoo (Dutch)	6	30		
„ Winnebah	9	10		
			9	10
Winnebah to Manguadie	1	20		
„ Assam (Dutch)	2	15		
„ Mumford	3	7		
„ Lagoo	4	12		
„ Tantum	4	40		
			4	40
Tantum to Anaguah	3	0		
„ Anamaboe	6	0		
„ Cape Coast Castle	9	15		
			9	15
Distance from Accra to Cape Coast Castle	-	-	23	5
„ Appolonia to Cape Coast Castle	-	-	32	25
„ Appolonia to Accra	-	-	55	30

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

page 42 orig.

Time of Travelling by Hammock from Anamaboe to Coomassie, the Capital of Ashantee, by Hammock.

	HRS.	MIN.	HRS.	MIN.
From Anamaboe to Yancoomassie - - -	8	37		
Yancoomassie to Mansul - - - -	4	28		
Mansul to Foosue - - - - -	5	43		
Foosue to River Prah - - - -	6	44		
Prah to Appaygab - - - - -	3	3		
Appaygab to Accasaben - - - -	9	0		
Accasaben to Chisah - - - - -	2	41		
Chisah to Amarfool - - - - -	5	30		
Amarfool to Carsee - - - - -	6	40		
Carsee to Coomassie - - - - -	2	0		
Total distance from Anamaboe to Coomassie	-	- -	54	26
Time of travelling from Anamaboe to Quow Attahcroom in Akim.				
From Anamaboe to Akinfoo - - - -	1	30		
Akinfoo to Mancassim - - - -	4	0		
Mancassim to Incudgoe - - - -	2	50		
Incudgoe to Adjumacon - - - -	2	11		
Adjumacon to Essacoomeh - - -	6	0		
Essacoomeh to Quow Attah's Croom - -	8	0		
Time of travelling from Anamaboe to Akim - -	-	- -	24	30

— No. 6. —

List of British Merchant Vessels arrived at *Cape Coast Castle*, for the Year 1840.

DATE OF ARRIVAL.	NAME OF VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	NAME OF VESSEL.
1840:		1840:	
5 January	George Canning, brig.	23 April	P. H. Dean, schooner.
8 —	Mary Jane, brig.	18 May	Ranavalla Manjaka, schooner.
11 —	Prince Oscar, cutter.	11 June	Matchless, schooner.
13 —	Osborne, brig.	24 —	Catherine Boland, schooner.
15 —	Margaret, brig.	10 July	Tom Cod, brigantine.
21 —	Jack, brig.	1 September	Englishman, brig.
23 —	Intrepido, brig.	8 —	Edward Colston, brig.
3 February	Sea Bird, brig.	15 —	Robert Heddle, barque.
13 —	Governor Maclean, brig.	5 December	Delos, schooner.
4 March	St. George, brig.	7 —	Union, brig.
4 —	African, brig.	14 —	Sarah Fleming, brig.
10 —	Killermont, schooner.	19 —	Golden Spring, barque.
10 —	Ethiope, steam-packet.	19 —	Medora, schooner.
16 —	Ghika, schooner.	26 —	Sea Witch, brig.
16 —	Pitt, schooner.		Men-of-war:
16 —	Corcyra, brig.	27 January	H.M.'s S. Wolverine.
30 —	Robert, brig.	10 February	„ Viper.
31 —	Guiana, brig.	10 —	„ Buzzard.
31 —	Inglewood, brig.	10 —	„ Melville.
5 April	General Brock, brig.	15 April	„ Harlequin.
12 —	Jersey Tar, schooner.	20 June	„ Persian.
20 —	John Cabot, brig.	25 August	„ Forester.
21 —	Dolphin, brigantine.	9 December	„ Cygnet.
21 —	Queen Victoria, polacca brig.	16 —	„ Dolphin.
22 —	Corrigo, barque.		

—No. 7.—

EXPORTS *Cape Coast Castle* for 10 Years.

Abstract of Exports Cape Coast Castle, from 1 January 1831 to 31 December 1840.

Half year ending	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
30th June 1831	78,818	9	6			
31st Dec. 1831	11,464	–	–	90,282	9	6
30th June 1832	87,654	–	–			
31st Dec. 1832	93,450	–	–	181,104	–	–
30th June 1833	43,735	10	–			
31st Dec. 1833	80,412	–	–	124,147	10	–
30th June 1834	106,615	–	–			
31st Dec. 1834	76,122	–	–	182,737	–	–
30th June 1835	63,109	10	–			
31st Dec. 1835	108,596	–	3	171,705	10	3
30th June 1836	105,778	–	–			
31st Dec. 1836	69,054	–	–	174,832	–	–
30th June 1837	66,187	–	–			
31st Dec. 1837	56,516	–	–	122,703	–	–
30th June 1838	57,756	15	7			
31st Dec. 1838	66,450	10	–	124,207	5	7
30th June 1839	87,929	14	1			
31st Dec. 1839	106,647	5	–	194,576	19	1
30th June 1840	159,008	–	–			
31st Dec. 1840	166,000	–	–	325,008	–	–
			£.	1,691,303	14	5

—No. 8.—

IMPORTS *Cape Coast Castle* for 10 Years.

Abstract of Imports Cape Coast Castle, from 1 January 1831 to 31 December 1840.

Half year ending	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
30th June 1831	118,561	8	5½			
31st Dec. 1831	12,289	15	6	130,851	3	11½
30th June 1832	89,428	19	11			
31st Dec. 1832	98,638	7	1	188,067	7	–
30th June 1833	75,677	12	4			
31st Dec. 1833	75,762	–	–	151,439	12	4
30th June 1834	89,780	–	–			
31st Dec. 1834	91,483	5	7	181,263	5	7
30th June 1835	72,673	3	9			
31st Dec. 1835	103,312	–	–	175,985	3	9
30th June 1836	104,259	–	–			
31st Dec. 1836	138,764	–	–	243,023	–	–
30th June 1837	181,720	–	–			
31st Dec. 1837	83,270	–	–	264,990	–	–
30th June 1838	85,795	–	–			
31st Dec. 1838	73,610	–	–	159,405	–	–
30th June 1839	156,000	–	–			
31st Dec. 1839	198,460	–	–	354,460	–	–
30th June 1840	208,470	–	–			
31st Dec. 1840	214,700	–	–	423,170	–	–
			£.	2,272,654	12	7½

—No. 9.—

DESCRIPTION of GOODS generally Imported into the BRITISH SETTLEMENTS on the GOLD COAST.

Manchester Goods.	Iron Bars.	Soap.
Powder.	Hardware.	Flints.
Rum.	Glassware.	Tallow.
Beads.	Earthenware.	Wines.
Pipes.	Brassware.	Provisions.
Tobacco.	Cowries.	Perfumery.
Lead Bars.		

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

pages 43 & 44 orig.

—No. 10.—

page 45 orig.

Sir, Cape Coast, 24 October 1840.

WE take the liberty to hand for your perusal the accompanying letter to the Committee in London, which we shall feel obliged by your forwarding per first opportunity with all the support you can afford it.

The facts stated and the evils resulting from them cannot have failed in some measure to have attracted your notice, and you have doubtless been surprised at our supineness in so long silently submitting to them. This has occurred from our disinclination to interrupt the course of established customs, and not being fully aware of the magnitude of the mischief; but finding, on inquiry, it has increased to that degree as seriously to endanger our interests, and render the British commerce but of secondary consideration in amount and extent in its own colony, we have been induced, from this state of things, to address the letter to the Committee alluded to above: and conceiving also, in which we trust that you will agree with us, that some immediate steps are imperiously called for, we beg to submit, for the consideration of yourself and Council, if you have not the powers to restrain foreigners owing

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

owing no allegiance to the British flag from establishing factories on shore for the disposal of the foreign produce they have introduced into the colony, to the injury and opposition of the British merchants.

We beg also to suggest, in support of the above, and as a precautionary measure until some decision is obtained from home, that all foreign vessels be restricted of whole and original packages, against which, we conceive, there can be no possible objection, unless by those who, wishing to avoid the just and open road, may have more facilities for pursuing that clandestine course which has in part led to the injuries now complained of; and further, we take leave to propose, instead of the present system of general permits, which we fear has been the cause of much irregularity, that for the future special permits only will be granted, and in aid of the expense of the same that an office-fee of 1*s.* 3*d.* be required and received for every permit issued.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J. Jackson,* *James Swanzy,* *W. Topp,* *F. Swanzy,* *Brodie Cruikshank,* *J. Clouston,* *W. E. Stanley,* *James Thompson,* *H. Smyth,* *J. Topp,* *G. Hutton,* *William Cobbold,* *Henry Barnes,* *Samuel Bannerman,* *William Edward Gedge,* *J. Bannerman,* *John Marmon,* *J. W. Hanson,* *George Smyth.*

To George Maclean, Esq.
President of the Council, Cape Coast.

Enclosure in No. 10.

Gentlemen, Cape Coast, 24 October 1840.

The injurious effects of the present rules of the port of Cape Coast upon the British trade in general, and particularly to the interests of the undersigned resident British merchants upon the Gold Coast, have induced us to introduce the subject to your notice, in the hope it will meet your kind consideration, and find that remedy which, upon inquiry, the case may seem to require.

By the existing regulations a duty of half per cent. upon the invoice amount of such goods as may be landed, without any distinction of flag, is the only impost upon the commerce of the place; and in consequence of this unprotected state of the British merchants, foreigners have been encouraged to import large quantities of merchandise at a lower rate than we can do from England, thus excluding us from our own markets, and taking from our vessels their return freights, without which it is impossible to find carriers for our goods. We instance the case of the "Governor Maclean" twice, and the "Jack" and "Jersey Tar" each once, within the last six months, having brought goods out and not being able to obtain cargoes in return, but put to heavy expense in the ballast; while at the same time the American brigs "Oregan," "Cipher," "Sarah Anne," "Hope," and "Pamelia," have within the last five months brought into the place and disposed of, retail as well as wholesale, besides other goods, five cargoes of rum. The Prussian ship "Catherina" at the same time, came with 10,000 cases of German gin, and the Belgian ship "Independence" with a full cargo of Brazilian acquadente, and the French ship "Marabout," besides other goods, a cargo of Brazilian acquadente and tobacco, and now going back to Bahia for another, to return in four months. And the Hamburg brig "Herald," besides a very valuable and general cargo, had one item in his invoice, "twenty thousand" dollars' worth of one particular description of Venetian beads, brought all to orders given him on his last voyage.

page 46 orig.

The French ship "Le Singe" had similar orders for the same description of beads, silks, &c.

These are some of the evils we are labouring under that we earnestly beg to call your attention to.

Our correspondents at home have doubtless within the last year or two experienced a diminution in the amount of their business, which is to be attributed solely to the causes we have here described.

To protect us for the future against these hardships we wish to find support, for it cannot be supposed that a foreigner, a sojourner of a few weeks in the place to gather his gains only, should have a decided advantage over the permanent settler, whose interests are linked with the welfare of the colony, who is put to the cost of maintaining expensive establishments, who contributes his means to the improvement of the place and people, and other local expenses the stranger is not liable to, and who, besides, after staying to deprive us of a fair portion of our rights, should a war or any disturbance occur, would tie up his bundle and be off, leaving us to defend as we could our empty purses and crowded stores; in fact, can the foreigner, owing no allegiance to the British flag, locate himself among us for a short period, as may suit his interests or convenience, to oppose our commerce by the introduction of foreign produce?

Against a part of the evil a remedy exists, we believe, in the navigation and reciprocity laws, which, besides prohibiting the importation into a British colony of some foreign goods, as gunpowder, arms, rum, &c. restricts the importation of others except under the flag of which said goods are the growth or manufacture, or under the British flag; thus, not admitting

ting Brazilian acquadente in a Belgian or French bottom; indeed, not admitting it at all. Query, will they admit our vessels at Senegal? did they leave us quiet at Portendick? and to enter a Brazilian or Portuguese port the cost to our vessels is about 20 per cent. on the invoice.

Against the general case we conceive we have some remedy in the colonial laws of Sierra Leone, which, though owing chiefly to the near neighbourhood of the Dutch and Danes, are not applicable in all instances to this place, would in some, no doubt, prove beneficial. The foreign and transient duties which were once in force here it would be well, we think, again to revive on a reduced scale, say five per cent. in addition to the half per cent. now levied on the invoice amount of all goods landed from foreign vessels, and a transient duty of two and a half per cent. in addition to the half per cent. now levied upon the invoice amount of all goods landed by such parties who have not been 12 months resident in the colony, or who do not at the time possess colonial property in land or houses to the amount of 400*l.*

Having thus submitted a fair statement of facts, and our opinions of the remedies we would gladly see adopted, we beg to leave the case in your hands, as the proper channel for presentation to the Colonial Office, earnestly soliciting your strenuous endeavours to obtain the object of our prayer, either in the form we have suggested, or any other which may afford us equal protection without throwing too decided an advantage into the hands of our neighbours and strong opponents the Dutch and Danes.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J. Jackson, J. Swanzy, W. Topp, B. Cruikshank, F. Swanzy, J. Clouston, W. E. Stanley, J. Thomson, H. Smith, J. Topp, George Hutton, W. W. Cobbold, H. Barnes, S. Bannerman, W. E. Gedge, J. Bannerman. J. Marmon, J. H. Hanson, George Smith.*

— No. 11. —

RETURN of REVENUE and RESOURCES of *Cape Coast Castle* and its Dependencies, for the Three Years ending the 30th September 1840.

		£.
1837–8.	Parliamentary grant - - - - - - - -	3,500
1838–9	„ - - - - - - - -	3,500
1839–40	„ - - - - - - - -	3,750

NOTE.—On the 22d of April last an Act came into operation authorising the levying of an *ad valorem* duty of one half per cent. on all goods and merchandise landed at the several forts; but of these no complete returns can as yet be given, no returns having been received from the out-forts, and the duties due by the resident merchants being only payable on the 30th of June and 31st of December of each year.

The produce of this duty is solely applicable to the maintenance of a militia force at each of the stations.

— No. 12. —

page 47 orig.

Sir, Cape Coast Castle, 26 March 1841.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the series of queries which you handed to me on your arrival at Cape Coast Castle, with my answers annexed. These answers are accompanied by various returns intended to elucidate the several subjects treated of.

I would also beg leave to recapitulate briefly the various points to which I have had the honour to call your attention, in conversation, during your residence here.

1. The urgent necessity which exists for the renewal of a great portion of the iron ordnance in the several forts, and for our being supplied with ordnance, engineer, and military stores, which our limited grant is inadequate to furnish.

2. The necessity of an additional medical officer and an assistant secretary being allowed to this establishment.

3. The expediency of what are termed "the abandoned forts" being re-occupied, especially that at Appolonia.

4. The great benefit that would result from our being enabled to place the schools on a more efficient footing, and to establish additional ones.

 5. The

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

5. The necessity of abolishing the present system of paying soldiers and others in goods.

6. The expediency of furnishing means for the better classification and employment of prisoners.

7. The expediency of an armed vessel being attached to the settlements.

8. The necessity for defining, by explicit instructions, the powers of the authorities with regard to slaves and pawns, among the native population.

I need not say that, situated as this colony is, intersected by foreign settlements, and interwoven as domestic slavery is with the very framework of society, this is matter which must be handled with great prudence and caution. By prudence, however, much may be effected, and by the progress of civilisation, which is now in active operation, much more will be done. Anxious, however, as I am to carry into effect the views of Her Majesty's Government, I shall faithfully follow whatever instructions on the subject may be furnished to me.

9. The incalculable benefits that would result, both in a commercial point of view, and as a means of extirpating the slave trade, and extending civilisation, from the settlements referred to, &c.

I also beg leave to furnish you with copies of two letters, one addressed to the African Committee, the other to myself, on the subject of foreign vessels being allowed to trade at our ports on the same terms as British vessels.

Your information will enable you to judge of the expediency of the views expressed in the former of those documents being adopted and acted upon.

I have, &c.

R. R. Madden, Esq. M. D.
Her Majesty's Commissioner of Inquiry,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *George Maclean*,
President of the Council of Government.

— No. 13. —

EXTRACT of a LETTER from British Commandant at *Accra*.

Sir, James Fort, British Accra, 6 March 1841.

I WAS favoured with your communication of Wednesday, accompanied with a series of questions, respecting the forts under my command. The questions I herewith return answered as well as I could from experience and general information received while resident on the coast.

There are three other Danish forts here besides Christiansborg; Ningoe, about 30 miles to leeward of this; Addah, on the western bank of the Volta; and Quittah, a few miles to leeward of the Volta, on the banks of a large lagoon which runs along the coast there, and communicates with the river; but they command the whole influence of that part of the coast, excepting the English town of Pram Pram. These out-forts must be in a bad state of repair, and some of them in ruins, from no Europeans being stationed at them for some time back. Christiansborg Castle is rather an imposing building, but does not cover a great extent of ground. It is in a middling state of repair. I could give no idea of its strength, never having examined it closely. It mounts 60 or 70 guns.

Other forts joined to the present establishment would form a barrier of defence against the slave trade on that part of the coast, and would extend the British trade, in my opinion, enough to remunerate the country for the expense of keeping them up; besides, they might be extended as far as Whydah, the great slave mart, at which place there is still the ruins of a British fort.

page 48 orig.

I trust the British Government may be induced to take this into consideration: the great advantages to accrue from possession of such a considerable extent of coast and inland territory; besides that it would be a sure means of breaking up many of what are now thriving and extensive slave factories; also in getting the extended means of introducing civilisation into the country; and the cost would, I imagine, be small compared with the sums now expending for the suppression of the slave trade and the extension of civilisation.

I crave your indulgence to any mistakes I may have made in answering the questions,

And have, &c.

R. R. Madden, Esq. M. D.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Js. Topp.*

— No. 14.—

ESTIMATE of the probable Cost attending the Purchase and Annual Maintenance of a Colonial Armed Vessel of 120 tons, on the *Gold Coast.*

Annual Charges.

	£.	s.	d.
Supply of small stores for 12 months	150	–	–
Wages of Commander, at 10 *l.* per month	120	–	–
— Chief Mate, at 5 *l.* ditto	60	–	–
— Carpenter, at 5 *l.* ditto	60	–	–
— Second Mate, at 3 *l.* ditto	36	–	–
— Boatswain, at 3 *l.* ditto	36	–	–
— Eleven European Seamen, at 45 *s.* ditto	297	–	–
— Four ditto boys, at 30 *s.* ditto	72	–	–
— Fifteen African Seamen, at 20 *s.* ditto	180	–	–
Provisions for 12 months	800	–	–
	1,811	–	–
Purchase and Outfit, say	1,200	–	–

Cape Coast Castle, 10 March 1841. *G. M.*

The above estimate supposes a thoroughly good vessel, fit for any service that would probably be required of her on this coast. The purchase-money includes three years' standing rigging, a good suit of sails, three anchors and chain cables, and all running gear. The charge for small stores includes canvas, rope, paints and oils, &c. &c.

As on this coast fresh provisions would chiefly be used, a considerable saving would occur in the article of provisions.

— No. 15.—

Proclamation.

George Maclean.

Whereas by the municipal laws of Great Britain, and more particularly by the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in the 5th year of the reign of his late Majesty George the Fourth (5 Geo. 4, cap. 113), all British subjects are prohibited, in the most express and comprehensive terms, and under most severe penalties, from aiding, abetting, or trafficking with, directly or indirectly, all or any persons or vessels, engaged, or about to be engaged in the slave trade, or fitted out with that view or purpose.

And whereas it appears from the Reports of the proceedings taken before the Courts of Mixed Commission at Sierra Leone, as well as from other official and authentic representations made to Her Majesty's Government, that vessels notoriously fitted out for the purpose of being employed in the slave trade, and commanded by persons notoriously connected with that illicit traffic, have been in the habit of visiting various ports in this colony, for the purpose of procuring articles of merchandise, the better to enable them to prosecute their illegal and detestable traffic in slaves: I, therefore, having been instructed to that effect by Her Majesty's Government, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government of this colony, do hereby most strictly caution all Her Majesty's subjects in this colony against directly or indirectly aiding, abetting, or trafficking with notorious slave dealers, or their vessels, or persons or vessels whom there are just and reasonable grounds to believe to be connected with the illicit traffic in slaves; and all magistrates, commandants, and other officers are hereby strictly enjoined to prohibit all communication with slave vessels, or vessels evidently fitted up for that traffic, in their respective ports or roadsteads, and to seize and detain such vessels, their officers, and crews, reporting the same to me.

Given under my hand and the seal of the colony at Cape Coast Castle, this 15th day of December 1839.

By order of the President,

(signed) *J. Smith,*
Acting Secretary.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

page 49 orig.

—No. 16.—

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NAMES of VESSELS that might be suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, which have touched at *Cape Coast Castle*, during the Six Years ending with 1840.

DATE.	No.	NAME OF VESSEL.	DATE.	No.	NAME OF VESSEL.
19 Jan. 1835	1	Portuguese schooner, Golga.	11 Feb. 1836	26	Portuguese brig, Fanehalense.
2 Mar. –	2	French brig, L'Actiff.			
2 — –	3	American brig, Ganges.	28 — –	27	French brig, Felicie.
2 — –	4	Hamburgh brig, Legator.	26 Mar. –	28	Portuguese brig, Nimrod.
3 — –	5	Brazilian brig, Don Pedro.	2 Apr. –	29	French brig, Jeune Clarisse.
3 — –	6	French brig, Yalof.	29 — –	30	French schooner, La Donade.
6 Apr. –	7	French brig, L'Hercule.	6 July –	31	Atravicador, Spanish.
29 May –	8	Portuguese schooner, Amistod.	9 — –	32	Portuguese brig, Josephina.
			19 Sept. –	33	Schooner, Dolcinea.
16 June –	9	Portuguese schooner, Esperanza.	19 — –	34	American brig, Seamew.
			28 Nov. –	35	French brig, La Jeune Emilie
22 — –	10	Hamburgh brig, Brazil Packet.	28 — –	36	American brig, Mary Paulina
16 July –	11	Spanish brig, Cazador.	19 Feb. 1837	37	French barque, Napoleon le Grand.
16 Oct. –	12	Maria Theresa.			
17 — –	13	French brig, Jason.	20 — –	38	French brig, Circonstance.
18 — –	14	Portuguese brig, Vigilante.	14 — –	39	American brig, Quill.
21 — –	15	French brig, Le Bon Père.	5 Mar. –	40	French brig, L'Africain.
24 — –	16	Spanish schooner, Manuelita.	2 Apr. –	41	French brig, Edouard Maria.
26 — –	17	Portuguese, Rosarito.	28 July –	42	Portuguese brig, Victoria.
27 — –	18	French brig, Le Syren.	3 Aug. –	43	Portuguese brig, Margaritta.
5 Nov. –	19	Spanish brig, Felicitade.	9 — –	44	Portuguese schooner, Andounha.
10 — –	20	American schooner, Portia.			
2 Dec. –	21	Portuguese schooner, Acara.	9 Sept. –	45	Prussian brig, Lucifer.
2 — –	22	American schooner, Mary Paulina.	20 Dec. –	46	Austrian barque, Barrone.
			24 — –	47	Dous Amigos.
26 — –	23	American brig, Gleaner.			
24 Jan. 1836	24	Brig Havannah Packet.	3 Feb. 1838	48	French brig, Veronique.
26 — –	25	Spanish schooner, Anibal.	25 — –	49	Portuguese brig, Maria.

—No. 17.—

My dear Dr. Madden, Government House, Freetown, 5 March 1841.

HEREWITH you will receive, by favour of Captain Tucker, several sets of a proclamation having reference principally, though I fear not exclusively, to the part of the coast you are now at; and to which, if it were not for your being there, I should immediately proceed. But I am aware that your investigations are directed to collateral subjects, if not immediately to this one, and am anxious to avoid even the appearance of a gratuitous interference with duties which you are so competent to discharge.

As it is possible, however, that this particular point is not specifically mentioned in your commission, I send you herewith a justice of the peace's appointment, which you can avail yourself of if you see fit or deem it necessary.

The law of the case is incontrovertible: by 5 Geo. 4, c. 113, s. 2, all dealing in slaves whatever is unlawful, except in such special cases as are mentioned in that very Act.

The 3d section sets forth the pecuniary mulct, and the 10th makes all such dealings a felony, with transportation or hard labour.

The 13th section points out the special cases excepted, which are solely dealing or trading in slaves lawfully being in any British territory, with the true intent and purpose of employing them in that territory.

So that thenceforth no new slaves could be lawfully introduced into the British territories, nor could any British subject deal in slaves in any other part of the world.

So stood the law from June 1824 to 28th August 1833, when, by 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 73, s. 12, it was further enacted, "That from and after the 1st of August 1834, slavery shall be and is hereby utterly and for ever abolished, and declared unlawful throughout the British colonies, plantations, and possessions abroad." Consequently, as slavery was already rendered unlawful everywhere else, it is now unlawful everywhere, unless an exception can be found in its favour in that very Act, and the only exceptions are in section 64, which comprises only India, Ceylon, and St. Helena.

These parties, it is said, allege that they have not obtained compensation. This may be a reason for seeking an indemnification, but it is no excuse for their committing felony.

As

As it does not appear desirable to go further at present than to proclaim the law, and as Captain Tucker, exercising, I conceive, a very sound judgment, does not intend to proceed to coercion by seizure of the slaves for full six weeks, so as to enable the parties to liberate them spontaneously, I would, were I in your place, confine my proceedings principally to making more complete inquiry; but I would ascertain, as fully as I could, where these people came from, how they are supported, how punished, whether any of the mitigatory enactments of the British slave colonies were legally in force there; if it be alleged they are free, what wages they receive for their labour, whether they are bought or sold, or bequeathed, or pawned. The latter I am told is common, and there can be no doubt that it is "a trading in slaves;" and in all these matters I would be as specific as I could as to names, time, and place.

I am also very desirous of directing your attention to the danger of any of these persons being removed or withdrawn from British protection.

In closing this painful subject I can only assure you that, if you think my going down will be of material assistance, I shall, although my time is much occupied, proceed there on the first notification from you or Captain Tucker.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *J. Jeremie.*

Dr. Madden.

— No. 18. —

PROTEST of Magistrates, &c. of *Cape Coast Castle* against the Steps taken for the Abolition of Slavery.

AT a meeting of the undersigned British resident merchants, held at Cape Coast this 24th day of March 1841, for the purpose of taking into consideration the probable result of an attempt to carry into effect the terms of a proclamation of Sir John Jeremie, the Governor-general of Sierra Leone, bearing date the 4th day of March 1841, it was unanimously resolved:—

1st. That this meeting, taking into consideration the intention of Her Majesty's Government with regard to slavery, and the system of pawning at present existing in this country, heartily concurs in these intentions in as far as regards the European population, and determines to carry them into full effect.

2d. That considering the proclamation as applicable to the native as well as the European population, this meeting is distinctly of opinion that the object of it with regard to the former can only be immediately effected by force; and that, as the influence of the local government is beneficially felt throughout the various tribes extending over an immense extent of country, and embracing a population of upwards of 200,000 souls, who would immediately resist such an attack upon their dearest interests, there is no power at present in this country capable of carrying it into effect.

3dly. That the country is at present in a state of profound tranquillity, and beginning in some measure to feel the benefits of civilisation, by means of the influence of the local government, the Christian efforts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the extension of legitimate commerce; and that the rash and premature introduction of such an extensive revolution would inevitably destroy the British influence, ruin commerce, and plunge the country into the same state of anarchy and confusion from which it is only now gradually recovering.

4thly. That the enforcement of the terms of this proclamation in the territories over which the English have control, would not fail to bring them instantly into collision with those over whom the Dutch and Danes exercise the same influence, and by whom the English settlements are intersected along the line of coast at a distance of about every 10 miles.

5thly. That this meeting, considering that the safety of person and property is materially involved in the mode of carrying out this question, regards the issuing of the said proclamation as a very impolitic and unsafe proceeding, and is of opinion that a personal acquaintance with the nature of the country, with the people and their prejudices, would induce the Governor-general to suspend its execution, and allow this country to remain, as far as regards the native population, upon the same footing as the East Indies and Ceylon, leaving the work of emancipation to the safer and surer methods of time and civilisation.

6thly. That for these reasons this meeting most respectfully protests against every attempt to carry the terms of the said proclamation into effect by coercive measures, and earnestly requests that the Governor-general will defer his final decision until he may have a personal opportunity of judging of the practicability of such a step.

7thly. That copies of these resolutions be given to Commissioner Madden, and forwarded to the Colonial Office and the Governor-general through President Maclean.

(signed) *James Swanzy.* *W. Spinks.*
Brodie Cruikshank. *J. Clewston.*
J. Jackson. *Wm. W. Cobbold.*
W. Topp. *H. S. Wilson.*
H. Smyth. *J. H. Akhurst.*

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

page 51 orig.

— No. 19. —

Sir, Secretary's Office, Sierra Leone, 4 May 1841.

I AM directed by Acting-governor Carr to acknowledge the receipt of two documents from Cape Coast, the one dated the 24th March 1841, purporting to be a set of resolutions passed by the resident merchants of that settlement on the subject of a proclamation of his late Excellency Sir John Jeremie, knight, dated the 4th March 1841, against the practice of holding persons in pawn or in slavery, and which resolutions are signed by 10 individuals, viz. Messrs. Swanzy, Cruikshank, Jackson, Topp, Smyth, Spinks, Clewston, Cobbold, Wilson, and Akhurst; the other dated 25th March 1841, and purporting to be the opinion of three magistrates of Cape Coast against carrying into effect the said proclamation, and which is signed by Messrs. Swanzy, Jackson, and Topp, as magistrates; and I am to acquaint you that both these documents will be transmitted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

With regard to the native population of Cape Coast, I am to inform you that the proclamation in question can only be considered as referring to those natives residing within the jurisdiction of the fort or settlement of Cape Coast Castle; and there cannot be the slightest doubt that all individuals found holding slaves or persons, as pawns or pledges, within each jurisdiction, are liable to be prosecuted.

In conclusion, I am to inform you that the Acting-governor does not consider himself authorised in suspending the proclamation in question, even were it his wish to do so, which it is not; but that, on the contrary, he considers it imperative on him to give it the fullest effect, until the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government shall be known thereon.

I have, &c.

G. Maclean, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *N. W. Macdonald,*
Colonial Secretary.

— No. 20. —

Honoured Sir, Cape Coast, 24 March 1841.

THE undermentioned persons most humbly beg to inform you, that we are pawns to Governor Maclean, as canoemen, who do not know how we do to live during last six years, and still we are always careful to our business without any disobediences; and from since that interval we endeavoured ourselves for our living; therefore, as it is very hurtful to us, refer to your Honour for this transaction, and in so doing you will be obliged greatly for ever.

We are, your humble servants,

(signed) *Quamino Bentray.* *Quow Incoom.*
Quasee Accoon. *Quow Yangcoom.*
Quarmin Ashin. *Bochay.*
Quacoe Armennee Ansah. *Cofee Cross.*
Quow Ashun. *Quasee Ardagem.*

Doctor Madden, &c. &c.

Honoured Sir,

I BEG leave to acquaint your Honour as I am native of this castle for a long time before Mr. Maclean, esq. set him Governor to govern us. My employ as a blacksmith in his castle. I tooked a piece of steel to my boy, to make a vile; than he asked me about this steel. I did not tell a fib to him; I speak very plain to him that I myself took it; than he said I must put you into gaol, and he did the same thing; therefore he floged me 300 lashes, and put me in the same place, keeping me there three years before I released.

And I told him somebody owes me six ounces gold, and I beg him to help me to demand it, and he send a constible to joined me to demand my debt; consequence he put handcup in my hand before I gone with the constible about my own debt.

The man owes me; he redeemed me boy and two girls; he tooked this three children from my hand about a piece of steel, beside my punishment; and I beg you to let him appear before you, and settle this plaver for your poor servant.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(signed) *Quaw Mansah,* Blacksmith.

P. S.—He gave this three children to his wife.

Quaw Mansah.

Dr. R. R. Madden.

Honoured Sir,

I BEG to write you this, to say that I only pawn to Mr. Maclean for one ounce gold, and so I work for these eight years, and only they pay me three fathom romaule a month, which I beseech your Honour to look into this business, and put it in right order; and agreeing to my request, you shall be highly honoured, as am black-smith in this Coast Castle; also am a native born, because my pay is very little, as from yesterday and to-day I haven take not mosel, and by so doing you shall be grately conferred upon.

I am, your obedient servant,
(signed) *Quashee William*,
Blackmith, Cape Coast Castle.

— No. 21. —

LETTER from Captain *Maclean*, with Answers to Queries respecting Slaves and Pawns.

Sir, Cape Coast Castle, 15 May 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, accompanied by a series of queries (15 in number) relative to "British subjects holding, purchasing, or selling Slaves and Pawns, or Debts, the guarantee for which are human Beings, and who are received and transferred under this Title."

To the queries I now beg leave to reply, so far as I am able to do so, annexing, at the same time, such explanatory observations as may appear to be requisite.

Do British subjects hold slaves or pawns on the Gold Coast? — 1st Query.

Up to the 22d of March last no law had been promulgated, nor had any instructions ever been given to the local government, prohibiting the possession of domestic slaves by the inhabitants of these settlements, whether Europeans or natives; and the same system of domestic slavery continued to exist up to that date which had prevailed from time immemorial. I am not aware that any slaves or pawns are now held by Europeans, although they are still held by natives of the country, who, however, are not, strictly speaking, "British subjects," though some of them reside under the guns of the fort. — Reply.

Do British subjects buy and sell slaves or pawns, or, under the title of "Debts," buy or sell such persons in any of our forts, or do those who live under their protection do so? — 2d Query.

I have never known British subjects (strictly so called) sell slaves in these settlements, although, if entitled legally to hold them, they were doubtless entitled to transfer them within the bounds of the colony. In cases of intestate or insolvent estates possessed of domestic slaves, my own practice (when called on to interfere) has always been to emancipate the slaves, apportioning to each, according to his ability, a certain sum which he was bound to pay to the estate, or to repay to any respectable person who might advance it for him, an equal amount, either in money or by service. This practice has been most approved of both here and in England, as tending to the abolition of domestic slavery in the country, without seriously interfering with the rights of any person; and the slaves thus made free were practically much better off than if they had been at once made unconditionally free, without the immediate means of supporting themselves. Among the natives the transference of debts, represented by the service of individuals, has often taken place with the consent of these individuals and their friends, without which, according to the native laws, such transference could not be made. I have seldom known instances of British subjects transferring such debts, though it has doubtless frequently been done. "Pawns," as they are termed, frequently change their masters (when they conceive the labour too hard), of their own accord. — Reply.

Are there any magistrates or members of council here or at Accra who hold, buy, or sell slaves or pawns under the aforesaid title of debts? — 3d Query.

I am not aware of any who now do so. — Reply.

Are there any slaves or pawns in this place held or disposable as property belonging to British subjects; or have any such slaves or pawns, to your knowledge, been sold by auction, either here or at Accra? — 4th Query.

No British subjects (strictly so called) hold slaves or pawns at this place, though I believe many of the persons termed "pawns" still prefer serving their master for wages to being called upon to pay their debts. I have never known slaves sold by auction here or at Accra, or debts, represented by the labour of individuals, sold in that manner, save in the instances alluded to in my answer to the second query, where the whole was done under my own sanction, and under proper checks and limitations. — Reply.

5th Query. Who are the largest holders of slaves and pawns at this place, Accra, Anamaboe, and Dixcove, amongst the British subjects or the native women with whom they are connected?

Reply. No British subjects (strictly so called) hold slaves or pawns; several of the native women, with whom British subjects are more or less intimately connected, possess both slaves and pawns; but I do not know who among them are the largest holders.

6th Query. To what extent do they possess slaves or pawns?

Reply. Most of them, I believe, possess very few beyond their immediate personal attendants; some of them possess none; but few have any considerable number.

7th Query. How are the slaves and pawns disposed of at the death of their owners?

Reply. They, according to the native laws, become the property of the heirs of the parties; a person, however, becoming possessed of slaves by inheritance, cannot, according to the native law, alienate them, save by the general consent of the whole family, including the slaves themselves, who, in fact, form part of the family.

8th Query. What is the average value here of each slave per head?

Reply. It is difficult to form an estimate where so few slaves are ever sold. The average value of each may be stated at 8 *l.* sterling.

page 53 orig.

9th Query. How are the slaves employed here; whether in prædial or domestic slavery?

Reply. Chiefly in domestic offices on the coast, and in prædial labour in the landward districts.

10th Query. Since the abolition of slavery in the year 1834 by Act of Parliament, have any persons, British subjects, or those connected with them, who have contravened that Act, by buying, selling, or holding slaves or pawns, being prosecuted here?

Reply. The Act alluded to was never promulgated in, or made applicable to these settlements, and consequently there could have been no contravention of its provisions, or any prosecution for breaches of the same. But, in point of fact, I do not think that any British subjects (strictly so called) have rendered themselves liable to prosecutions under that Act; or if so, in only a very few instances. In saying so, however, I beg to mention that I have never seen the Act in question, and know nothing of its specific provisions.

11th Query. Under the present system of government, existing since the year 1828, by the second stipulation with the African Company, that British law should continue in force in these forts, the illegality of trafficking in slaves or pawns, of holding, buying, or selling them since 1834 being evident, on what grounds do British subjects here continue to buy, sell, or leave their slaves and pawns to be disposed of as property?

Reply. In the document whereby the government of these forts was transferred to the merchants in 1828, there is no such stipulation as that mentioned, nor does any such body as the "African Company" exist. In point of fact, however, *within* the forts, British law has continued in force, as far as practicable, nor have any slaves or pawns existed in them.

12th Query. If, when the General Act of Emancipation passed, and compensation was awarded for the abolition of Slavery in the West Indies and the Cape of Good Hope, the holders of slaves on the Gold Coast having failed to put in their claim for compensation, and thereby deprived themselves of all title to it when once the Abolition Act came into force, on what legal ground can British subjects here continue to hold, buy, and sell slaves and pawns?

Reply. I have reason to know that several holders of slaves in these settlements did, when the Emancipation Act was discussed in the public prints of the day, direct their agents in England to inquire whether the Act would affect their interests, or whether they ought to apply for compensation. The reply to these inquiries was, "that the Government did not recognise these settlements as a British colony, and that the Act would, therefore, not apply to them." When the Act did pass, no communication was made to this Government, nor were slave traders ever called upon to give up their slaves.

13th Query. The buying and selling and importing of slaves and pawns into any place whatsoever, with the exception of India, Ceylon, and St. Helena, being in contravention of the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 113, and the more recent Act of Emancipation of 1834, should not steps immediately be taken to compel all British subjects to bring to the British forts on this coast all persons held by them, or those connected with them as slaves or pawns, and should not such enslaved persons be declared free; and any persons henceforth trafficking in slaves or pawns, buying or selling, or in the capacity of executor disposing by sale of such slaves or pawns as property under any title, be immediately prosecuted for the said felony?

Reply. Neither slaves nor pawns have been imported, so far as I am aware, into these settlements in contravention of the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 113, nor indeed is the term "pawn" made use of in that Act (of which I have been furnished with a copy by Her Majesty's Government). The Emancipation Act of 1834 ought undoubtedly to be enforced wherever it is applicable. To do this upon the coast it is necessary, in the first place, to declare whether it be

applicable

applicable to any portion of territory beyond the fort walls; secondly, to declare to what portion of territory it is applicable; thirdly, to declare who are to be considered "British subjects" under the provisions of the Act; and lastly, to give due publicity to the Act itself throughout the territory to which it may be deemed expedient to declare it applicable. Whatever instructions may be issued to me upon these points shall be faithfully attended to, and rigorously carried into effect.

14th Query.

Under what authority were about 40 pawns (under the denomination of debts) belonging to a British subject, a Mr. Frazer, an insolvent, residing at Accra, sold at that place at the latter part of the year 1839 or beginning of 1840, in contravention of the Acts above recited, and under what pretence can the debts, so called, of the insolvent, be disposed of while the pawns are the property which is really made over to the purchaser, as in the instance of Mr. Frazer's, where a considerable number of those pawns were sold to a British subject having establishments at British Accra, and also at Away and Little Popoe, the latter places being notorious slave-trading haunts, and where those identical pawns are reported to have been conveyed by their new owner?

Reply.

The facts in the query are incorrectly stated throughout. In the year 1839 a native of this country, named Frazer, became insolvent, and I was called upon to interfere for the protection of his creditors. On an examination into his affairs it was found that he was possessed of a number of slaves, acquired by means of his creditors' money. These, according to the uniform practice which I had followed, and which had been approved of, I forthwith enfranchised, apportioning to each, according to his ability, a small sum which he was to pay to the estate. These sums many paid, others borrowed the necessary amounts, giving their labour at low wages until they could raise money to repay the debts so contracted. Mr. Marmon I believe, advanced money for several of them, as he required their labour. It is incorrect to say that "pawns" (that is, individuals) "are the property which is really made over to the purchaser;" such is not the case. It is a certain portion or quantity of labour which the purchaser gets in exchange for his money; he has no property whatever in, or right over his debtor, who can leave him at any moment he chooses. Again, it is not true (for I have inquired strictly into the matter) that Mr. Marmon removed these debtors or pawns from the colony to slave-trading haunts, or anywhere else; none of them have been out of Accra, nor had Mr. Marmon the right or power to take them to "Away or Popoe." For enfranchising these people and making them debtors to the estate I alone am responsible; nor had I ever heard, nor had any reason to suppose, that in doing so I was contravening any Act of Parliament, but on the contrary, I conceived that I was acting well, justly, and meritoriously, in pursuing the course which I had followed. I am certain at least, that I was acting in a manner the most beneficial for the poor people themselves.

page 54 orig.

15th Query.

As no futile pretext of waiting further orders than these already communicated to the British residents should be admitted, and as all those females under the immediate control and influence of the British merchants, and connected with them by those ties which custom sanctions and no religious ceremony has consecrated, should not be suffered to hold pawns or slaves, and those British subjects connected with them should be held responsible for the contravention of the law, and their own connivance at it; is it not incumbent on the British authorities administering the government on the Gold Coast of the British forts of Cape Coast Castle, Dixcove, Annamaboe, and Accra, to see the violated laws respecting slavery rigidly and speedily carried into effect?

Reply.

Undoubtedly, as it is the bounden duty of the British authorities here to prevent or punish any infraction of the laws against slavery committed by British subjects; and should any instances of such infraction of the laws come to their knowledge, they will not be slow to take the severest notice of them. With respect to the latter part of the question, it might be doubtful whether any law would sanction the punishment of a British subject for the act of a third party, over whom that British subject may be supposed to exercise an influence, but over whom he possessed no actual power or authority; I am, however, ignorant of the provisions of the Act of 1834, and know not how far they may extend.

I have thus answered your several queries to the best of my ability, and have only to repeat my earnest request that copies of the Emancipation Act of 1834, with full and specific instructions for my guidance, with respect to domestic slavery among the native population of these settlements, may speedily be furnished to me.

I have, &c.

(signed) *George Maclean*,
President of the Council of Government.

R. R. Madden, Esq. M. D.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

— No. 22. —

LIST OF BONNY TRADING SHIPS, 1840.

—	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Men.	—	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Men.
					Brought forward -	6,870	371
1	Brutus - - -	500	24	19	Lady Campbell -	450	24
2	Peruvian -	380	22	20	Dido - - -	400	20
3	Packet - - -	240	16	21	Hesperus - -	500	24
4	Huddersfield - -	440	22	22	Satisfaction - -	400	20
5	Bombay Packet -	520	25	23	Inglewood - -	550	25
6	Kingston - -	350	20	24	Commerce - -	650	30
7	Huskisson - -	500	25	25	Dædalus - -	500	24
8	Swiftsure - -	200	14	26	Mansfield - -	400	20
9	Charlotte - -	550	26	27	May - - -	440	23
10	J. Campbell - -	550	25	28	Jane - - -	250	17
11	Murth - - -	200	14	29	Ann - - -	250	17
12	Combermere - -	100	12	30	Gannet - - -	400	20
13	Lady Paget - -	500	24	31	Egremont - -	100	8
14	Snowdon - -	400	20	32	Dee - - -	500	24
15	W. Ruthbow - -	420	22	33	Highfield - -	160	24
16	Faulian - - -	120	12	34	Congo - - -	150	15
17	Hero - - -	450	24	35	J. Daly - - -	200	16
18	Thomas Hunter -	450	24	36	Haywood - -	500	24
	Carried forward -	6,870	371		TOTAL - -	13,170	736

page 55 orig.

— No. 23. —

QUANTITY of BRITISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES Exported from *Liverpool* to *Africa*, during the Years 1839 and 1840.

SPECIES.	QUANTITIES IN 1839.	QUANTITIES IN 1840.
Whisky - - - -	2 puncheons, 2 casks -	1 barrel.
Hats - - - - -	39 casks - - - -	75 casks.
Silk and Cotton Stuffs -	4 boxes - - - -	3 boxes.
Cottons - - - -	1,980 packages - - -	3,511 packages.
Woollens - - - -	25 bales - - - -	38 bales.
Hosiery - - - -	8 bales.	—
Slop clothing - - -	15 bales - - - -	14 bales.
Worsted caps - - -	29 packages - - -	45 bales.
Umbrellas - - - -	21 cases - - - -	11 cases.
Earthenware - - -	433 packages and 19 casks -	376 packages.
Hardware - - - -	245 packages and 263 casks	803 casks.
Salt - - - - -	7,056 tons - - -	7,052 tons.
Soap - - - - -	1,782 boxes - - -	1,487 boxes.
Copperware - - -	7 boxes.	—
Tobacco-pipes - - -	111 boxes - - - -	160 boxes.
Muskets - - - -	3,027 cases - - -	2,781 cases.
Gunflints - - - -	90 kegs - - - -	177 casks.
Gunpowder - - -	20,014 barrels - - -	21,081 barrels.
Shot - - - - -	2 casks - - - -	2 kegs.
Brass pans - - - -	2 tubs - - - -	20 *l.* in value.
Iron bars - - - -	523 tons, 1,704 bars - -	693 tons.
Iron hoops - - - -	20 tons, 388 bundles - -	35 tons, 700 bundles.
Iron pots - - - -	2 tons, 2 cwt. and 500 pots -	301 cwt.
Copper and brass rods -	- - - - - -	156 boxes.
Horns, Oxen and cows -	39,968 ps. - - -	21,845 ps.
Bottled beer - - -	184 casks - - - -	247 casks.
Empty casks - - -	19,104 in number - -	21,435 in number.
Casks, in shakes - - -	6,053 shakes - - -	8,100 shakes.
Flint-glass - - - -	1 hogshead - - -	3 hogsheads.
Looking-glass - - -	- - - - - -	8 cases.

QUANTITY of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES Exported from *Liverpool*, during the Years 1839 and 1840.

SPECIES.	QUANTITIES IN 1839.	QUANTITIES IN 1840.
Rated foreign spirits	94,584 gallons	101,470 gallons.
Brandy	1,443 gallons	3,727 gallons.
Rum	91,006 gallons	73,054 gallons.
Wine	345 gallons	450 gallons.
Bandanoes	2,044 ps.	1,528 ps.
Taffeties	126 ps.	44 ps.
Tobacco	605,445 lbs.	1,103,311 lbs.
Bugles	148,324 lbs.	129,608 lbs.
Foreign cocoa	12,070 lbs.	17,279 lbs.
Choppas	107 ps.	215 ps.
Foreign beef	14 cwt.	146 cwt.
Toy mirrors	1,074 dozen, 4 cases	1,575 dozen.
Dutch knives	107 cwt. 3,046 doz. 10 cases	57 cwt. 1,776 dozen.
Tea	995 lbs.	318 lbs.
Vinegar	832 gallons	743 gallons.
Geneva	915 gallons	3,799 gallons.
Tobacco-pipes	125 dozens.	—
East India rice	596 cwt.	964 cwt.
Flour	60 barrels	187 barrels.
Best plantation cocoa	1,676 lbs.	—
Snuff-boxes	690 dozen	605 dozen.
Looking-glasses	1 case, 643 glasses	3 cases, 425 glasses.
Foreign sugar	235 cwt.	280 cwt.
Foreign coffee	5,555 lbs.	8,345 lbs.
Glass beads	927 lbs.	437 lbs.
Cowries	1,422 cwt.	1,043 cwt.
Matchets or cutlasses	159 cwt.	110 cwt., 15,360 cutlasses.
Cigars	373 lbs.	1,437 lbs.
Sailors' jackets	—	550.
Silk handkerchiefs	—	865 pieces.
Silk hose	24 dozen.	—

page 56 orig.

— No. 24. —

AMOUNT of INVOICES of STORES, &c. received from *England*, for the Service of *Cape Coast Castle*, and its Dependencies, for the Three Years ending 30th September 1840.

DATE.	QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION.	VALUE PER INVOICE.	TOTAL VALUE PER INVOICE.
1838:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3 March	2 staff-serjeants' coatees and badges	11 12 —	
—	1 drum-major's ditto	5 16 —	
—	2 pair staff silver epaulettes	2 4 —	
—	1 pair gold ditto	1 5 —	
—	101 privates' coats and wings	74 9 9	
—	6 serjeants' ditto	7 16 —	
—	36 dozen privates' buttons	— 9 —	
—	6 dozen serjeants' ditto	— 3 —	
—	12 dozen white lace	— 12 —	
—	36 dozen hooks and eyes	— 18 —	
—	11 yards serjeants' white cotton fringe	— 11 —	
—	153 yards privates' worsted fringe	7 13 —	
—	1 colour-serjeant's badge	— 10 6	
—	1 silver corporal's ditto	— 2 —	
—	6 serjeants' ditto and corporals'	— 9 —	
—	1 drummer's coat	1 12 6	
—	120 pairs privates' shoes	39 — —	
—	1 bale, 150 check shirts	16 17 6	
—	10 white ditto	1 5 —	
—	3 pieces blue bunting	3 18 —	
—	3 pieces white ditto	3 12 —	
	Carried forward £.	180 15 3	

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

DATE.	QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION.	VALUE PER INVOICE. £. s. d.	TOTAL VALUE PER INVOICE. £. s. d.
1838:	Brought forward - -	180 15 3	
3 March -	3 pieces red bunting - - - - -	4 7 –	
— -	1 ream foolscap paper - - - - -	1 – –	
— -	1 ream cartridge paper - - - - -	2 5 –	
— -	½ pint red ink - - - - - -	– 1 6	
— -	8 tin cases coloured wafers - - - -	– 12 –	
— -	1 gross steel pens - - - - - -	– 7 –	
— -	300 pens - - - - - - -	– 12 –	
— -	1 gross steel ditto - - - - - -	– 7 –	
— -	12 pen-holders - - - - - -	– 6 –	
— -	3 tin boxes wafers - - - - -	– 4 6	
— -	2 dozen red tape - - - - - -	– 10 –	
— -	6 pieces narrow green ribbon - - -	– 9 –	
— -	12 pints Japan ink - - - - -	1 7 –	
— -	6 papers black and 6 of red ink - - -	– 5 –	
— -	4 papers black and red sealing wax - -	1 – –	
— -	2 reams foolscap paper - - - - -	2 – –	
— -	6 quires thick foolscap - - - - -	– 13 6	
— -	6 quires card paper - - - - -	– 4 6	
— -	1 ream cartridge ditto - - - - -	2 4 –	
— -	3 quires blotting ditto - - - - -	– 4 6	
— -	24 Mordan's pencils - - - - -	– 12 –	
— -	6 penknives - - - - - - -	– 9 9	
— -	3 12-inch ivory folders - - - - -	– 12 –	
— -	1 strop - - - - - - - -	– 4 6	
— -	1 bag, containing 2,000 canoe staples - -	4 – –	
— -	1 case, containing apothecaries' instruments -	19 10 –	
— -	Charges, freight, insurance, &c. - - -	22 3 11	
			247 6 11
5 October -	6 bales duck, 24 *s.* - - - - -	72 – –	
— -	30 lbs. thread, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* - - - - -	3 15 –	
— -	150 check shirts, 2 *s.* 3 *d.* - - - -	16 17 6	
— -	10 white ditto, 3 *s.* 3 *d.* - - - - -	1 12 6	
— -	Charges, freight, commission, insurance - -	10 4 –	
			104 9 –
31 December	8 kegs green paint, 224 lbs., and 8 kegs, 1 *s.* 3 *d.*	14 13 4	
— -	8 kegs black ditto - - - - -	3 17 4	
— -	12 kegs white lead - - - - -	6 2 –	
— -	2 kegs blue ditto - - - - - -	2 19 4	
— -	2 kegs Venetian red - - - - -	– 17 4	
— -	6 casks mineral tar, and casks - - -	7 7 –	
— -	10 jugs linseed oil - - - - - -	10 – –	
— -	4 ditto turpentine - - - - - -	7 10 –	
— -	1 ditto sweet oil droppings - - - -	1 17 6	
— -	1 bale 2 coils 1-inch rope - - - -	3 14 6	
— -	1 bale 1 coil 2-inch ditto - - - -	4 9 –	
— -	1 bale 100 fathoms haulyard - - - -	2 2 –	
— -	121 whitewash brushes - - - - -	1 16 –	
— -	12 paint ditto - - - - - -	– 18 –	
— -	12 scrubbing ditto - - - - - -	1 2 –	
— -	1 keg, containing 10,000 composition nails -	5 12 –	
— -	1 keg, containing 2,000 copper nails - -	2 1 8	
— -	120 casks Roman cement, 12 *s.* - - -	72 – –	
— -	25,000 plain tiles, 43 *s.* - - - - -	53 15 –	
— -	1 keg green paint - - - - - -	1 16 8	
— -	4 kegs white lead - - - - - -	2 – 8	
— -	2 kegs black ditto - - - - - -	– 19 4	
— -	1 keg Venetian red - - - - -	– 8 8	
— -	3 jugs linseed oil - - - - - -	3 – –	
— -	1 jug turpentine - - - - - -	1 17 6	
— -	1 bale, containing 6 whitewash & 6 paint brushes	1 9 2	
— -	1 bale 50 fathoms haulyard - - - -	1 2 8	
— -	1 bale 1 coil 1-inch rope - - - -	1 18 6	
— -	1 bale 1 coil 2-inch rope - - - -	4 10 –	
— -	1 case, containing 125 blue forage caps, 5 *s.* 6 *d.*	34 7 6	
— -	125 leather chin-straps, 4 *d.* - - - -	2 1 8	
— -	1 case, containing 50 blue cloth forage caps, 5 *s.* 6 *d.*	13 15 –	
— -	50 leather chin-straps - - - - -	– 16 8	
— -	7 serjeants' sashes - - - - - -	3 13 6	
— -	3 staff - ditto - - - - - -	6 – –	
— -	50 black side-belts - - - - -	13 15 –	
— -	50 ditto gun-slings - - - - -	4 3 4	
— -	50 prickers and brushes - - - - -	1 13 4	
— -	13 band coats - - - - - -	22 15 –	
	Carried forward - - - £.	324 18 2	351 15 11

page 57 orig.

DATE.	QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION.	VALUE PER INVOICE.	TOTAL VALUE PER INVOICE.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1838:	Brought forward - -	324 18 2	351 15 11
31 December	1 band-master's coat - - - - - -	4 16 –	
— -	1 ditto epaulettes - - - - - -	2 – –	
— -	1 bugler's coat - - - - - -	1 12 6	
— -	4 small drum-heads - - - - -	1 – –	
— -	2 large ditto - - - - - -	1 8 –	
— -	1 cask, containing 90 pair shoes, 6 *s.* 6 *d.* -	29 5 –	
— -	1 cask, 90 ditto - - - - - -	29 5 –	
— -	1 cask, containing 12 pickaxes - - -	2 5 –	
— -	12 London brick trowels - - - -	1 19 –	
— -	3 rasps and files assorted - - - -	3 3 –	
— -	2,000 canoe staples - - - - -	4 – –	
— -	2,000 twentypenny nails - - - -	– 13 –	
— -	3,000 tenpenny ditto - - - - -	– 16 6	
— -	3,000 eightpenny ditto - - - - -	– 13 6	
— -	2,000 brads - - - - - - -	– 3 7	
— -	2,000 copper nails - - - - - -	1 – –	
— -	2,000 tacks - - - - - - -	– 2 6	
— -	500 copper nails - - - - - -	– 2 9	
— -	2,000 assorted screws - - - - -	1 8 –	
— -	6 carpenters' chisels - - - - -	– 6 –	
— -	4 ditto axes - - - - - - -	– 10 –	
— -	4 ditto adzes - - - - - - -	– 14 –	
— -	6 ditto 2-feet rules and slides - - - -	1 4 –	
— -	2 ditto hand-saws - - - - - -	– 15 –	
— -	12 files for saws - - - - - -	– 4 3	
— -	1 dozen gimlets - - - - - -	– 2 –	
— -	1 carpenter's brace and bits - - - -	1 8 –	
— -	3 ditto augers - - - - - -	– 5 2	
— -	12 best steel plane irons - - - -	– 13 4	
— -	6 masons' hammers - - - - -	– 15 –	
— -	2 smiths' ditto - - - - - -	– 5 –	
— -	½ hide bellows leather 2,000 nails - - - - - - -	1 1 6	
	A bundle, containing—		
— -	12 assorted spades - - - - -	2 – –	
— -	40 bars English iron - - - - -	9 11 6	
— -	10 Swedish iron bars - - - - -	4 3 –	
— -	1 sheet lead - - 80 beams fir timber - - - - - -	91 12 8	
— -	125 16-feet 3-inch yellow deals - - -	28 2 6	
— -	63 16-feet 3-inch deals - - - - -	8 – –	
— -	20 16-feet 3-inch ditto for Accra - - -	5 2 10	
— -	30 scaffolding poles - - - - -	15 – –	
— -	4 tierces Irish India pork - - - -	29 8 –	
— -	2 tierces Hamburgh India beef - - -	10 10 –	
— -	3 barrels English flour - - - - -	9 4 7	
— -	2 puncheons biscuits - - - - -	6 12 –	
— -	Freight, dock charges, packing, &c. - -	311 9 4	
			949 11 2
1839:			
18 June -	10 cans sperm oil - - - - - -	20 – –	
— -	1 case, containing ½ gross lamp glasses - -	1 19 –	
— -	2 cases lamp wicks - - - - -	– 8 –	
— -	1 case, containing apothecary's stores - -	14 11 4	
— -	1 paper surgical instruments - - - -	2 – –	
— -	Charges, packing, &c. - - - - -	3 15 –	
			42 13 4
9 August -	4 kegs white lead - - - - - -	3 14 8	
— -	4 ditto green paint - - - - - -	5 18 8	
— -	2 ditto blue - - - - - - -	2 19 4	
— -	5 jugs, 5 galls. linseed oil - - - -	3 8 9	
— -	3 jugs, 5 galls. turpentine - - - -	4 17 6	
— -	3 casks mineral tar - - - - -	3 3 –	
— -	10 cans sperm oil - - - - - -	21 5 –	
— -	100 fathoms signal haulyard - - - -	1 – –	
	A cask, containing—		
— -	6 lbs. whipping cord - - - - -	– 10 –	
— -	36 scrubbing brushes - - - - -	3 6 –	
— -	12 whitewash ditto - - - - -	1 16 –	
— -	12 paint ditto - - - - - -	– 18 –	
— -	A bale, containing 150 check shirts, 2 *s.* 3 *d.* -	16 17 6	
	Carried forward - - - £.	69 14 5	1,344 – 5

page 58 orig.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

	DATE.	QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION.	VALUE PER INVOICE. £. s. d.	TOTAL VALUE PER INVOICE. £. s. d.
Commissioner's Report. (A.)	1839:	Brought forward - -	69 14 5	1,344 – 5
	9 August -	10 white shirt, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* - - - - -	1 5 –	
	— -	5 pieces scarlet bunting, 29 *s.* - - - -	7 5 –	
	— -	5 pieces blue ditto, 26 *s.* - - - -	6 10 –	
	— -	5 pieces white ditto, 24 *s.* - - - -	6 – –	
		A case, containing—		
	— -	6 carpenters' claw hammers - - - -	– 14 3	
	— -	4 pairs pincers - - - - - - -	– 9 6	
	— -	12 bradawls - - - - - - -	– 2 6	
	— -	2 coopers' adzes - - - - - -	– 7 –	
	— -	2 coopers' drivers - - - - - -	– 3 6	
	— -	12 axes - - - - - - -	2 2 –	
	— -	2 carpenters' rules - - - - -	– 8 –	
	— -	1 brace and bitts - - - - - -	1 – –	
	— -	6 masons' hammers - - - - -	– 15 –	
	— -	6 carpenters' chisels - - - - -	– 6 –	
	— -	2 carpenters' adzes - - - - -	– 7 –	
	— -	12 rod iron bars - - - - - -	2 17 3	
	— -	2 cases, containing 200 crown window glasses -	4 – –	
	— -	A case, containing stationery - - - -	17 8 9	
	— -	A case, containing 120 pairs shoes - - -	36 – –	
		A case, containing—		
	— -	125 side-belts - - - - - -	34 7 6	
	— -	125 gun-slings - - - - - -	9 7 6	
	— -	125 prickers and brushes - - - -	3 12 11	
	— -	24 band swords - - - - - -	28 4 –	
	— -	90 half-barrels powder - - - - -	101 5 –	
	— -	10 half-barrels powder - - - - -	12 10 –	
	— -	50 18-feet 3-inch deals - - - - -	13 2 6	
	— -	50 18-feet 3-inch deals - - - - -	13 2 6	
	— -	Dock charges, insurance, commission - -	90 7 8	
				463 14 9
	1840:			
	5 May -	1 case medical stores, casks - - - -	69 2 6	
	— -	Charges, &c. - - - - - -	2 – –	
				71 2 6
	13 August -	4 tierces prime India beef - - - -	36 – –	
	— -	4 tierces prime India pork - - - -	28 – –	
	— -	4 puncheons biscuit - - - - -	12 13 –	
	— -	2 barrels flour - - - - - -	5 13 9	
	— -	A cask, containing 300 pairs shoes, 6 *s.* 6 *d.* -	97 10 –	
	— -	10 bales, containing 100 pieces duck - -	121 15 –	
		A bale, containing—		
	— -	300 men's check shirts - - - - -	33 15 –	
	— -	60 hanks white-brown thread - - - -	7 10 –	
	— -	12 kegs green paint - - - - -	17 16 –	
	— -	8 kegs black ditto - - - - - -	3 13 4	
	— -	20 kegs white lead - - - - -	8 13 4	
	— -	8 kegs blue ditto - - - - - -	11 17 4	
	— -	16 jugs linseed oil - - - - - -	11 6 8	
	— -	6 jugs turpentine - - - - - -	9 15 –	
	— -	1 sweet oil - - - - - - -	1 12 6	
	— -	10 casks mineral tar - - - - -	10 10 –	
	— -	1 sheet lead - - - - - - -	12 10 6	
	— -	A case, containing office-box - - - -	8 9 –	
	— -	60 bars iron - - - - - - -	12 – –	
	— -	50 19-feet 2½-inch deals, 1 cwt. - - -	11 17 6	
	— -	50 4-feet 3-inch deals, 2 cwt. - - - -	10 4 2	
	— -	Packing, insurance, dock charges, &c. - -	62 5 2	
				535 7 3
		TOTAL - - - £.		2,414 4 11

— No. 25. —

551. 1 2

DETAILED RETURN showing the Manner in which the Parliamentary Grants for *Cape Coast Castle*, &c. have been expended for the three Years ending 30th September 1840.

—	Quarter ending 31st Dec. 1837.	Quarter ending 31st March 1838.	Quarter ending 30th June 1838.	Quarter ending 30th Sept. 1838.	Quarter ending 31st Dec. 1838.	Quarter ending 31st Mar. 1839.	Quarter ending 30th June 1839.	Quarter ending 30th Sept. 1839.	Quarter ending 31st Dec. 1839.	Quarter ending 31st March 1840.	Quarter ending 30th June 1840.	Quarter ending 30th Sept. 1840.	Amount in Castle Pay for Three Years, ending 30th Sept. 1840.	Amount in Gold Currency.	Amount in Sterling Money.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d
Soldiers	458 13 6	458 2 9	446 5 5	451 3 3	446 17 3	446 10 1	448 9 5	453 1 4	455 – –	493 2 6	493 2 6	492 10 –	5,542 18 –	1,847 12 –	1,616 13 –
Labourers	142 2 1	139 10 –	141 10 11	139 7 –	135 10 8	135 13 4	146 15 –	134 12 2	171 4 8	183 7 1	180 2 10	192 17 6	1,842 3 1	614 1 –	537 5 11
Cabboceers	58 5 –	58 5 8	51 11 8	58 5 –	58 5 –	48 5 –	48 5 –	48 5 –	52 15 –	52 15 –	52 15 –	52 15 –	640 6 8	213 8 11	240 2 6
Schools	24 15 –	15 15 –	15 15 –	15 15 –	15 15 –	15 15 –	15 15 –	15 15 –	15 15 –	15 15 –	17 5 –	17 5 –	201 – –	67 – –	59 12 6
Masters of Schools	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	137 3 4	120 – 5
Canoe Hire	9 10 –	9 5 –	7 10 –	9 15 –	7 – –	15 17 6	53 15 –	15 5 –	24 5 –	38 – –	30 2 6	11 – –	231 5 –	77 1 8	67 9 –
Materials for Fort Repairs	90 5 10	60 13 9	76 9 4	80 17 6	82 2 3	77 7 6	82 7 6	111 – –	103 – –	90 – 6	77 12 6	79 15 –	1,011 11 8	337 3 11	315 1 –
Contingencies	82 10 10	73 4 3	81 – 8	88 11 3	88 3 4	89 12 2½	87 5 –	92 – –	87 – –	187 5 –	87 7 6	87 15 –	1,091 15 –½	363 18 4	318 8 7
Resident at Coomassee	12 – –	12 – –	12 – –	12 – –	12 – –	12 – –	12 – –	12 – –	12 – –	12 – –	12 – –	12 – –	144 – –	48 – –	42 – –
Military and Engineers' Stores, &c. for the use of Cape Coast Castle	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,409 4 11
Contingencies; such as Passage-money of Officers from England	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	357 – –
£.	878 2 3	826 15 9	832 3 –	855 14 –	845 13 6	841 – 7½	894 11 11	881 18 6	920 19 8	1,072 5 1	950 7 10	945 17 6	10,704 19 5½	3,705 9 2	7,082 17 10*

* In this account, given me by Captain Maclean, I find a clerical error of 1,000*l.* in the sum total of the amount in sterling.—*R. R. M.*

Appendix, No. 3.
GOLD COAST.
Commissioner's Report.
(A.)

— No. 26. —

page 60 orig.

GENERAL RETURN of Parliamentary Grants for *Cape Coast Castle*, &c. for three Years ending 30 September 1840.

PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.				DISBURSEMENTS.						
		£.	s.	d.	Officers' Salaries:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s. d.
1837-38	Amount issued - - -	3,500	–	–	President of the Council, for three years ending 30 September 1840 -	1,860	–	–		
1838-39	Ditto - - - -	3,500	–	–	Military Commandant -	600	–	–		
1839-40	Ditto - - - -	3,750	–	–	Secretary - - -	600	–	–		
					Surgeon - - -	600	–	–		
					Commandant James Fort, Accra - - -	300	–	–		
					Secretary to Committee in London - - -	600	–	–		
					Contingent expenses at the office in London - -	60	–	–		
									4,620	– –
					Amount of stores received for the service of the forts for three years ending 30 September 1840 - - - - -				2,409	4 11
					Amount of goods received for ditto in Castle pay, 10,705 *l.*; in Gold Coast currency, 3,568 *l.* 6 *s.* 2 *d.*, allowing 12½ per cwt. sterling - - - -				3,242	5 11
					Amount paid to masters of schools in currency, 137 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.*, equal in sterling - - - - - -				120	– 5
					Balance - - -				358	8 9
		£.	10,750	– –			£.		10,750	– –

— No. 27. —

From Soldiers of *Cape Coast Castle* to Dr. *Madden*.

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Honour Sir,

WE beg your Honour that we have a piece romal per month charged to us 1 *l.* for one piece romal, which we beg to acquaint your favour to let us have a piece romal for 10 *s.*, so that we can able to purchase soap to wash our clothes, and to maintain ourselves; and by granting our request you shall be greatly obliged.

We remain, Sir,
Yours obedient servants,
(signed) *Whole Troops.*

P. S.—If we receive piece romal, we only sell it for 7 *s.* 6 *d.* currency in the town (or 6 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling).

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.

Honoured Sir, Cape Coast.

WE beg the opportunity of writeine you these few lines. We hope it, this will not provoke you to any offended. As we are a countryman of this colony, and not slaves nor pawns to any one, which Governor Maclean and his magistrates speak to our fathers. They desire their children to be a militia ready to protact the town for a year only, and paid us very little to matain ourselves, and so our father deliver us; and now, instead of one year, we serves for these niene years and three months, and also they treat us very badley. They make us cary lymn and stones, and so, according by orders, we refused, and they placed us in gaol for three months and a half, and chain some of us, and flog some of us, and charge our wages to. Before they released us, and now we still in all these business of carying stones and lymne, and keeping streets clean, while we are a militia to protact the town, and though by the providence help has made you come this colony. Therefore we beseech your Honour to look into this business, and put it in right places. Even if you could settle any business; and also they punish us more than soldiers, and yet they pay us nothing but three fathems romal a month; an in all these we had not much to say, only we tied of working, and

we

we beg for our release, on account of the grate punishment and bad wages they give to us. And by so doing to settle this business for your poor humble servants, you shall be highly honoured.

We beg to remain, Sir,
Your obedient and humble,
Militia of C. C. Castle.

— No. 28. —

page 61 orig.

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.

During two years and two months being in confinement for the debt betwixt me and Mr. Brace at "Dixcove." My wife and child is in the possession of the said "Brace," which such considerable length of time, mentioned the above, it seames not to get out. As I have'nt spended the goods, amounting to 16 ounces, I have got from Brace, which are down to Azebo country in trusts. Beseeching your kindness to try and let me get out to go and collect the money, and oblige,

Your obedient servant,
(signed) *Accovah Tha*, Accra man.

— No. 29. —

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.

Sir, Cape C. Castle.

We beg leave to state you these few lines to inform you to say that we are very sorry to say that we confine in this fort for about this five or six years, now some three years, and some six, some four months, and some six months. But not Mr. Maclean put us in this fort, but the merchants, and also our countrymen. All our cloths all sold on account of our feeding. But a man that in debt will not set money on side, and settle his account; therefore we beg of your honour to look after this matter for your poor serf, as we have suffered enough in the fort. Please to have no objection as to inquire our master that confined us in this fort to come and release, to go and work to discharge our debtors; therefore by this long time we confine in this fort if we are in the town by this time we might have settle our account long time for this case, and by your so doing will be very much obliged to you.

Your most obedient servants,
(signed) *Goal People.*

This the number of the five stores; the people which we are in is 96 in number.

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Cape Coast Castle.

We beg leave to state you these few lines, to inform you to say that your poor prisoner best respectful compliment to you this morning, hoping you are well. But on account of your sickness it is hardly for us to eat and drink, therefore we beg God to bless you with all they unspeakable blessing; may the Lord make you soon recover. Be not fear that so long as the Lord God Almighty send you out in this cost of Africa to look after your poor people, therefore it is nothing in this world to hurt you. We bless God to give you good strength. We bless God to give you long life and happayness, which may God granted for his mercy's sake.

Your most obedient servants,
Prisoner of C. C. Castle.

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Honoured Sir, Cape C. Castle.

I beg to inscribe your honour these few lines, and beg to say that they send me a goods for to sell, and which I have already paid with what goods I had to the owner. The *constable called I Christain*, sayeing that he would not allow the owner to receive the goods instead of I laying prison for these foure months and some weeks odd, while am a strainger of the town, and haveing no one to mentain me; and therefore I beg your pardon to see this business to put in right places, and by so doing you shall be highly honoured, as I am from *Danish settlement.*

I am your obedient servant,
Flamon Ainman, Guard House.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

Honour Sir, Cape C. Castle, 1 March 1841.

We beg to say that we are fishermen. Then the man called "Quamina Anoo" he told us to go and put some man in the sea. Then we says we cannot go because we afread of it. Then the said man, "Q. Anoo," says do not afread of it, because the man is belong to me; he does not belongs to any person only me. Then we went with the man and put him in the water. He also told us not to told anybody at all, so we did not told any one, in the space of four years ago; but also we are imprisoned eight months, but we got nothing to eat. So we beg your honour to try best as you could to release us from the fort.

We are remain, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq. &c. &c. &c.
C. C. Castle.

(signed) *Quacoe Asoeman.*
Quashe Basomchee.
Qua Mensah.
Quacoe Equa.

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page 62 orig.

Sir, Cape Coast Castle.

I beg leave to state you these few lines to inform you to say that I was sent by Governor to a contry named Yancummasie to take care of the place; aso there was one Ashantee man wint to Assankarah, so two Fantee man fire a gun at him, so the man did'nt died on spot, but was wounded. The palaver was brought before the Governor with those people which wound the said Ashante man; so he took these two Fante men long with Ashante man to king of Ashantee, for to kill them the same; an when they came to the place were I live those people refuse to go to Ashantee, so I take them; but they are in log, so there hands did all turn nothing but sore, and were cut; so I take there hands from the log; so I take myself to Cape Coast; these people and this Ashante man ran away from me in night time; so I came and told him of it. He put me in this fort for this one year; he told plain that he is going to give me to king of Ashantee to killed me, to replace those two Fantee men which ran away from me. But it proper for me to let me to remind you to look after this matter, surposing if you didnt come he will do it; therefore I beg you to see about it.

Your most obedient servant,

Dr. R. R. Madden, &c. &c.
C. C. Castle.

(signed) *John Carr.*

Sir Cape Coast Castle.

We beg to state you these few lines to inform you honour that of troubling you, that if you don't look after these gentlemen to release us before you go away from us they will not release us. Therefore we beg you to have mercy on us to look into this matter. Your poor prisoner best respects to you, hoping you well.

Dr. R. R. Madden, &c. &c.
C. C. Castle.

(signed) *Prisoners of Cape C. Castle.*

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Cape Coast Castle.

I beg leave to state you these few lines to inform your honour to say that Mr. Swanzy he is the person of whom I trade with. So I took about six ounces 12 ac. worth of goods; so I was summoned by some of my friend; so Mr. Swanzy put me in jail for this four months and half, as I beg you to tell him to release me, that I may endeavour to get his money for him. But a man that is debtor is not to be kept in fort, and pay debt; and by your so doing I will be very much obliged to my superior.

Your most obedient servant,
(signed) *Carkasee.*

The humble Petition of *Thomas E. Blewett* to Dr. *R. R. Madden.*

Honoured Sir, 24 Cape Coast, March 1841.

I beg your honour will allow me to address my case on the following to you, that while making my travels at sea I was sent for by my poor late mother who was then sick on bed to come and see her before her decease, which I did. Came in the year 1836, and in a poor state of life. Afraid I came without my employ; and also having relatives to support besides myself for a year, it is very difficult for me to spend my life in that manner. In this case I was obliged to enter in upon business on my account on trust and sell. On the close of the year 1837 keeping on trading upon two creditors, and now one of my creditors confined me in gaol last year for his account; and my debtors also hearing my state has made their escape, fearing they will go to the same place, which has left me utterly desolate and poverty: a state worth seeing, but not telling of. Having now a wife and two children, besides relatives, to maintain, who depends upon me now for all their living. It is a year since

since I fall into such a state; and to think of my living and also debts to pay, without any kind of help or hope of doing all this to my relief, I had the consideration (which it must be the Almighty who has brought this into my mind) to run to your honourship for want of relief, and beg you will take into consideration of such a state that any one will shed tears in seeing of it. And if you would enable your needy servant in taking him into your service as a servant to England or to Sierra Leone, where you are now bound to, and I will act my part actively, with all humility, and endeavour to get him a situation of any kind at one of these places, that I should be able to pay my creditors, whether I should have to stop there or to come out here with the employment; and such deliverance made by you, in the name of Jesus Christ, will be thankfully repeated by,

Your most obedient humble servant,
The bearer,
(signed) *Charles E. Blewett.*

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

page 63 orig.

Sir, Cape Coast Castle.

YOUR poor soldier beg leave to state you these few lines to inform you this, to say, that, thanks be to the Lord God, that you had a little fever, and now the assistance of the Lord make you recove, therefore we beg to say that your servant starving for hungry, we cannot get anything to trust from our contrywomen, because we got nothing to pay them, on account of our wages is not surfecient for us to surport ourselves; so we wrote to you, and you told us that you will give we answear, therefore we hope this will not proofs you any objection of we troubling you for this reason. But through starving sake, so we wrote you for the cause.

P. S.—Our respectiful compliment to you. May the bless youre body and soul, give you a good things, long life and happyness. Which may God granted for his mercy sake. Amen.

Your most obedient,
(signed) *Soldiers of C. C. Castle.*

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.
Honoured Sir,

I DEBTED Mrs. Clary Grant, which I done paid her, so again Mr. Maclean placed me in goal, when the woman dies, of which I beg you to see this business put into proper places, as I confined for one year, as I showed many witness as I done paid, and agreeing to my request you shall be obliged.

I am your obedient servant,
(signed) *Cudjoe Asafooah*, Goal.

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Honoured Sir,

As I am pawned to Mrs. Swanzy, and obliged me to dispose of her goods to Coomassie, and on my remitting her some money she did not give me no receipt. Says she, she can't deceive me, as she will put down of any gold I sent to her, and on my returning from the said place she reckoned more debt upon me, amounting 18 oz., which having known that I only owed her 11 oz., but the time I was confined in the (Fort) she ordered to flog me every week, which it be one month and three weeks, and two years four months now in confinement.

I entreat your favour to have mercy on me, and plead for me to get out to try my best endeavours to discharge my debt, and shall feel obliged.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
(signed) *Addubee.*

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Honoured Sir, Cape Coast Castle.

I BEG to write you this to say that I'm a slave to Corbosie Otoo, and by some business which I know nothing of it; so they confine me in the fort for these three months, now of which I beg you see this business, and put into proper places. As I confined by Mr. Thompson and Mrs. Brew husband, and agreeing to my request you shall be highly honoured.

I am your most obedient and humble maid servant,
(signed) *Adjuah Aberabah*,
Confined in Cape Coast Castle.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report.

(A.)

Sir, Cape Coast Castle, 12 February 1841.

I BEG leave to acquaint your honour these few lines that Master Hughes is one who bought me from my families, and he having engaged me for factor at Faty, and which I sold many things for him, and yet no thank at all in it; and when he called me to make account with him I done credit everywhere, and at least a messenger came to me again that I was called by my master, and when came up to him, he had told me that I was given eight ounces gold dust to this my friend, to send to my families to redeem me from him, and yet such business is not in my intention, but he had tied me up with 300 lashes on my back, and send me away to Curia myself, and at least he called me up again, and bring me up to Cape Coast by logs of iron, with my two hans altogether; and I said such person I having give nothing at all to him, but let him go up with me before the governor, then we all see the complaint of it, but he make me kiss Bible, and all that; but as for this man, I having give nothing at all to him, as they trouble him for nothing, and I beg if you would do me the favour, and oblige.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
(signed) *Quacoe Amoodir.*

George Maclean, Esq. President, &c. &c.
Cape Coast Castle.

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page 64 orig.

Doctor Madden, Esq.

Sir, Cape Coast Castle, March 1841.

THE humble petition of "Quacoe Yan," most respectfully showeth, That your petitioner uses to carry trade to Dr. Cubbold, with his friend called Cootah, so it happened that Dr. Cubbold's boys stole some goods from his store, and when they were apprehended and tried before Mr. Swanzy, one of the boys mentioned that he has seen me carrying some cloth, rum, &c., out of the store, which thing it is true, not that I stole them, but they were given me as a present for some "Ashantee" trade men; so your poor petitioner was apprehended, confined in jail, and had 50 lashes on his back, and has continued in jail seven and a half months, having no one to feed him, only he tries by his own exertions to feed himself; so therefore he begs of your honour to look into his case, for he can assures you before God and man that he has not stolen anything from the doctor's store. All what is charged against him is false; he can take his oath so; therefore he begs your honour to take it into consideration, and settle it for him. And by your so doing your petitioner will greatly thank you.

I am, Sir, your petitioner will ever pray,
(signed) *Quacoe Yan* (Jail).

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Cape Coast Castle.

I BEG leave to state your honour these few lines, whose your honour is individuals of whom I could apply to, to say that I got some person yesterday to stands me responsible for me to be release, that I may endeavour my best to discharge my account, which is between me and Elizabeth Swanzy: his husband say that he got nothing at all to do with, and yet his a person I am indebted to his wife, he always, every Saturday, wrote a note to governor to flog me every Saturday. Constable Christian is my wittiness. I was punished one month and three weeks. My wife, which feeds me in gaol through every Saturday floging, so she died, and when depart from the world, I went and ask Elizabeth to allow me to go in town, to look her face to put her in grave: she sent me leave to come in town to look at my wife death; she was died on Thirsday—Friday; Saturday they put me gum, flog me on Monday, chain round my neck, working in street; therefore I beg our superior, Sir Dr. R. R. Madden, esq. to look after this matter for your poor servant, if is English laws, that if a man owed another is to be used in such maner, and by your doing so will be very much obliged.

Your most obedient servant,
(signed) *Quasbino Addabee.*

— No. 30. —

Sierra Leone:—In the Second Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA.—*Richard Doherty*, Governor.

At a Council held on the 10th day of December in the year of our Lord 1839.

Title. An Act for levying an Assessment at Cape Coast Castle, Annamaboc, and Accra, to be employed in maintaining a Militia Force for the defence of those Settlements; and for collecting certain Light Dues from merchant vessels anchoring in the Roads of Cape Coast Castle.

Preamble. WHEREAS by the rules for conducting the affairs of the settlements on the Gold Coast, approved, on the 3d day of January 1829, by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the President of Cape Coast Castle, with the merchants and traders of the said

said Gold Coast, are required, in accordance with Rule No. 26, to provide 50 men, in addition to the regular troops, to be trained and exercised as a militia, that so they may be qualified to assist in the defence of those forts: And whereas, it is deemed expedient that provision should be made for the support and maintenance of the aforesaid militia of 50 men.

Assessment of 10 *s.* per 100 *l.* on goods imported into the Forts on the Gold Coast.

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council now assembled, and by the authority of the same it is hereby enacted, that the President and Council at Cape Coast Castle, acting by virtue of the rules aforesaid, shall be empowered to collect an assessment of 10*s.* per 100*l.* *ad valorem* on the invoice value of all goods of every kind and description that shall at any time hereafter be imported into or landed at Cape Coast Castle, Annamaboe, and Accra, direct from Great Britain, the colonies thereof, or foreign parts.

The same assessment to be levied on the goods, though sold afloat.

II. And be it further enacted, that the President and Council aforesaid shall be empowered to levy 10*s.* per 100*l.* *ad valorem* on the invoice value of all goods that may be sold afloat, whether at Cape Coast Castle, Annamaboe, or Accra; and that the owner, master, or supercargo of any such vessel or vessels who shall have sold such goods afloat at any of the above places, shall be considered as the importer thereof, and be subject to the said assessment of 10*s.* per 100*l.* upon the declared invoice value.

The President of Cape Coast Castle empowered to enforce payment of the assessment.

III. And whereas by a former Act of the Governor in Council, the President of Cape Coast Castle is empowered to demand from the masters of every merchant vessel anchoring in the roads thereof the register of such vessel; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the President of Cape Coast Castle shall be empowered to demand, and before re-delivery of the register to enforce payment of the aforesaid assessment of 10*s.* per 100*l.* upon the amount of goods sold or imported at or off the places aforesaid.

page 65 orig.

The assessment of 10*s.* per 100*l.* to be collected under the Act 3 & 4 Geo. 4, c. 59.

IV. And be it further enacted, that the aforesaid duty of 10*s.* per 100*l.* for the purposes aforesaid, shall be collected and enforced under the provision and regulation of the Act of Parliament, 3 & 4 Geo. 4, c. 59, in like manner as the said Act has been made applicable to the trade of the British possessions abroad.

Three dollars to be levied on all vessels anchoring in the roads of Cape Coast Castle.

V. And whereas considerable expense is incurred by the President and Council at Cape Coast Castle in the maintenance of a light-house on King William's Tower, which has been there placed, and is kept up for the convenience and safety of vessels navigating the coast, and also of vessels anchoring in the roads of Cape Coast Castle; and whereas the surf of the sea continually breaking upon the beach at Cape Coast Castle, ship's boats are unable to land there, and the President and Council incur considerable expense in sending off canoes to vessels anchoring in the roads, for the purposes of trade and of communication: be it therefore further enacted, that the President and Council of Cape Coast Castle, in order to reimburse the public store for the expense of the said light-house, and of the said canoes, shall be and are hereby empowered to demand and enforce the payment of three dollars currency, from every vessel that shall anchor in the said roads of Cape Coast Castle, which however shall be payable but once by the same vessel during six months.

The President and Council of Cape Coast Castle to be accountable for the collection and expenditure of the aforesaid duties

VI. And be it further enacted, that the President and Council aforesaid shall be accountable for the receipts and expenditure of the aforesaid assessment of 10*s.* per 100*l.* and of the aforesaid charge of three dollars upon vessels; and that they shall on the 31st day of December in every year make up and transmit to the committee of merchants in London appointed to administer the parliamentary grant for the support of the forts on the Gold Coast, or as may be directed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, a debtor and creditor account of the receipt and expenditure of each of the said payments.

Date at which the Act takes effect.

VII. And be it further enacted, that this Act shall have effect from the date of its promulgation at Cape Coast Castle.

— No. 31. —

PROCLAMATION by his Excellency Sir *John Jeremie*, Knight, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of *Sierra Leone*, and its Dependencies, between the 20th Degree of North and 20th Degree of South Latitude, Vice-Admiral, Chancellor, and Ordinary of the Same, &c. &c.

John Jeremie.

WHEREAS undoubted information has been conveyed to us that the practice of holding persons in slavery prevails in certain parts of the British territories of Africa within the limits of this government, viz. 20th degree north to 20th degree south, as aforesaid: Now, therefore, be it known, that by the several Acts of Parliament, viz. 5 Geo. 4, c. 13, and 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 73, commonly called the Slave Trade Abolition Act, and the Slave Emancipation Act, it is unlawful for any person to hold slaves in a British territory, or for a British subject to hold slaves in any country whatever, except India, St. Helena, and Ceylon, and that in all such cases the holders are liable to severe punishment, and the persons thus unlawfully held in slavery to seizure and confiscation.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report.

(A.)

And whereas undoubted information has been further conveyed to us, that it is not unusual for traders to take persons in pawn within the said limits; be it therefore also known that such holding in pawn is a holding in slavery within the meaning of these Acts; and we do hereby strictly enjoin and require all officers, civil and military, all officers of cities, towns, and others, Her Majesty's loyal subjects, to aid and assist in the execution of the laws.

Given at Government House, Freetown, in the said colony, this 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1841, and of Her Majesty's reign the fourth.

By command of his Excellency the Governor,

(signed) *N. W. Macdonald,*
Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen!

— No. 32. —

SLAVE-TRADE FACTORIES, Gold Coast.

Dear Sir, 21, Upper Baker-street, 1 September 1841.

IN reply to your question as to the nearest port to Accra, where slave-factories are established, I am enabled to inform you that the town of Attacoe, situated on the east bank of the river Volta, and at the distance of about 55 miles from Accra, is the nearest position where this traffic is carried on; this place is claimed by the Danish Government, as well as the intermediate territory between it and the Fort of Quittah, about 30 miles to the eastward of Attacoe. The Danes have, however, no fort or establishment at the latter place. The Danish Government on the coast of Africa have made some attempts to destroy the Spanish and Portuguese slave-factories at Attacoe, in which they have failed from the deficiency of the means at their disposal.

I have, &c.

Dr. Madden, &c. &c. (signed) *J. Bannerman.*

page 66 orig.

— No. 33. —

ON the SLAVE-TRADING FACTORIES in the Vicinity of *Lacos, Popoe,* &c.

THE following document was drawn up and transmitted to me by Captain Broadhead, lately in command of H. M. S. Lynx, in answer to some queries of mine on the subject of this paper. Having known this gentleman on the coast as one of the most zealous of our officers in this branch of the service, I consider any information or suggestion from him well entitled to attention:

The first slave establishment that presents itself is Atoco. It is situated in about 5° 35′ north latitude, 0° 48′ east longitude, about half-way distant between the River Volta and Cape St. Paul's; it was formerly a small Danish fort; but, on their establishment here and at Quitta being broken up, it fell into the hands of the natives, and subsequently has been occupied by a Spaniard of the name of Mannea as a depôt for slaves. I do not consider it as a regular point of embarkation, the surf being generally so bad as to make landing highly dangerous. Being situated close to the Volta, it affords great facility for collecting slaves from the interior; they are generally marched hence to Popoe, or carried down the Lagoon, which runs along the back of the beach, in canoes; but when that place is strictly blockaded the slaves are sometimes shipped at Atoco, but I do not think the export exceeds two vessels a-year.

About 40 miles round Cape St. Paul's, in latitude 6° 5′ north, longitude 1° 5′ east, are two small villages called Elmina Chicha and Guligou; these are not regular points of embarkation, but depôts for supplying Little Popoe, as I before mentioned, when that port is well blockaded. Cargoes have been shipped here, but it is extremely difficult from the want of canoes. I do not think any vessel has left either place for five years.

Twenty miles east of these places is the village of Puenta Segura; 10 miles again east is Little Popoe, and six more eastward is Aguey. Little Popoe is one of the most extensive factories on the coast, and Puenta Segura occasionally ships a cargo; Aguey has a considerable traffic. A man-of-war steamer anchored at Little Popoe could see, with ease, into all three places; from the smallness of her masts she would see a slaver under sail at least an hour before she would be made out, and have ample time to get her steam up. Between the months of August 1840 and April 1841 I remained in the Lynx principally at anchor off Little Popoe, in which time two brigs, two brigantines, and four schooners run in within four miles of us, invariably in the morning, with light winds. Had I commanded a steamer I should have captured the whole of them, as we never exceeded six miles an hour during the chases, being beaten perhaps a few miles in a day's sail. I never could understand the reason why the ten-gun brigs, such as Lynx, Forrester, Buzzard, Saracen, *et multis aliis,* proverbially

Appendix, N.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

proverbially the worst and dullest vessels under the Crown, should be sent to compete with the slavers, equally as well noted for being the fastest vessels in the world.

Thirty miles east of Little Popoe is Whydah, and 80 east of that is Lagos; these two ports are the greatest slave depôts in the world; I have seen 13 vessels laying in the former place at one time. To give some idea of the traffic of the latter, I will mention that I blockaded it closely in the months of January, February, and March, 1840, chasing one vessel off eight times. On the 1st of April, the fore topmast being struck by lightning, and not being allowed another, I was obliged to proceed off my station to purchase one. The next day the following vessels, Arguillar, Jacintha, Olympia, and one, name unknown, got in and took away upwards of 2,000 slaves, and escaped, with the exception of Olympia, which I captured.

I have remained in the Bight of Benin the whole period of commission, without leaving, except on one occasion for a fortnight, and for nearly three years off these ports; and have blockaded Lagos on one occasion for 100 days without quitting it; and at two other intervals for upwards of 90; no vessel went in without my seeing her; if a slaver, she was captured or driven off; and would invariably have been taken had I commanded a fast vessel, from the circumstance of the slavers invariably being close in with the land at day-break, in readiness to communicate with the shore.

I consider that a steamer anchored at Gallinas, Little Popoe, Whydah, and Lagos, must put an end to the trade. I deny the fact, which I have heard advanced, that the Spaniards would shift their factories; a town must spring up around wherever they are established, which could then be watched. The chiefs of the present factories would not permit it, and any person acquainted with the coast knows the excessive difficulty at the small villages of getting even two canoes, whereas the shipment of a large slave cargo will require the command of from 10 to 20 at an hour's notice; the slavers often not anchoring when shipping their slaves.

It is a well known fact, that the Mary Cushing, captured full of slaves by H. M. S. Waterwitch, almost gave herself up without an effort to escape, when at a such a distance and in such a position as to render her capture very doubtful, such was her dread of the Waterwitch's powers of sailing. I hardly ever had prisoners on board but they spoke of her as a vessel that to be seen by, was sure to lead to capture. Are we to be taught the means of suppression by the very men we war against?

Dr. Madden, &c. &c.

— No. 34. —

page 67 orig.

QUERIES relative to the State of Slavery in the *Bight of Biafra* and its Vicinity, addressed to Captain *Gentle Brown*.

1. WHAT class of ships are employed in the slave trade, and to what nation do they in general belong?—The slave trade is carried on by Spanish vessels, of from 80 to 200 tons, who procure false papers, and proceed from Havanna to Brass and other rivers in the Bight, there procure a cargo which is on shore at the town, ready to be shipped at an hour's notice, or when the vessel arrives.

2. At what place is the principal slave trade carried on?—The principal slave trade is carried on in Brass River, there being a number of slaves brought from the interior, and sold for a mere trifle.

3. What class of persons are principally engaged in the slave trade?—It is, I believe, carried on by a Spanish resident at the town of Brass, and others of Spanish or Portuguese birth, and by all the natives.

4. Where are the greater number of slaves brought from?—The principal number of slaves come from Eboe, Qua, and Brass, but all tribes, more or less, sell anybody they can catch, either by war or kidnapping.

5. What is the number of slaves that are annually exported from the Bight of Biafra and its vicinity?—It is not in my power to state any number; but for the last four years six vessels have gone clear, say 300 in each, as many more are said to die in the barracoons.

6. What is the average amount paid for each slave?—The price is 30 dollars, or about 5 *l.* sterling, in goods, for a good slave.

7. Have the means used to put a stop to the slave trade been successful here?—The means employed to stop the slave trade have been most successful (in the Bights of Benin and Biafra); but, in consequence of the slaves being ready bought, and kept in the barracoon till the arrival of a vessel, their misery is excessive; and if she is taken empty (which is now mostly the case), the poor slaves generally die from starvation.

8. Are you aware of any means that would be likely to be more successful in putting a stop to the slave trade than those already resorted to?—No other means could be more successful without the slaves in the foreign West Indies, colonies, &c. were liberated; consequently, there could be no market.

9. In what state are those slaves on board of a slave ship, and how are they treated whilst on board?—I never was on board a captured slave ship, with her slaves in.

10. What description of merchandise is used for the purchase of slaves?—For the purchase of slaves for the Havanna—rum, tobacco, beads, cotton cloths, and specie, are mostly brought. But there are many other articles which I am unacquainted with. Most of the

Apppendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

goods for the slave trade are foreign manufacture; for instance, the cloth is of a very different description to that which we use in the palm oil or ivory trade; it is said to be Spanish, and I believe it to be so.

11. Where are those goods brought from?—Where these goods are obtained I cannot say; I never was in the West Indies or America. Spaniards generally say they are British manufacture. I would rather trust persons acquainted with the exports to Spain and Cuba, for that information, as it is generally said by the slave traders that England derives a large share of the profits of the trade, as much as to say, we ought to be satisfied with the profits on the goods, without seizing their vessels.

I must remark that any information relative to the interior, or slave trade, is very difficult to be obtained; there appears a decided objection on the part of the African to give the least information relative to the way in which slaves are taken, or to give a description of the country, laws, or manners of the people. This does not arise from any want of intellect; on the contrary, they are aware if Europeans could once establish themselves inland, they, as agents, would be no longer required.

APPENDIX OF REPORT ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

GOLD COAST AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

(B.)

CONTENTS.

No.		Page
1.	Queries addressed to President of Council, Cape Coast, on State of Forts, Administration of Laws, &c.	68
2.	Ditto, Commandant of Anamaboe, ditto	71
3.	Ditto ditto - Dixcove - ditto	73
4.	Ditto - ditto - Accra - ditto	75
5.	Ditto, President of Council, on Merchandise for African Markets, &c.	76
6.	Ditto, Commandant of Accra, ditto	78
7.	Ditto - ditto - of Anamaboe, ditto	79
8.	Ditto, President of Council, on Slave Trade	81
9.	Ditto, Commandant of Anamaboe, ditto	83
10.	Ditto - ditto - of Accra - ditto	85
11.	Ditto, President of Council on Schools, Missions, &c.	87
12.	Queries addressed to Mr. Bartells, of Elmina, on Schools, Missions, &c.	*90*
13.	Ditto, Rev. J. B. Freeman, ditto	*92*
14.	Ditto, Rev. L. Hesk - - ditto	*94*
15.	Ditto, President of Council, on Climate, Soil, &c.	*96*
15a.	Ditto, Dr. Cobbold - - - ditto	*99*
16.	Ditto, Mr. Wilson - - - ditto	*101*
17.	Ditto, Commandant of Accra - ditto	*104*
18.	Ditto - ditto - of Anamaboe, ditto	*106*
19.	Ditto, C. H. Bartells, of Elmina - ditto	*108*
20.	Ditto, Surgeon Charltan - - ditto	*111*
21.	Ditto, Assistant Surgeon Bernard, ditto	*113*
22.	Ditto, Captain Brown, on Bonny Trade	*115*

page 70 orig.

I.—STATE OF FORTS AND SETTLEMENTS.

No. 1.—Cape Coast Castle.

Queries addressed to Mr. President *Maclean*, at Cape Coast Castle, the 25th day of February 1841.

From what native tribe was the territory, now belonging to this settlement, obtained?—The territory surrounding Cape Coast Castle was originally obtained from a tribe called the Fetus, who have long since ceased to have any power or influence. Cape Coast Castle is now generally said to be situated in Fantee, though, strictly speaking, it is not situated in Fantee Proper. The Fantee language is spoken.

What is the extent of it?—Being the seat of the local government, the territory belonging to it is understood to comprehend the entire colony from Dixcove to Accra. The territory formerly attached to it does not exceed 130 square miles.

What rivers run through it to the coast?—A small river named the Kakoom, or Sweet River, runs through it, and enters the sea five miles to the westward. Several rivers; namely, the Amissah, Anaqua, and Sacoom, enter the sea betwixt Cape Coast Castle and Accra. There are, besides, several smaller rivulets.

How far are they navigable from the coast?—None are navigable, or can be entered by vessels; but the rivers last mentioned are navigable for canoes and small craft for considerable distances into the interior.

What harbours are on the coast belonging to this settlement?—There are no harbours, with the exception of Dixcove, where small vessels, drawing six or eight feet water, might enter in good weather.

For

For vessels of what burden are these ports available?—Answered above.

Where do merchant vessels discharge their cargoes?—In the several roadsteads.

At what distance from the shore?—From three quarters of a mile to a mile.

Is the place of anchorage an open roadstead?—Yes.

Is it unsafe at particular seasons?—The roadsteads of the several settlements may be said to be always safe.

Have any merchant vessels been wrecked here?—Very rarely. Where wrecks have taken place, they have invariably occurred through carelessness or causes that ought not to have existed.

What is the nearest place where there is a secure harbour?—The island of Fernando Po.

What large native towns are in the vicinity of this settlement?—The Dutch town of Elmina is the nearest large town. None of the native towns near Cape Coast are large, or can be called other than villages. Djuquaw is the largest of these.

At what distance are they from the settlement?—Elmina is situated seven miles to the westward, and Djuquaw about 16 miles to the north-west of Cape Coast Castle.

Do the natives of them frequent this settlement?—The communication with all the neighbouring, as well as some distant towns and villages, is constant.

Do they trade with us?—Yes.

Are the native population of peaceful or of warlike habits?—They are exceedingly addicted to quarrels, or "palavers," as they are called, and these frequently were the sources of constant petty wars; but I should say generally, that the natives are not of warlike habits.

Is it safe for residents here to go into their country, and to what distance from the coast?—It is now perfectly safe for any person to traverse any part of the country; and residents can go with perfect safety to Coomassie, a distance of about 180 miles from the coast.

When was this settlement established?—It was first established by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century.

By what officers is the government of the settlement administered?—By a president of the council, a secretary, a military commandant, and a surgeon. The out-forts are commanded by commandants, who are also magistrates; but none of these receive any salary except the commandant of British Accra, who receives a small annual allowance.

What number of European troops are here?—None.

What number of native troops in the service of the Cape Coast government?—Including militia, the total number in all the forts is 202.—(*Vide* Return, No. 4.)

What is the pay of the native troops?—The pay of the privates is nominally 25 *s.* each per calendar month; but being paid in Manchester goods and rum, the actual value of their pay does not exceed two and a half Spanish dollars each. This arises from the great depreciation in the value of these goods since the rates at which they should be issued were fixed.—(*Vide* Return, No. 30.)

What is their character and conduct?—Generally good.

What religion do the majority of them profess?—A few now profess Christianity; the remainder of them are pagans.

What is the mortality amongst them?—The mortality amongst them during the last 10 years has not exceeded one per cent.

page 71 orig.

What is the mortality amongst the white troops?—There are no white troops.

What is the cost to Government for the maintenance of this establishment?—For the eight years preceding 1840, the annual grant was 3,500 *l.*; but last year it was found absolutely necessary that an additional 500 *l.* should be allowed.

Are the forts in good repair, and in a state to resist aggression?—They are in a respectable state of repair; but the very limited sum allowed for their maintenance renders it impossible for them to be kept in an efficient state. The artillery, in particular, is very defective; and the supplies of ordnance, engineer, and military stores, are altogether inadequate for the proper defence of the forts.

Is any increase of the troops necessary, to render the force effective?—Yes; the number of the established force ought to be doubled.

Is the number of forts sufficient for the objects of government?—It would be exceedingly desirable and advantageous to rebuild on a small scale the abandoned forts, or to build block-houses at the several stations, particularly at Appolonia.

What sum would be required for their adequate repair or extension?—It is exceedingly difficult to form any correct estimate exclusive of Appolonia, which is peculiarly situated. I think 3,000 *l.* or 3,500 *l.* would be sufficient to repair or rebuild, on a small scale, all the other abandoned forts.

Is there any place of Christian worship in this settlement?—Divine worship is performed in all the forts on Sundays by the Governors and respective commandants. There are besides, chapels at Cape Coast, Anamaboe, Winnebah, and several other places, built and provided for by the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Are there any schools for the children of the settlers, or the natives?—There are now schools, both male and female, at Cape Coast Castle, Dixcove, Anamaboe, Winnebah, and Accra, and several other places.

Is there any European medical man established here?—There is only the surgeon of the establishment. An additional medical officer is greatly required.

What is the number of European merchants in this settlement?—There are at present of European merchants, or of persons educated in Europe, 12 in the town of Cape Coast.

What is the amount of the black population?—The number in the town of Cape Coast is about 5,000.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

What is the number of magistrates in this settlement?—There are four magistrates in Cape Coast, exclusive of the President of the Council.

By whom are they appointed?—By the Governor of Sierra Leone, who receives his instructions on the subject from the colonial secretary in England.

What description of crimes have they cognizance of?—They take cognizance of all descriptions of crimes, being, in fact, the only judicial authorities in the colony.

To what extent does their power of inflicting punishment go?—Strictly speaking, their powers do not exceed those of a justice of the peace in England; but, practically, by the intervention and assistance, when necessary, of the native chiefs or headmen, they exercise the highest judicial powers. The system works well, is peculiarly well adapted and satisfactory to the people, and is attended with no expense.

How are cases of felony disposed of here?—All crimes are punished as much as possible in accordance with the laws of England, mitigated and modified so as to adapt them to the peculiar habits and uncivilised condition of the people.

Is there a place of imprisonment here, and in what condition is it?—The places of imprisonment are apartments in the several forts set apart for that purpose, and are sufficiently good and well adapted, so far as the security and health of the prisoners are concerned. But the means of classifying the prisoners, and of providing places for solitary confinement, are decidedly requisite.

For what period have magistrates the power of ordering persons to be imprisoned?—I have explained in a preceding answer that the magistrates practically exercise the highest judicial powers, and frequently order lengthened terms of imprisonment.

Are there any legal functionaries or practitioners in this settlement?—None.

Is any improvement in the prison discipline requisite here?—Yes; the means of classifying the prisoners, of providing them with in-door labour, and, where necessary, of keeping them in solitary confinement, ought to be furnished. All this could be effectively accomplished at Cape Coast Castle for 300 *l.*

Is the present magisterial and judicial system sufficient for the ends of justice?—Upon the whole the system works well, and is sufficient for the ends of justice.

What quantity of land is under cultivation in this settlement?—There is but little cultivation near Cape Coast, the bulk of the inhabitants being either employed by Europeans, traders, or fishermen. As compared with its superficial extent, the quantity of land throughout the country under cultivation is very small.

What is the principal growth?—Maize, yams, plantains, and cassava root, are the principal articles of cultivation. Various kinds of fruit, and a number of other productions, grow spontaneously.

Has cultivation latterly increased or diminished?—The cultivation generally has increased. The growth of maize has considerably increased of late years, in consequence of its being readily bought up for exportation. Ground-nuts are also cultivated to a considerable extent, and quantities have been of late exported to England and America.

What pay does the prædial labourer receive per day?—When regularly hired, the field labourer receives generally three fathoms of romaul, equal to about 5 *s.* per month.

At the rate of wages paid, is it difficult to find field labourers?—I believe not.

page 72 orig.

What is the general description of the soil?—The soil is very various in different parts of the country: about Accra the soil is in general good; more immediately about Cape Coast the soil is clayey, and in some part rich black loam.

Is the plough in use?—No.

Is the soil fit for the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and cotton, or any of these?—Yes; it is fit for the cultivation of these.

What is the disposition of the surrounding natives towards this settlement?—I should say that their disposition was very favourable.

Have they ever committed any aggression on it?—Since the Ashantee war no aggression has been committed.

Of what nation are they?—The surrounding population is composed of various petty tribes, each known by the name of the district in which they reside. Several tribes from the interior, also, who joined us during the Ashantee war, are located in this neighbourhood, and are subject to this government.

Of what religion are they?—They worship what is called "Fetische," and their religion may be said to consist in a number of superstitious observances: some of them were exceedingly barbarous, but all such are now strictly prohibited by this government.

Under what form of government do they live?—Formerly, and even now to some extent, their government was patriarchal and despotic. All the surrounding tribes now consider themselves subject to this government, and appeal to it on all occasions of the slightest consequence.

What may be the strength of all their tribes?—The total numbers of the tribes subject to or under the immediate influence of this government may be stated at 400,000, but this estimate is necessarily vague.

Are they all united under oneking?—No.

Do they traffic in slaves, and to what extent?—Domestic and prædial slavery exists, and slaves are sold in the country; but few or none have been of late years sold for exportation.

On what part of the coast are the slaves sold and shipped?—The nearest slave factory is situated at Atoccow, on the west bank of the Volta, which is (nominally) Danish territory.

Has the slave trade increased or diminished on this part of the coast?—The slave trade may be said to be extinguished on the line of coast from Appolonia to Accra.

Does

Does it exist at all in the vicinity of this settlement, and within what distance of it?—It does not exist near this settlement.

Has the legal trade of this settlement with the natives increased or fallen off?—It has increased very considerably.

What did the imports amount to last year?—(*Vide* Return, No. 9.) The imports amounted in 1840 to 423,000 *l.*—(*Vide* Note appended to Return, No. 1.)

What did the exports amount to?—To 325,000 *l.*—(*Vide* Return, No. 10.)

What British merchant ships visited the coast of this settlement?—(*Vide* Return, No. 6.) The number of British ships that arrived here in 1840 was 48.

No. 2.—Anamaboe.

Queries addressed to *Brodie Cruikshank*, Esq. Commandant of Anamaboe Fort, on Monday, the 1st day of March 1841.

From what native tribe was the territory now belonging to this settlement obtained?—From the Fantees.

What is the extent of it?—In strictness it extends only to the town immediately under the guns of the fort, but the authority exercised by the Commandant, under the direction of the President and Council, extends over the whole of the Fantee country, a territory of about 24 miles square.

What rivers run through it to the coast?—Two considerable rivers, besides sundry small streams, run through the Fantee country.

How far are they navigable from the coast?—They are not navigable.

What harbours are on the coast belonging to this settlement?—None.

For vessels of what burden are these ports available?—For no class of vessels.

Where do merchant vessels discharge their cargoes?—In an open roadstead.

At what distance from the shore?—From three-quarters of a mile to a mile and a half, according to the season of the year.

Is the place of anchorage an open roadstead?—Yes.

Is it unsafe at particular seasons?—No: in violent tornadoes vessels are sometimes obliged to slip their cables and stand out to sea.

Have any merchant vessels been wrecked here?—None.

What is the nearest place where there is a secure harbour?—The West Indies.

What large native towns are in the vicinity of this settlement?—Abba-Crampal, Dominassie, Mancasim, Abbasam, Adjumacon, Essiecoomah, Yancoomassie, and Mandue, are all considerable towns in the interior.

At what distance are they from the settlement?—From 12 to 40 miles distant.

Do the natives of them frequent this settlement?—Yes.

Do they trade with us?—Yes.

Are the native population of peaceful or of warlike habits?—Peaceful.

Is it safe for residents here to go into their country, and to what distance from the coast?—It is perfectly safe to travel throughout any part of the country as far as Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, distant about 160 miles.

page 73 orig.

When was this settlement established?— ✓

By what officers is the government of the settlement administered?—By a magistrate.

What number of European troops are here?—None.

What number of guns, and description of the same?—Twenty-seven guns, of which

3	are thirty-twos	unserviceable.
2	– twenty-fours	bad.
7	– twelves	good.
6	– nines	good.
6	– sixes	good.
3	– fours	bad.

What number of native troops in the service of the English Government?—There are none of Her Majesty's troops here, but the fort is garrisoned by five soldiers of the Gold Coast corps, raised and supported by the President and Council, and by 12 of a militia, supported by a duty of one-half per cent, on goods imported into this settlement.

What is the pay of the native troops?—About 10 *s.* sterling per month, paid in goods valued to them at 20 *s.*

Do you consider that pay sufficient?—It is equal to that received by artificers, and more than the pay of common labourers, and enables them to have all the necessaries of life; but an increase of pay, I believe, would cause an improvement in their character.

What is their character and conduct?—Quiet and orderly.

What religion do the majority of them profess?—Paganism.

What is the mortality amongst them?—One man out of 17 has died in the space of five years.

What is the mortality amongst the white troops?—There are none stationed here.

What is the cost to Government for the maintenance of this establishment?—This fort is allowed nothing by Government for its maintenance farther than the services of five soldiers, a bricklayer, and carpenter. The President has also occasionally furnished it with stores for necessary repairs.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

Are the forts in good repair, and in a state to resist aggression?—In very fair repair, and fit to resist aggression.

Is any increase of the troops necessary to render the force effective?—Yes.

Is the number of forts sufficient for the objects of Government?—It would be advisable to rebuild one of the forts between Anamaboe and Accra, and another on the windward coast, at Succondee.

What sum would be required for their adequate repair or extension?— ✓

Is there any place of Christian worship in this settlement?—Yes, the Wesleyan Missionary Society have a chapel here.

Are there any schools for the children of the settlers or the natives?—Yes.

Is there any European medical man established here?—No.

What is the number of European merchants in this settlement?—One resident European merchant. There are factories, however, belonging to others not resident, under the care of natives, as well as several native merchants.

What is the amount of the black population?—Anamaboe Town contains about 6,000; but the whole of the Fantee and other towns under this fort might amount to 50,000.

What is the number of magistrates in this settlement?—One.

By whom are they appointed?—By Her Majesty's Government.

What description of crimes have they cognizance of?—The magistrate's duty here is principally confined to the arrangement of the petty quarrels and disputes of the natives, to cases of theft and assault, suing for debt, &c. In all cases of importance the criminals are sent to Cape Coast to be dealt with by the President and Council.

To what extent does their power of inflicting punishment go?—To slight corporal punishment, imprisonment, chain labour, and banishment from the bounds of the towns where the criminal has become obnoxious.

How are cases of felony disposed of here?—By imprisonment and working in chains.

Is there a place of imprisonment here, and in what condition is it?—There is a gaol in this fort, although not in very good condition.

For what period have magistrates the power of ordering persons to be imprisoned?—There is no limited period of imprisonment for debtors.

Are there any legal functionaries or practitioners in this settlement?—None.

Is any improvement in the prison discipline requisite here?—It is desirable that the duration of the period of imprisonment for debt should be limited, but this cannot be done with safety to the peace of the country until the Government have the physical power to control the natives; for were debtors to be released before the liquidation of the debt, our influence in the country would be at an end, as they would refuse submission to a government which would not use every exertion to compel payment, while they have the power to do so themselves. Were the debtors at present in the gaols to be released most of them would be seized by their creditors, and all the cruelty for which the natives are notorious would be employed to compel payment.

Is the present magisterial and judicial system sufficient for the ends of justice?—Yes.

What quantity of land is under cultivation in this settlement?—Not a thousandth part of the whole.

What is the principal growth?—Corn, yams, cassava, plantains, pea-nuts, palm-nuts, &c.

page 74 orig.

Has cultivation latterly increased or diminished?—It has increased.

What pay does the prædial labourer receive per day?—About 7½ *d.*

[This amount is more than double the wages that are paid to any prædial labourers on the Gold Coast.—*R. R. Madden.*]

At the rate of wages paid, is it difficult to find field labourers?—No.

What is the general description of the soil?—Along the sea-board it is poor, but improves as you advance into the interior.

Is the plough in use?—No.

Is the soil fit for the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and cotton, or any of these?—In many parts it is.

What is the disposition of the surrounding natives towards this settlement?—Peaceful and friendly.

Have they ever committed any aggression on it?—Not for many years; but during the time that the slave trade was carried on at the forts they were frequently at strife with the English.

Of what nation are they?—The Fantee.

Of what religion are they?—Paganism generally, but Christianity is now making considerable progress among them.

Under what form of government do they live?—They have no established form of government. Affairs of consequence are, however, generally settled by the chief of the town, with the assistance of a council. The offices of chief and counsellors both in a manner hereditary.

What may be the strength of all their tribes?—The Fantees may number 50,000 souls.

Are they all united under one king?—No.

Do they traffic in slaves, and to what extent?—There is no longer any traffic in slaves.

On what part of the coast are the slaves sold and shipped?—On no part of the coast from Cape Appolonia to Pram Pram.

Has the slave trade increased or diminished on this part of the coast?—It is abolished.

Does

Does it exist at all in the vicinity of this settlement, and within what distance of it?—It does not exist within 80 miles of this settlement.

Has the legal trade of this settlement with the natives increased or fallen off?—It has increased greatly.

What did the imports amount to last year?—50,000 *l.*

What did the exports amount to?—60,000 *l.*

What British merchant ships visited the coast of this settlement last year?—Principally London and British ships.

No. 3.—Dixcove.

Queries addressed to Mr. *F. Swanzy*, Commandant at Dixcove, the 18th day of March 1841.

From what native tribe was the territory, now belonging to this settlement, obtained?—From the "Ahanta."

What is the extent of it?—The Ahanta country begins at Princes or Fredericksburgh (Dutch), and ends near Secondee (English and Dutch settlement), nearly 40 miles of sea-coast, and extends about 30 miles into the interior. The British settlement at Dixcove owns about five miles of sea-coast, and extends 20 miles or so into the interior.

What rivers run through it to the coast?—None of any importance. There is a small stream, navigable for canoes, at the Dutch settlements, Boutray, Acquedah and Fredericksburgh.

How far are they navigable from the coast?— ✓

What harbours are on the coast belonging to this settlement?—Dixcove.

For vessels of what burden are these ports available?—For small craft of 20 tons.

Where do merchant vessels discharge their cargoes?—At Dixcove.

At what distance from the shore?—From one to two miles, according to the time of year.

Is the place of anchorage an open roadstead?—Yes.

Is it unsafe at particular seasons?—No, providing the captain is commonly cautious.

Have any merchant vessels been wrecked here?—No.

What is the nearest place where there is a secure harbour?—No regular harbour on this part of the coast.

What large native towns are in the vicinity of this settlement?—None large. Boutray, a small Dutch settlement, is distant from Dixcove four miles to the eastward; Acquedah, also Dutch, eight miles to the westward. No towns of importance in the interior near Dixcove.

At what distance are they from the settlement?— ✓

Do the natives of them frequent this settlement?—Yes.

Do they trade with us?—Yes.

Are the native population of peaceful or of warlike habits?—Peaceful; but would resist aggression with spirit, particularly if in unison with the English, and directed by them.

Is it safe for residents here to go into their country, and to what distance from the coast?—Yes, as far as Ashantee.

When was this settlement established?—In 1690.

By what officers is the government of the settlement administered?—By a commandant, who is a magistrate. *page 75 orig.*

What number of European troops are here?—None.

What number of native troops in the service of the Cape Coast government?—Sixteen regular soldiers from Cape Coast, and at present seven local militia.

What is the pay of the native troops?—Seven shillings and sixpence a month sterling, paid in goods: not sufficient.

What is their character and conduct?—Good. They deserve better pay.

What religion do the majority of them profess?—Paganism or Fetish; they believe in the Supreme Being generally.

What is the mortality amongst them?—No means of telling.

What is the mortality amongst the white troops?— ✓

What is the cost to Government for the maintenance of this establishment?—Very slight at present. Ordnance stores, &c. are sent up from Cape Coast in small quantities; the soldiers are paid in Cape Coast; no regular allowance made for Dixcove.

Are the forts in good repair, and in a state to resist aggression?—Dixcove Fort is in pretty good order; the guns are all bad nearly, and new ones are very much required; all the walls and buildings good; the foundation in one part wants protecting by means of a strong wall.

Is any increase of the troops necessary to render the force effective?—Yes; there ought not to be less than 20 or 25 effective men.

Is the number of forts sufficient for the objects of government?—Yes.

What sum would be required for their adequate repair or extension?—Dixcove Fort could be kept in excellent order with 200 *l.* per annum, after that sum had been previously expended in putting it in that state.

Is there any place of Christian worship in this settlement?—None; Divine service is performed in the fort hall.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

Are there any schools for the children of the settlers or the natives?—One; established a year ago.

Is there any European medical man established here?—No.

What is the number of European merchants in this settlement?—One.

What is the amount of the black population?—The number of souls living on or belonging to the Dixcove territory are, I should think, about 5,000.

What is the number of magistrates in this settlement?—One.

By whom are they appointed?—By the Governor of Sierra Leone.

What description of crimes have they cognizance of?—Of most, with the presence and assistance of the native authorities, excepting cases of life and death.

To what extent does their power of inflicting punishment go?— ✓

How are cases of felony disposed of here?—By imprisonment, fine, and corporal punishment.

Is there a place of imprisonment here, and in what condition is it?—It is in as good condition as the fort can afford, but very small.

For what period have magistrates the power of ordering persons to be imprisoned?—I have never imprisoned a person for more than a few months.

Are there any legal functionaries or practitioners in this settlement?—No.

Is any improvement in the prison discipline requisite here?—Yes; more room is required, as well as separate prisons for felons and debtors.

Is the present magisterial and judicial system sufficient for the ends of justice?—Yes.

What quantity of land is under cultivation in this settlement?—Not more than sufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants.

What is the principal growth?—Corn (Indian), yams, cassada, plantains, &c. &c.

Has cultivation latterly increased or diminished?—Slightly increased; some corn has been exported of late years, not from Dixcove though.

What pay does the prædial labourer receive per day?—A common labourer will get three or four fathoms per month, worth to him about 5 *s.* currency.

At the rate of wages paid, is it difficult to find field labourers?—At Dixcove it is very difficult.

What is the general description of the soil?—Fertile; the Ahanta country generally considered more so than other parts of this coast.

Is the plough in use?—No.

Is the soil fit for the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and cotton, or any of these?—Yes.

What is the disposition of the surrounding natives towards this settlement?—Good. They put very great confidence in the English generally, and consider themselves safe under the protection of the British flag; the natives generally respect the English.

Have they ever committed any aggression on it?—The Dutch blacks attacked Dixcove twice within the last 30 years or so, unsuccessfully. The British subjects on the Dixcove territory consider themselves quite apart from the rest of the Ahantas, who are Dutch, which has been the cause of their several wars.

Of what nation are they?—Ahantas; subjects of the Dutch. The Ahanta country is bordered in the interior by the Warsaw. The disposition of the Warsaws towards the English settlements I consider to be pretty good.

Of what religion are they?—Fetish.

Under what form of government do they live?—The Warsaw country is governed by a king, who is assisted by a council of the principal men. The Ahanta country by the local headmen, or authorities; and also governed (with the exception of Dixcove) by the Dutch.

page 76 orig.

What may be the strength of all their tribes?—The Ahantas, I should think, number 30,000 or 35,000 souls.

Are they all united under one king?—The Ahantas were nominally so, till their chief, "Boonsoo," was hung (for rebellion) in 1838.

Note.—Under what legal authority, and by whose orders, was this man executed? and to whom was his allegiance due? and by what crime against our authority did his resistance to it amount to rebellion?—*R. R. Madden.*

Do they traffic in slaves, and to what extent?—No.

On what part of the coast are the slaves sold and shipped?— ✓

Has the slave trade increased or diminished on this part of the coast?— ✓

Does it exist at all in the vicinity of this settlement, and within what distance of it?—No; I should say there is no slave trading carried on between Cape Palmas and Dixcove, although slaves could be obtained.

Has the legal trade of this settlement with the natives increased or fallen off?—Increased.

What did the imports amount to last year?—No regular accounts have been kept; I should think 20,000 *l.* or 30,000 *l.*

What did the exports amount to?— ✓

What British merchant ships visited the coast of this settlement last year?—About 30 British vessels anchored at Dixcove during the year, and some foreigners.

No. 4.—Accra.

Queries addressed to *J. Topp*, Commandant of James Fort, Accra, on Gold Coast of Africa, the 6th day of March 1841.

From what native tribe was the territory now belonging to this settlement obtained?—I suppose from the Accras, but not knowing the original history of the place, cannot say; as far as I know, the same people have been resident here for a great length of time.

What is the extent of it?—The actual extent of territory is very limited, but the influence extends a great way, say to Winnebah, a place about 20 miles to windward of this; to leeward the Danes have all, excepting one considerable town, Pram Pram, about 20 miles from this, and where there has been a small fort or redoubt.

What rivers run through it to the coast?—Only the Seacoom, a small river to windward of this about three miles; there is a considerable river about 80 miles to leeward, the Volta, navigable to a certain extent, where there are Danish forts.

How far are they navigable from the coast?—The Seacoom not navigable.

What harbours are on the coast belonging to this settlement?—None.

For vessels of what burden are these ports available?— ✓

Where do merchant vessels discharge their cargoes?—In the open roadstead.

At what distance from the shore?—About one or two miles.

Is the place of anchorage an open roadstead?—Yes.

Is it unsafe at particular seasons?—It is said to be so, but I have never heard of any accidents.

Have any merchant vessels been wrecked here?—I have never known of any.

What is the nearest place where there is a secure harbour?—There is none on this part of the coast; but there might, if there was an engineer to survey the place, be a very good breakwater made here at a very little expense, as there is an excellent reef runs out here.

What large native towns are in the vicinity of this settlement?—Only the Dutch adjoining, and the Danish about two miles to leeward; there are other considerable towns in the interior, which mostly acknowledge the Danes.

At what distance are they from the settlement?—Towns in the interior, about 10 or 15 miles distant.

Do the natives of them frequent this settlement?—Yes.

Do they trade with us?—Yes; but the Danes have tried all in their power to stop the palm oil from coming to the English settlements.

Are the native population of peaceful or of warlike habits?—Peaceful, as far as our influence extends.

Is it safe for residents here to go into their country, and to what distance from the coast?—As far as is known, say 100 miles or more.

When was this settlement established?—I am not aware; but common supposition places it in the time of King James, after whom the fort is named.

By what officers is the government of the settlement administered?—By the commandant, under the Governor and Council.

What number of European troops are here?—None.

What number of native troops in the fort government?—A company of 20 soldiers is allowed from Cape Coast Castle, and 10 of a local militia.

What is the pay of the native troops?—Twenty-five shillings Castle-pay per month.

What is their character and conduct?—Good and orderly when under proper command.

What religion do the majority of them profess?—The Christian, with those who have any knowledge.

What is the mortality amongst them?—About four or five per cent.

What is the mortality amongst the white troops?— ✓

What is the cost to Government for the maintenance of this establishment?—£. 500 per annum.

page 77 orig.

Are the forts in good repair, and in a state to resist aggression—No; the walls and a few of the guns are good, but the necessaries (ammunition and ordnance stores) are too sparingly supplied from England.

Is any increase of the troops necessary to render the force effective?—Yes, this fort would require 80 or 90 soldiers, to be properly manned.

Is the number of forts sufficient for the objects of government?—No, there might be one at Winnebah, or some of the intermediate.

What sum would be required for their adequate repair or extension?—£. 400 or 500 *l.* would be required in ordnance stores, &c. for this fort, and 1,200 *l.* or 1,500 *l.* to raise small forts or redoubts at each of the other places.

Is there any place of Christian worship in this settlement?—None; prayers are regularly read in the fort to the soldiers, school, and others who may attend; there is a missionary established, but I fancy the good he does is limited as yet.

Are there any schools for the children of the settlers or the natives?—There is one in, and kept up by, the fort, at which there are 40 or 50 scholars in a forward state of progress.

Is there any European medical man established here?—None.

What is the number of European merchants in this settlement?—At present six.

What is the amount of the black population?—About 3,000.

What is the number of magistrates in this settlement?—Three or four hold commissions, but only one (the commandant) generally acts, the others when called on.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

By whom are they appointed?—By Her Majesty.

What description of crimes have they cognizance of?—Same as any magistrate in England.

To what extent does their power of inflicting punishment go?—There is no limited extent; all extraordinary cases referred to the President and Council.

How are cases of felony disposed of here?—Generally disposed of by the President and Council.

Is there a place of imprisonment here, and in what condition is it?—All prisoners are confined in the fort in well-aired rooms.

For what period have magistrates the power of ordering persons to be imprisoned?—No limited time.

Are there any legal functionaries or practitioners in this settlement?—None.

Is any improvement in the prison discipline requisite here?—None, in my opinion.

Is the present magisterial and judicial system sufficient for the ends of justice?—There are no complaints.

What quantity of land is under cultivation in this settlement?—Very little in the vicinity of this fort, but in general not more than one-fortieth,

What is the principal growth?—Corn, yams, plantains, cassada, ground-nuts, and palm-nuts.

Has cultivation latterly increased or diminished?—Increased, if any.

What pay does the prædial labourer receive per day?—About 5 *s.* currency per month.

At the rate of wages paid, is it difficult to find field labourers?—Yes; but by increasing the pay there might be plenty got.

What is the general description of the soil?—Light and sandy in the vicinity of this place.

Is the plough in use?—No.

Is the soil fit for the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and cotton, or any of these?—It is well adapted for coffee and cotton, and in some places for sugar; the Danes have a plantation which produces coffee equal to any.

What is the disposition of the surrounding natives towards this settlement?—Amicable.

Have they ever committed any aggression on it?—Not that I have ever heard of.

Of what nation are they?—Various; Aquapims, Akims, Croboc, and Aquamboes.

Of what religion are they?—None, excepting their Fetisches.

Under what form of government do they live?—It may be called democratic, all palavers being settled by their petty nominal chiefs.

What may be the strength of all their tribes?—Difficult to say; there are very few near this place under the British influence; mostly Danish.

Are they all united under one king?—No.

Do they traffic in slaves, and to what extent?—They may to leeward of this place.

On what part of the coast are the slaves sold and shipped?—At Wydah, Popo, &c.

Has the slave trade increased or diminished on this part of the coast?—Diminished, and not at all at the British settlements.

Does it exist at all in the vicinity of this settlement, and within what distance of it?—I have every reason to believe it is carried on at the neighbouring foreign settlements.

Has the legal trade of this settlement with the natives increased or fallen off?—Increased.

What did the imports amount to last year?—Nearly 82,000 *l.*

What did the exports amount to?—About 111,000 *l.*

What British merchant ships visited the coast of this settlement last year?—34 British and 31 foreign vessels visited this last year.

J. Topp, Commandant.

II.—MERCHANDISE FOR AFRICAN MARKETS.

page 78 orig.

No. 5.—Cape Coast.

Queries addressed to Captain *Maclean*, President of the Council at Cape Coast Castle, the 25th day of February 1841.

What is the amount of goods imported into this settlement from Europe?—*Vide* Return of imports and exports for the last six years.

What is the amount of the exports?—*Vide* the Return referred to in the last reply.

Have the imports increased or diminished of late years?—They have very considerably increased.

Have the exports increased or diminished of late years?—The exports have increased.

To what cause do you attribute the increase on the imports?—To the re-opening of our communication with the interior, by the peace with Ashantee of 1831, and to the perfect protection afforded to traders throughout the entire country, and generally to the increased facilities of communication, and increased and increasing demand for goods.

To what cause do you attribute the increase of the exports?—To the causes enumerated in the preceding answer, and to several comparatively new branches of commerce, such as the trade in maize, palm oil, peppers, &c. which have sprung up in consequence of the tranquillity which has for some years prevailed.

What

What description of goods are imported?—Principally Manchester piece-goods, rum, guns, powder and beads. A more detailed list will be furnished (*vide* Return, No. 10).

What description of goods are exported ?—Gold dust, ivory, palm oil, Guinea grains, red peppers, and gum; ground-nuts have also become a considerable article of exportation.

Are the goods imported ever re-shipped from this settlement?—Occasionally they have been sold to Spanish, Brazilian, and Portuguese vessels; but that traffic has been for some time prohibited.

Are the goods imported of a description exclusively adapted for a legal trade?—Many are adapted for the slave trade.

Are the goods imported sold to persons only who purchase them for lawful use?—As above mentioned, goods have been sold to persons suspected of being connected with the slave trade.

Do the goods legally sold here find their way into the hands of the slave traders?—Goods sold in the country, that is, to native traders, seldom if ever do.

Are shackles manufactured at Birmingham used for this trade?—They used to be, but I am unable to say whether or not they have been lately; any order given to a Birmingham manufacturer for shackles will be executed.

When goods are given in barter for slaves, what may be the actual value in Great Britain of a quantity that is valued by the slave traders at 100 dollars on the coast?—The profits upon goods are less now than they were some years ago, owing to the increased number of competitors in the African trade. I estimate the invoice value of 100 dollars' worth of goods to be about 13 *l.* or 14 *l.* sterling, exclusive of charges.

For such goods, if exported direct from Europe, what commodities might be obtained in exchange were the slave trade abolished?—Palm oil, corn, and peppers, could be immediately obtained, and other articles of produce would doubtless be brought to market according to the localities.

What effect on the slave trade would the supplying of the markets with British goods, on terms far below the slave trade prices, be likely to have?—It would merely compel the slave dealers to lower their prices in some degree.

Would the commercial relations of this settlement, as at present constituted, suffice for the new extension of legal trade, were the slave trade abolished?—Yes; our commercial intercourse with the leeward coast would be extended were the slave trade abolished.

Would the extension of such a legal trade tend to raise the prices of slaves?—I do not think it would materially enhance the prices of slaves, though it would doubtless have that effect to some small extent.

Would the effect of this extention of legal trade be to oblige the Cuban and Brazilian slave-trade merchants eventually to send money only for the purchase of slaves?—With the exception of roll-tobacco and rum, of which occasional cargoes are brought over, money (doubloons and dollars) are at present chiefly sent for the purchase of slaves, or of goods for the slave market, supplied by vessels on the coast.

Would the effect of paying for slaves only with money be to diminish the profitableness of the trade to these Cuban and Brazilian slave-trade merchants?—To no material extent.

Would the assistance of Government, or the formation of new commercial companies, be requisite to give the necessary extension to legal trade, to repress the slave trade?—Increased assistance from Government is essential to enable this colony to extend its commercial relations to the slave coast generally. I think assistance from Government would be requisite.

Is it possible to distinguish here between goods adapted for the slave trade and those that are intended for lawful commerce?—There are many kinds of goods that answer for both lawful and illicit trade. I should say that few, if any, goods adapted exclusively for the slave trade are imported into this colony.

Is it customary so to distinguish them in the commerce that is carried on with the natives?—Not in this colony. *page 79 orig.*

Has the law ever been indirectly contravened in this respect by European merchants in the vicinity of this settlement?—I have already mentioned that merchants in this colony have sold goods which would probably be employed in the purchase of slaves.

Has any vessel, fitted out for the slave trade, touched at any port of this settlement and taken in stores or provisions, or merchandise on freight or otherwise, within these last three or four years?—Fewer have touched here for the last four years than formerly. Elmina used to be the principal place of resort for vessels supposed to be connected with the slave trade.—(*Vide* Return No. 16.)

Are the British goods that are sold here of a description similar to those that are sold on other parts of the coast to the slave traders?—They are chiefly of the same description,

Would any stranger, whose objects were unknown, who presented himself as a purchaser of goods, provided he was able to pay for them, obtain them here?—No stranger whom there were reasonable grounds to suspect of being a slave trader would now obtain goods; strangers whose objects were unknown would be able to purchase them.

Supposing such goods were sold to a stranger, whose objects were not inquired into, and that person had purchased them for the slave trade, would the sale be considered legal or illegal?—If sold to an unknown stranger the sale would be considered legal.

Supposing that such goods were sold for the slave trade, to an agent or factor of the slave trader, and known to the seller as such, what would be the consequence?—At present, and since the date of the accompanying proclamation (No. 20, December 1839), the seller would be prosecuted.

What kind of evidence could be obtained to bring home the guilt of wilfully and knowingly

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

ingly encouraging and participating in the trade, by the sale of those goods to the slave traders?—It would be exceedingly difficult to prove a guilty knowledge on the part of the seller; this difficulty appears to me almost insurmountable.

What kind of evidence would be required in such a case to sustain a prosecution against the seller of the goods?—I should say that a jury would require the clearest proof of a guilty knowledge, but I am not aware of the precise kind of evidence that would be required.

What would be the first step to take in a case of this description, simply stated, where the goods were nominally imported for legal trade, the seller is a British subject, and the buyer a person generally known to be a trader in slaves?—The first step would be to apprehend the party, and if sufficient grounds appeared to commit him, or take good bail for his appearance until an opportunity offered sending him to Sierra Leone for trial. I ought, however, to state that our intercourse with Sierra Leone is very limited, and that an indefinite length of time might elapse before the accused party could be sent there for trial, and this Government has no funds available for the purposes of such prosecution.

What would be the chief obstacle to the procuring of evidence to sustain a prosecution in such a case?—The fact of the sale or sales of goods to suspected persons could be readily enough proved; but the chief obstacle would be the difficulty of proving a guilty knowledge, added to the obstacles mentioned in my last answer.

Has the law ever been violated in this settlement by this kind of commerce?—The law has certainly been violated, in so far as that goods have been sold to persons afterwards proved to have been engaged in the slave trade; but no guilty knowledge has ever been established against any person.

Have proceedings ever been instituted in this settlement against persons thus violating the law?—No.

Would it be held a violation of the law to sell stores or provisions to a slaver touching at this settlement, or to assist her in refitting or repairing, even though she had no slaves on board?—Yes, a slaver (palpably such), would, under such circumstances, be detained and sent to Sierra Leone for adjudication.

No. 6.—Accra.

Queries addressed to *J. Topp*, Commandant of James Fort, Accra, on Gold Coast of Africa, the 6th day of March 1841.

What is the amount of goods imported into this settlement from Europe?—From 65,000 *l.* to 70,000 *l.* from Europe, and 12,000 *l.* to 15,000 *l.* from the United States.

What is the amount of the exports?—From 85,000 *l.* to 95,000 *l.* to Europe, and 15,000 *l.* to 20,000 *l.* to the United States.

Have the imports increased or diminished of late years?—Increased.

Have the exports increased or diminished of late years?—Increased.

To what cause do you attribute the increase of the imports?—To the stoppage of the slave trade, and the greater protection afforded to the merchants by the present Government.

To what cause do you attribute the increase of the exports?—To the same as the imorts.

What description of goods are imported?—Manchester cotton goods, iron, copper, lead, brass, pewter, and beads, from Europe; tobacco and rum from the United States.

What description of goods are exported?—Gold dust, ivory, palm oil, Guinea grains, ground-nuts, and Indian corn.

Are the goods imported ever re-shipped from this settlement?—Seldom; and if so, in small quantities.

page 80 orig.

Are the goods imported of a description exclusively adapted for a legal trade?—The same goods answer both the legal and the illegal trade.

Are the goods imported sold to persons only who purchase them for lawful use?—Yes, in so so far as is known.

Do the goods legally sold here find their way into the hands of the slave traders?—They do through indirect channels, but we have no means of ascertaining, as many of them are sold to the neighbouring Dutch merchants.

Are shackles manufactured at Birmingham used for this trade?—Not to our knowledge.

When goods are given in barter for slaves, what may be the actual value in Great Britain of a quantity that is valued by the slave traders at 100 dollars on the coast?—Generally 50 per cent., or more, less than what they are valued at in buying slaves.

For such goods, if exported direct from Europe, what commodities might be obtained in exchange were the slave trade abolished?—Gold, ivory, palm oil, Guinea grains, ground-nuts, and Indian corn, besides coffee, cotton, or other tropical products, if the natives were made to cultivate.

What effect on the slave trade would the supplying of the markets with British goods, on terms far below the slave-trade prices, be likely to have?—They are at present sold here at equal or less remunerating profits than merchants in England are accustomed to.

Would the commercial relations of this settlement, as at present constituted, suffice for the new extension of legal trade were the slave trade abolished?—Yes, if better supported.

Would

Would the extension of such a legal trade tend to raise the prices of slaves?—No, but they might have to pay money instead of half goods, as at present.

Would the effect of this extension of legal trade be to oblige the Cuban and Brazilian slave-trade merchants eventually to send money only for the purchase of slaves?—It might in a great measure.

Would the effect of paying for slaves only with money be to diminish the profitableness of the trade to these Cuban and Brazilian slave-trade merchants?—No, as the slave factors on the coast derive the benefit of the profit on the goods.

Would the assistance of Government, or the formation of new commercial companies, be requisite to give the necessary extension to legal trade, to repress the slave trade?—The assistance of Government, by putting the forts that now are in efficient order, and building new ones, especially to leeward of this place, where the slave trade is now carried on, would do a great deal towards the suppression of the slave trade and extension of the legal trade.

Is it possible to distinguish here between goods adapted for the slave trade and those that are intended for lawful commerce?—No, they are the same description of goods.

Is it customary so to distinguish them in the commerce that is carried on with the natives?—No.

Has the law ever been indirectly contravened in this respect by European merchants in the vicinity of this settlement?—Not within my knowledge.

Has any vessel fitted out for the slave trade, touched at any port of this settlement and taken in stores or provisions, or merchandise on freight or otherwise, within these last three or four years?—There has been very few within the last year or two, and any that do come generally anchor in the roads of the neighbouring settlements.

Are the British goods that are sold here of a description similar to those that are sold on other parts of the coast to the slave traders?—Much the same.

Would any stranger, whose object were unknown, who presented himself as a purchaser of goods, provided he was able to pay for them, obtain them here?—I do not suppose any merchant would refuse to sell his goods, unless he knew the purchaser to be concerned in the slave traffic.

Supposing such goods were sold to a stranger, whose objects were not inquired into, and that person had purchased them for the slave trade, would the sale be considered legal or illegal?—In such a case we must be guided by circumstances.

Supposing that such goods were sold for the slave trade to an agent or factor of the slave trader, and known to the seller as such, what would be the consequence?—The seller would lay himself under very heavy penalties (by the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 113), to be awarded by the Governor and Council.

What kind of evidence could be obtained to bring home the guilt of wilfully and knowingly encouraging and participating in the trade, by the sale of those goods to the slave traders?—The same kind of evidence that could be got in a case of smuggling.

What kind of evidence would be required in such a case to sustain a prosecution against the seller of the goods?—Same as former answer.

What would be the first step to take in a case of this description, simply stated, where the goods were nominally imported for legal trade, the seller is a British subject, and the buyer a person generally known to be a trader in slaves?—

What would be the chief obstacle to the procuring of evidence to sustain a prosecution in such a case?—The general unwillingness of the natives to come forward and give their evidence in a case of that kind.

Has the law ever been violated in this settlement by this kind of commerce?—Not at this place.

Have proceedings ever been instituted in this settlement against persons thus violating the law?—Not that I am aware of.

Would it be held a violation of the law to sell stores or provisions to a slaver touching at this settlement, or to assist her in refitting or repairing, even though she had no slaves on board?—Yes, if it were known.

No. 7.—Anamaboe.

page 81 orig.

Queries addressed to *Brodie Cruickshank*, Esq. Commandant at Anamaboe, the 1st day of March 1841.

What is the amount of goods imported into this settlement from Europe?—As nearly as possible 50,000 *l.* per annum. This amount of goods is actually sold in the town of Anamaboe to Ashantee, Fantee, and other native traders. At other villages in the neighbourhood goods amounting to 4,000 *l.* may be introduced.

What is the amount of the exports?—Fully 60,000 *l.*

Have the imports increased or diminished of late years?—They have increased.

Have the exports increased or diminished of late years?—They have increased.

To what cause do you attribute the increase on the imports?—To the suppression of the slave trade, and the consequent application of the natives to legitimate commerce, and the full certainty which the trader has from the protection afforded by the local government of enjoying the fruits of his labour.

To what cause do you attribute the increase of the exports?—To the former causes, as well as to the great capabilities of the country. A more rapid increase may confidently be

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

looked for, as the Gold Coast African is only now beginning to recover from the brutalising effects of the slave trade, and to taste the sweets of peaceful and legitimate commerce.

What description of goods are imported?—Manchester goods, silks, iron, copper, brass, lead, powder, guns, rum, tobacco, wines, beads, cowries, cutlery, provisions, &c.

What description of goods are exported?—The exports consist of gold dust, ivory, palm oil, corn, pea-nuts, Guinea grains, &c.

Are the goods imported ever re-shipped from this settlement?—Manchester goods are occasionally bartered to American vessels for rum and tobacco, and are sold by them in the purchase of palm oil on the windward coast, and of coffee at the islands of St. Thomas and Prince's. The annual amount of this barter might be 1,500 *l.* to 2,000 *l.*

Are the goods imported of a description exclusively adapted for a legal trade?—Many of the goods adapted for legal trade are also employed in the slave trade.

Are the goods imported sold to persons only who purchase them for lawful use?—To the best of my knowledge they are only sold for lawful purposes.

Do the goods legally sold here find their way into the hands of the slave traders?—Almost the whole of the goods sold here, with the exception of those required for the immediate wants of the natives in our neighbourhood, are carried into Ashantee, and thence into the interior. It is possible some of the goods sold by the Americans for coffee at the islands may find their way into the hands of the slave traders, although they are not generally of a description in use in that trade.

Are shackles manufactured at Birmingham used for this trade?—I have been told so, but none are imported into this settlement.

When goods are given in barter for slaves, what may be the actual value in Great Britain of a quantity that is valued by the slave traders at 100 dollars on the coast?— ✓

For such goods, if exported direct from Europe, what commodities might be obtained in exchange were the slave trade abolished?—Gold, oil, ivory, corn, pea-nuts, and, in a few years, if proper means were employed to introduce the cultivation of coffee and cotton, the climate and soil in many parts are well adapted for their growth.

What effect on the slave trade would the supplying of the markets with British goods, on terms far below the slave trade prices, be likely to have?—In those parts of the coast where export slavery exists, the lowest price at which British goods could be introduced would not affect the slave trade; because, in the first place, the slave dealers are so firmly established that these goods would invariably pass through their hands; and in the second place, because the innate love of this traffic is so great in the African character, that only the total impossibility of the slaves being carried off the coast would induce them to apply themselves to legitimate commerce.

Would the commercial relations of this settlement, as at present constituted, suffice for the new extension of legal trade, were the slave trade abolished?—The legal trade of this part of the country is not, in my opinion, affected by the slave trade, as we are at too great a distance from a slaving district. Were this traffic suppressed along a large line of coast, there ought to to be new stations for legal trade.

Would the extension of such a legal trade tend to raise the price of slaves?—If a legal trade could be established in slaving districts, it would soon be impossible for the dealer to obtain slaves almost at any price; but this extension of legitimate commerce can only, I fear, be accomplished by erecting forts, and affording protection to the lawful trader. If this protection were given, and even no attempt made after a short time to prevent the exportation of slaves, I am of opinion that only criminals and the most worthless would be offered for sale. I am borne out in this opinion by the fact, that the Dutch government of Elmina have great difficulty in obtaining recruits for their East Indian possessions, notwithstanding that the King of Ashantee was bribed by large presents to supply them; and the price given for each recruit (for it is a regular sale, whatever name the Dutch may give it,) is very considerable. Were the slave trade a legal traffic now, I do not think the Africans of the Gold Coast would sell any but the worthless, so sensible are they of the advantages of the trade which they now prosecute.

page 82 orig.

Would the effect of this extension of legal trade be to oblige the Cuban and Brazilian slave-trade merchants eventually to send money only for the purchase of slaves?—I am of opinion that (the legal trade being extended) the natives would much prefer British goods at low rate to the money of the slaver.

Would the effect of paying for slaves only with money be to diminish the profitableness of the trade to these Cuban and Brazilian slave-trade merchants?—Most certainly.

Would the assistance of Government, or the formation of new commercial companies, be requisite to give the necessary extension to legal trade, to suppress the slave trade?—Yes; it cannot be suppressed without the assistance of Government, as a legal trade can only be forcibly established in slaving districts.

Is it possible to distinguish here between goods adapted for the slave trade and those that are intended for lawful commerce?—Most of the heavy goods are alike, but the cotton goods for the slave trade are of an inferior quality.

Is it customary so to distinguish them in the commerce that is carried on with the natives?—None of the coarser quality of goods generally used by the slavers are imported into this settlement.

Has the law ever been indirectly contravened in this respect by European merchants in the vicinity of this settlement?—Not to my knowledge.

Has

Has any vessel, fitted out for the slave trade, touched at any port of this settlement and taken in stores or provisions, or merchandise on freight or otherwise, within these last three or four years?—Yes; this happened, I believe, about two years ago. A merchant at Cape Coast sold sundry goods to a vessel, which was afterwards proved to be employed in the slave trade; since that time care has been taken to prevent any supplies being sold to suspicious vessels, and no vessels of that description now call at these settlements.

Are the British goods that are sold here of a description similar to those that are sold in other parts of the coast to the slave traders?—Many of them are.

Would any stranger, whose objects were unknown, who presented himself as a purchaser of goods, provided he was able to pay for them, obtain them here?—Certainly he would, provided there was no reason to suspect that he was the agent of a slave merchant.

Supposing such goods were sold to a stranger, whose objects were not inquired into, and that person had purchased them for the slave trade, would the sale be considered legal or illegal?—No goods can be landed from or shipped on board of any vessel visiting these settlements without the master first landing his register, and receiving a permit from the governor or commandants; and if he or they have seen no reason to refuse a permit, the sale would be considered legal. A permit has been refused in several instances.

Supposing that such goods were sold for the slave trade to an agent or factor of the slave trader, and known to the seller as such, what would be the consequence?—An immediate prosecution of the seller, as an aider and abettor of the slave trade.

What kind of evidence could be obtained to bring home the guilt of wilfully and knowingly encouraging and participating in the trade, by the sale of those goods to the slave traders?—It would only be proved by the testimony of the parties who were employed to smuggle the goods on board of the vessels, as they could not be shipped openly without immediate detection.

What kind of evidence would be required in such a case to sustain a prosecution against the seller of the goods?—Undoubted evidence of the actual shipment of the goods.

What would be the first step to take in a case of this description, simply stated, where the goods were nominally imported for legal trade, the seller is a British subject, and the buyer a person generally known to be a trader in slaves?—A warrant would be immediately issued for the apprehension of the seller, and after an examination by the President and Council, he would, upon conviction, be sent to Sierra Leone to stand his trial.

What would be the chief obstacle to the procuring of evidence to sustain a prosecution in such a case?—The secret and contraband nature of the transaction.

Has the law ever been violated in this settlement by this kind of commerce?—In the case of the merchant at Cape Coast, stated above, I believe the law was considered to have been violated, although the President and Council did not consider they had sufficient grounds upon which to found a prosecution.

Have proceedings ever been instituted in this settlement against persons thus violating the law?—In the case above referred to, strict inquiries were made, but no regular proceedings instituted. In no other case, to my knowledge, have any proceedings been instituted.

Would it be held a violation of the law to sell stores or provisions to a slaver touching at this settlement, or to assist her in refitting or repairing, even though she had no slaves on board?—In cases of great necessity, where lives were endangered from want of the necessaries of life, it would not be considered a violation of the law, I believe, to supply a slaver with what would be sufficient to carry him to the nearest friendly port.

III.—SLAVE TRADE.

page 83 orig.

No. 8.—Cape Coast Castle.

Queries addressed to Captain *Maclean*, President of the Council, Cape Coast Castle, the 25th day of February 1841.

Of what nation are the people in the country adjoining this settlement?—There are various petty tribes, who are called by the general name of Fantees.

Is the slave trade carried on in this country?—No.

At what part of the coast?—The nearest slave factory is situated at Atocco, on the west bank of the Volta. The territory is Danish.

What rivers are frequented by the slave traders?—None on this part of the coast, or to the westward of Cape St. Paul's.

What is the length of line of coast in this neighbourhood frequented by the slave traders?—No slave vessels now visit this part of the coast.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

Has the slave trade augmented or diminished along this line of coast?—It has ceased entirely.

To what circumstances do you attribute the increase or diminution of this trade?—To the power and influence of the British settlements.

Does slavery for prædial purposes exist among the native tribes in this part of the country?—Yes.

How are these slaves obtained?—The bulk of them are hereditary slaves; a few are purchased from the interior.

How are they treated?—Upon the whole they are now treated well; any slave ill-treated by his owner may have immediate redress by applying to the local authorities.

Are they ever manumitted?—I have repeatedly, on my own responsibility, enfranchised slaves where ill-treatment has been proved. They are seldom manumitted by their owners.

Have the slave traders any factories on the adjoining coast or up the rivers in this neighbourhood?—None in this immediate neighbourhood; there are one or two slave factories (not openly so) in the Dutch territory.

Are they in a prosperous condition?—I should say not.

Of what nation are their traders?—Slaves are sent by canoes occasionally, or by land, from Dutch Accra to the Spanish and Portuguese factories on the Volta; this is not done openly.

From what place do they receive their goods and stores?—From merchant vessels and resident merchants, I believe.

How many shipments may they have made last year at ?— ✓

How many slaves were shipped there?— ✓

What may be the proportion of males to females in such shipments?— ✓

In a slave vessel of 120 tons, how many slaves is it customary to embark?— ✓

What is the average price of an adult negro at these places?—From 45 to 55 dollars.

Under what flag are the stores and goods for the slave trade introduced into these places?—Specie is now generally imported by the slave factories, with which the parties purchase goods from vessels of different nations.

Under what flag are the slaves shipped for Cuba or the Brazils?—Chiefly under the Portuguese and Brazilian flags.

Have any shipments of slaves been made to the Texas?— ✓

From what distance in the interior are the slaves brought down to the coast?—They are brought from a great distance, many from Houssa.

When the slaves are brought down to the coast from the interior, what is the average mortality that takes place before they are shipped, supposing the intermediate time to average six weeks?— ✓

When the slaves are embarked are the adult males fettered?—Very rarely, I believe.

When slaves are brought down to the coast, and are too much exhausted or too sick to be sold to the traders, what becomes of those negroes that are not fit for sale?— ✓

When a slave vessel arrives on the coast, and there are no slaves caught or in store at the barracoons, do these vessels wait for their cargoes to be procured?—At present, owing to the watchfulness of the cruisers, they are compelled to quit the coast until cargoes be ready.

To procure them are slave hunts then instituted?—I am not aware that such is the case.

Are the native chiefs, who are the men-stealers, furnished with assistance in money, arms, or ammunition?— ✓

For what price are the slaves sold by the natives to the traders?—From 30 to 60 dollars, in goods and money.

How are the parties paid for them, in money or goods? and what description of goods?—Brazilian tobacco, rum, cowries, and cotton goods. I believe half of the price is generally paid in money, half in goods.

Where do the Spanish and Portuguese traders procure these goods?—From vessels of almost all nations.

At what increase on their value above their current price in European markets do these goods pass into the hands of the natives from the Spanish and Portuguese traders?—The profits on the goods are various; perhaps 50 per cent. may be named as the average profit.

page 84 orig.

What amount of goods is disposed of in this way by the slave traders to the natives on this part of the coast?— ✓

Do these slave-trade vessels, when disappointed of their cargoes, ever plunder other ships of their slaves?—They have repeatedly done so, but I have heard of no late instances.

Are acts of violence on the part of the commanders of slavers frequently complained of by the crews of those vessels?—I believe so.

Are murders ever committed on board these slavers on the part of the men or of the commanders, in broils on board, or from motives of revenge or cupidity?— ✓

Do the slavers ever become pirates on the coast and plunder vessels employed in legal commerce?—Such has often been the case, but I have not lately heard of any instances.

What does a cargo of slaves consisting of 300 cost the foreign trader on this coast?—Much would depend on the assortment, as it is called: such a cargo on an average would cost from 12,000 to 15,000 dollars, but I have no accurate knowledge on the subject.

Are you aware what that cargo of 300 would sell for at the Havannah?— ✓

Do slave traders from any of the adjoining places visit this settlement?—They used to do so formerly, but not of late.

Have any of the natives resident in this settlement been kidnapped by these traders or their agents?—Very rarely.

Do

Do the foreign settlements in the vicinity of this discourage the slave trade?—They take but little interest in the matter. The Danish local government has interfered occasionally.

What settlements nearest to this are least opposed to the slave traders' operations?— ✓

Are the efforts of this settlement for the suppression of the slave trade crippled by the connivance of the authorities in any adjoining settlements at this traffic, or the want of zeal in opposing it?—Such has been the case in some instances.

Would the erection of forts at the mouths of the rivers of this settlement tend to repress the slave trade?—The erection of British forts, or the possession of those in existence to leeward, would have that effect.

If such forts were established, and their commanders empowered to capture slave trading ships, what force and description of boats would be required for this service?—If forts were erected on the Bights of Benin and Biafra, and on the Volta, they would speedily check the slave trade by their influence. On the rivers armed boats of 10 tons would be very beneficial.

Would the employment of small steamers as cruisers be more advantageous than that of sailing-vessels for the suppression of the slave trade?—In the rivers, decidedly so.

In the event of steamers being employed, at what places on this coast, or contiguous to it, would it be desirable to establish coal depôts?—At any of the British forts, and at Fernando Po, depôts might be established on the rivers.

Would the exclusion of the foreign slave trade tend to put a stop to the wars between the natives in this country?—It would have that effect in a great measure.

What is the chief cause of these wars, and the motives for ravaging each other's countries?—The pretexts are various; the real causes are the desire of plunder, and revenge for injuries real or imaginary.

Would the extinction of the slave trade be the occasion of these people in their wars putting their prisoners to death?—I think not.

Would the extinction of the slave trade tend to the promotion of agricultural pursuits?—Decidedly so.

If agricultural pursuits were promoted by these means, would there be a difficulty in finding prædial labourers for the more extended cultivation of the soil?—No.

If such a difficulty existed would there be a danger of slavery being established in these countries?—Prædial slavery already exists.

Would the employment of small vessels of war in the rivers of this settlement tend to repress the slave trade?—An armed vessel attached to this government would be of very great service.

What sized vessel would answer for this purpose?—A vessel of from 120 to 140 tons would answer every purpose.

Would it be possible to man her here with native Africans?—Yes, but a portion of her crew must be Europeans.

Would it be desirable to man her entirely with blacks?—No.

Would the mortality in the rivers be very great among European sailors?—Mortality to some extent would doubtless exist, but much would depend on the precautions taken.

Whether would a steamer or a sailing-vessel answer best for this service?—A sailing-vessel would answer every purpose, and would be less expensive and troublesome.

Would a small armed vessel, and not fully manned, be in danger of being attacked by the natives?—With ordinary precaution, I should say not.

How many vessels of the kind referred to would suffice for the rivers of this settlement?—One would suffice for the Gold Coast settlements.

If small colonial vessels were selected for this purpose, what would be the cost of them?—*Vide* accompanying estimate, No. 18.

How much would be required for fitting them up?— ✓

How much for manning and officers' pay for each, for one year?— ✓

How much for victualling one?— ✓

What description of officers could be got here to command them?—The commander must be European.

What description of black sailors?—Either Kroomen or natives of the settlements.

Would the Kroomen, if thus employed on board, fight?—They would fight, if trained under European officers.

page 85 infra.

Would the native blacks, if thus employed, fight?—They would, if so trained under Europeans.

Would they submit to the necessary discipline and confinement of this service?—Yes.

Would there be danger of their mutinying?—No.

No. 9.—Anamaboe Fort, Western Coast of Africa.

Queries addressed to *Brodie Cruickshank*, Esq. on Monday the 1st day of March 1841.

Of what nation are the people in the country adjoining this settlement?—Fantee.

Is the slave trade carried on in this country?—No.

At what part of the coast?—At no place nearer to this settlement than 80 miles.

What rivers are frequented by the slave traders?—None on this part of the coast.

What is the length of line of coast in this neighbourhood frequented by the slave traders?

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

—No slaves are taken from any part of the coast nearer than Lagos and Whydah; from that the trade is carried on all along the coast to the south.

Has the slave trade augmented or diminished along this line of coast?—It has been entirely abolished in the neighbourhood of the forts.

To what circumstances do you attribute the increase or diminution of this trade?—I attribute its abolition entirely to the influence of the local government with the natives all along this line of coast.

Does slavery for prædial purposes exist among the native tribes in this part of the country?—Domestic slavery exists in this country.

How are these slaves obtained?—They are principally born in the country, and, though named slaves, are in fact considered a part of the family of the master, and never sold out of the country, and seldom out of the family. Some are bought from the Ashantees and other neighbouring nations.

How are they treated?—The first-mentioned in the last answer are treated in every respect as part of the family. Those bought from Ashantee and otherwise are generally well treated. The president and magistrates always interfere in cases of mal-treatment.

Are they ever manumitted?—They are manumitted by the governor when ill-treatment has been proved, but not in any other case; in fact, if they were all to be manumitted to-morrow, more than three-fourths of them would return to their masters, and beg them to take care of them again. They do not consider themselves safe in cases of sickness or other evils, unless they have a master.

Have the slave traders any factories on the adjoining coast, or up the rivers in this neighbourhood?—None.

Are they in a prosperous condition?—There are none.

Of what nation are these traders?—There are none.

From what place do they receive their goods and stores?—There are none.

How many shipments may they have made last year at ?—There is no slave station near enough to this settlement to enable me to have the means of giving much information on the subject.

How many slaves were shipped there?— ✓

What may be the proportion of males to females in such shipments?— ✓

In a slave vessel of 120 tons, how many slaves is it customary to embark?—I believe about three slaves to a ton.

What is the average price of an adult negro at these places?—About 12 *l.* I believe, the slaver pays on an average; but there are none taken from these parts.

Under what flag are the stores and goods for the slave trade introduced into these places?—The slave trade is carried on principally under the Brazilian flag.

Under what flag are the slaves shipped for Cuba or the Brazils?— ✓

Have any shipments of slaves been made to the Texas?— ✓

From what distance in the interior are the slaves brought down to the coast?—

When the slaves are brought down to the coast from the interior, what is the average mortality that takes place before they are shipped, supposing the intermediate time to average six weeks?—

When the slaves are embarked are the adult males fettered?—

When slaves are brought down to the coast, and are too much exhausted, or too sick to be sold to the traders, what becomes of those negroes that are not fit for sale?—

When a slave vessel arrives on the coast, and there are no slaves caught or in store at the barracoons, do these vessels wait for their cargoes to be procured?—

To procure them are slave hunts then instituted?—

Are the native chiefs, who are the men-stealers, furnished with assistance in money, arms, or ammunition?—

For what price are the slaves sold by the natives to the traders?—

How are the parties paid for them, in money or goods? and what description of goods?—In goods principally: guns, powder, roll-tobacco, rum, and cotton goods.

Where do the Spanish and Portuguese traders procure these goods?—From English, French, and American ships.

page 86 orig.

At what increase on their value, above their current price in European markets, do these goods pass into the hands of the natives from the Spanish and Portuguese traders?—

What amount of goods is disposed of in this way by the slave traders to the natives on this part of the coast?—None in this part.

Do these slave-trade vessels, when disappointed of their cargoes, ever plunder other ships of their slaves?—I believe they do.

Are acts of violence on the part of the commanders of slavers frequently complained of by the crews of those vessels?—Sometimes.

Are murders ever committed on board these slavers on the part of the men or of the commanders, in broils on board, or from motives of revenge or cupidity?—I am not aware of any, but I am informed the discipline on board such vessels is very bad.

Do the slavers ever become pirates on the coast, and plunder vessels employed in legal commerce?—Yes.

What does a cargo of slaves, consisting of 300, cost the foreign trader on this coast?—About 3,600 *l.*

Are you aware what that cargo of 300 would sell for at the Havanna?—I do not know.

Do slave traders from any of the adjoining places visit this settlement?—No.

Have any of the natives resident in this settlement been kidnapped by these traders or their agents?—Not of late years.

Do

Do the foreign settlements in the vicinity of this discourage the slave trade?—Latterly they do.

What settlements nearest to this are least opposed to the slave traders' operations?—The Dutch and Danes, the only foreigners in one vicinity, are both equally opposed to the operations of the slave traders.

Are the efforts of this settlement for the suppression of the slave trade crippled by the connivance of the authorities in any adjoining settlements at this traffic, or the want of zeal in opposing it?—No.

Would the erection of forts at the mouths of the rivers of this settlement tend to repress the slave trade?—There is no necessity for them, as there is no slave trade carried on here.

If such forts were established, and their commanders empowered to capture slave-trading ships, what force and description of boats would be required for this service?— ✓

Would the employment of small steamers as cruisers be more advantageous than that of sailing vessels for the suppression of the slave trade?—Yes.

In the event of steamers being employed, at what places on this coast, or contiguous to it, would it be desirable to establish coal depôts?—At Cape Coast Castle, or Accra, Fernando Po, or Prince's Island.

Would the exclusion of the foreign slave trade tend to put a stop to the wars between the natives in this country?—I can only mention that the country within 100 miles of Cape Coast Castle is perfectly tranquil; and I believe this peace may be attributed in a great measure to the suppression of the slave trade.

What is the chief cause of these wars, and the motives for ravaging each other's countries?—Principally for the sake of plunder, of which slaves form the principal part.

Would the extinction of the slave trade be the occasion of these people in their wars putting their prisoners to death?—At first I believe more victims would be sacrificed at their customs, but by the encouragement of legitimate commerce, and the establishment of forts along the whole coast of Africa, these very customs themselves would soon be abolished.

Would the extinction of the slave trade tend to the promotion of agricultural pursuits?—Yes, but the country must be adopted as an English colony, and all produce admitted into the English market on the same footing with other colonies.

If agricultural pursuits were promoted by these means, would there be a difficulty in finding prædial labourers for the more extended cultivation of the soil?—I do not think there would.

If such a difficulty existed, would there be a danger of slavery being established in these countries?—No other kind of slavery than what at present exists.

Would the establishment of small forts along the coast now infested by the slave traders tend to impede their traffic?—I conceive the slave trade can only be effectually put down by the establishment of forts.

Would the employment of small vessels of war in the rivers of this settlement tend to repress the slave trade?—There is no slave trade carried on here.

What sized vessel would answer for this purpose?— ✓

Would it be possible to man her here with native Africans?—Native sailors can be had.

Would it be desirable to man her entirely with blacks?—No.

Would the mortality in the rivers be very great among European sailors?—Yes.

Whether would a steamer or a sailing-vessel answer best for this service?—A steamer.

Would a small armed vessel, and not fully manned, be in danger of being attacked by the natives?—Not in this neighbourhood.

How many vessels of the kind referred to would suffice for the rivers of this settlement?—They are not required.

If small colonial vessels were selected for this purpose, what would be the cost of them?—

How much would be required for fitting them up?— ✓

How much for manning and officers' pay for each for one year?— ✓

How much for victualling one?— ✓

What description of officers could be got here to command them?—None.

What description of black sailors?—Able-bodied men.

page 87 orig.

Would the Kroomen, if thus employed on board, fight?—I think not.

Would the native blacks, if thus employed, fight?—Yes.

Would they submit to the necessary discipline and confinement of this service?—Yes.

Would there be danger of their mutinying?—Not under good management.

No. 10.—Accra.

Queries addressed to Mr. *Topp*, the Commandant of James Fort, Accra, on the Gold Coast of Africa, the 6th day of March 1841.

Of what nation are the people in the country adjoining this settlement?—Aquapims, the nearest to this place.

Is the slave trade carried on in this country?—Yes, but not at this place.

At what part of the coast?—About 100 miles to leeward, at Whydah, Popo, &c.

What rivers are frequented by the slave traders?— ✓

What is the length of line of coast in this neighbourhood frequented by the slave traders?— ✓

Has the slave trade augmented or diminished along this line of coast?—Diminished.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

To what circumstances do you attribute the increase or diminution of this trade?—To the influence of the British forts, as wherever they exist the slave trade cannot be carried on.

Does slavery for prædial purposes exist among the native tribes in this part of the country?—Yes, to a very great extent; it forms the social system of the country. A man's slave is part of his family.

How are these slaves obtained?—Generally by inheritance, but they may be sold amongst themselves.

How are they treated?—Generally well.

Are they ever manumitted?—No; it would be a hardship for many of them to be so.

Have the slave traders any factories on the adjoining coast, or up the rivers in this neigh bourhood?—Among the foreign settlements, but not generally known.

Are they in a prosperous condition?—No; they can only be to little extent in comparison with other places.

Of what nation are their traders?—Native traders are generally Aquamboes, Akims, and Croboes.

From what place do they receive their goods and stores?—From various vessels of different nations.

How many shipments may they have made last year at ?— ✓

How many slaves were shipped there? — ✓

What may be the proportion of males to females in such shipments?— ✓

In a slave vessel of 120 tons, how many slaves is it customary to embark?— ✓

What is the average price of an adult negro at these places?—From 30 to 50 dollars.

Under what flag are the stores and goods for the slave trade introduced into these places?— ✓

Under what flag are the slaves shipped for Cuba or the Brazils?— ✓

Have any shipments of slaves been made to the Texas?— ✓

From what distance in the interior are the slaves brought down to the coast?—Various distances; from the very places themselves to 100 or 200 miles in the interior.

When the slaves are brought down to the coast from the interior, what is the average mortality that takes place before they are shipped, supposing the intermediate time to average six weeks?— ✓

When the slaves are embarked are the adult males fettered?— ✓

When slaves are brought down to the coast, and are too much exhausted, or too sick, to be sold to the traders, what becomes of those negroes that are not fit for sale?— ✓

When a slave vessel arrives on the coast, and there are no slaves caught, or in store at the barracoons, do these vessels wait for their cargoes to be procured?— ✓

To procure them are slave hunts then instituted?—✓

Are the native chiefs, who are the men-stealers, furnished with assistance in money, arms, or ammunition?— ✓

For what price are the slaves sold by the natives to the traders?—I understand from 30 to 50 dollars.

How are the parties paid for them, in money or goods? and in what description of goods?—Generally half money and half goods.

Where do the Spanish and Portuguese traders procure these goods?—From vessels of all nations.

At what increase on their value above their current price in European markets do these goods pass into the hands of the natives from the Spanish and Portuguese traders?— ✓

What amount of goods is disposed of in this way by the slave traders to the natives on this part of the coast?—✓

Do these slave-trade vessels, when disappointed of their cargoes, ever plunder other ships of their slaves?— ✓

Are acts of violence on the part of the commanders of slavers frequently complained of by the crews of those vessels?— ✓

page 88 orig.

Are murders ever committed on board these slavers, on the part of the men or of the commanders, in broils on board, or from motives of revenge or cupidity?— ✓

Do the slavers ever become pirates on the coast, and plunder vessels employed in legal commerce?—I have heard of instances occasionally.

What does a cargo of slaves consisting of 300 cost the foreign trader on this coast?— ✓

Are you aware what that cargo of 300 would sell for at the Havanna?— ✓

Do slave traders from any of the adjoining places visit this settlement?—Not this, but the neighbouring foreign settlement.

Have any of the natives resident in this settlement been kidnapped by these traders or their agents?—They may, but I have never had any intelligence of it.

Do the foreign settlements in the vicinity of this discourage the slave trade?—Yes, openly.

What settlements nearest to this are least opposed to the slave traders' operation?—There are only the neighbouring Dutch and Danish settlements, and they both openly discourage it.

Are the efforts of this settlement for the suppression of the slave trade crippled by the connivance of the authorities in any adjoining settlements at this traffic, or the want of zeal in opposing it?—No efforts of importance have been made by our neighbours, and from private information it has been rather connived at than otherwise.

Would the erection of forts at the mouths of the rivers of this settlement tend to repress the slave trade?—There are no rivers of consequence; but wherever British forts are, there the slave trade has ceased to exist.

If such forts were established, and their commanders empowered to capture slave-trading ships, what force and description of boats would be required for this service?— ✓

Would

Would the employment of small steamers as cruisers be more advantageous than that of sailing-vessels for the suppression of the slave trade?—In my opinion they would.

In the event of steamers being employed, at what places on this coast, or contiguous to it, would it be desirable to establish coal depôts?—This place offers as many advantages as any other, and it is the nearest to the slave depôts.

Would the exclusion of the foreign slave trade tend to put a stop to the wars between the natives in this country?—That, with the civilisation that would follow, must do so.

What is the chief cause of these wars, and the motives for ravaging each other's countries?—Plunder, and slaves to supply the market.

Would the extinction of the slave trade be the occasion of these people in their wars putting their prisoners to death?—No; on the extinction of the slave trade cultivation would take place, when there would be necessity for their labour.

Would the extinction of the slave trade tend to the promotion of agricultural pursuits?—Most likely it would, with a little encouragement.

If agricultural pursuits were promoted by these means, would there be a difficulty in finding prædial labourers for the more extended cultivation of the soil?—Not if the slave trade were extinct.

If such a difficulty existed, would there be a danger of slavery being established in these countries?—Slavery at present exists to a very great extent, and, as I have said, forms the social system of the country, so that it would be deemed by the natives unjust, and I should think impolitic, to emancipate them.

Would the employment of small vessels of war in the rivers of this settlement tend to repress the slave trade?— ✓

What sized vessel would answer for this purpose?— ✓

Would it be possible to man her here with native Africans?— ✓

Would it be desirable to man her entirely with blacks?— ✓

Would the mortality in the rivers be very great among European sailors?— ✓

Whether would a steamer or a sailing-vessel answer best for this service?— ✓

Would a small armed vessel, and not fully manned, be in danger of being attacked by natives?— ✓

How many vessels of the kind referred to would suffice for the rivers of this settlement?— ✓

If small colonial vessels were selected for this purpose, what would be the cost of them?— ✓

How much would be required for fitting them up?— ✓

How much for manning and officers' pay, for each, for one year?— ✓

How much for victualling one?— ✓

What description of officers could be got here to command them?— ✓

What description of black sailors?— ✓

Would the Kroomen, if thus employed on board, fight?— ✓

Would the native blacks, if thus employed, fight?— ✓

Would they submit to the necessary discipline and confinement of this service?— ✓

Would there be danger of their mutinying?— ✓

IV.—CHRISTIAN MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

page 89 orig.

No. 11.—Cape Coast.

Queries addressed to Captain *Maclean*, President of the Council of Government, Sierra Leone, 25th day of February 1841.

What number of missionaries are there established in this settlement?—The number at present of European missionaries in this colony is six, sent out and paid or supported by the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Of what religious denominations?—Wesleyan Methodists.

What length of time have they been established here?—The first came out in 1835, but there had been chaplains and schoolmasters formerly appointed by Government in the colony.

What is the number of Christian places of worship?—Besides the hall used for divine service in the castle, there is one chapel in Cape Coast Town. There are in various parts of the colony five Wesleyan missionary chapels, and others, I believe, are to be built.

With what funds have they been erected?—Partly from the funds of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and partly from contributions, and by the personal labour of the Europeans and native Christians in this country.

Do they afford sufficient accommodation for the congregations?—As Christianity extends the want of additional accommodation is felt, and is provided for as fast as funds can be procured.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

What is the total number of natives here professing the Christian religion?—I believe about 800 or 1,000.

What may be the annual cost of the maintenance of the several missions established here?—The expense must be considerable, but I am not aware of its amount.

Do the native Christians contribute towards the defrayment of these expenses?—Yes.

Does the Government afford any pecuniary assistance to them?—None, beyond partially defraying the expense of some of the schools.

What is the religion of the natives of the adjoining country?—They worship under various absurd forms what is called "Fetische."

Are their superstitions based on a belief in the general influence of a good and evil principle?—Yes, but they exercise but little influence on their morals or conduct.

Are their superstitions blended with an obscure conception of a future place of rewards and punishment?—They have an idea of a future state, but so obscure and confused as to be unintelligible even to themselves.

Does any obscure tradition of a general deluge exist amongst them?—I am not aware that there is any.

Is the sacrifice of animals and the offering of them up to their deities a part of their religious observances?—Yes.

Are human sacrifices on the death of their kings and chieftains ever practised amongst them?—Yes; the practice was universal, and is still continued in Ashantee, and wherever it has not been checked by the power or influence of the local governments.

To what extent?—It is practised in Ashantee to a great extent. On the death of a king many hundreds I believe are sacrificed.

Is there are any reason to believe that the eating of human flesh has been ever practised by them?—I am not aware that it ever has.

Does polygamy prevail amongst them?—Yes.

Do they make wars for the purpose of procuring slaves?—Formerly wars for this purpose were, I believe, common; such, however, is not now the case.

Do they make slaves of their own people?—Frequently in cases of debt, but only then I believe.

Do they hold their priests or fetish-men in great veneration?—In some parts of the country the fetish-men are held in considerable veneration, or, rather, are feared; in this neighbourhood, however, their power has been greatly lessened of late years.

How are these priests supported?—By money extorted from their dupes, and by the contributions levied on articles brought to market; any one, however, who has been thus plundered may have immediate redress by applying to the forts.

Does the Mahometan religion prevail amongst this people?—No. There are a few Mahometans at Coomassie, who are regarded as fetish-men.

Whether are the Mahometans or the Pagan natives most easily brought over to the Christian faith?—There are no Mahometans under this government.

When they embrace Christianity, is there a disposition to cling to any of their old superstitions?—In many instances I believe this disposition exists.

Have any of them relapsed into their former error?—Some few have.

Have the Christian natives, generally speaking, a clear and distinct idea of the great truths of our religion?—Many of them have; others connect the observance of Christianity with their own superstitions.

page 90 orig.

In conveying the knowledge of these truths to them, do the missionaries generally communicate with them in their own language, or through interpreters?—Through interpreters.

Do the converts manifest any zeal in communicating the knowledge of the truth to those of their brethren still in darkness?—I believe they do.

Do they evince less capacity to receive instruction than white people would do, placed in similar circumstances?—Yes.

Have any of the natives been sent to England, and been educated for the Christian ministry?—With one exception, many years ago, I am not aware that there have been any.

If natives were educated for this office, and sent into these countries, would missionary enterprise be likely to be benefited by their labours?—I think it certainly would.

Is the success of missionary enterprise here attended by a corresponding improvement in the industrious habits and domestic relations of the native Christians?—In a considerable number of cases it has.

Have the missionaries been able to form any establishments in the large towns in the interior?—They have not as yet formed any establishments in the interior, except in three towns situated from 30 to 60 miles from the coast.

Have they been able to make any impression on the native chiefs?—Many of the native chiefs are friendly to the establishment of schools, but I am not aware that any have embraced Christianity, with one exception.

Schools.

What is the number of missionary schools in this settlement?—At Cape Coast Castle there is a boys' school supported by the Government, and a female school supported by the Missionary Society. The total number of missionary schools in the colony is 11, of which two are partially supported by the Government.

What number of children receive instruction in them?—The usual number of scholars attending the school in this castle is 160. The girls' school is about 40.

Are

Are there any female schools?—There are female schools at Cape Coast, Anamaboe, and Accra.

Are there any schools for adults?—No.

Do the children evince any incapacity to receive instruction?—They are not deficient in capacity.

Are they slower in receiving instruction than the white children of uneducated parents are in other countries?—I think that they decidedly are.

Is there any peculiarity in their mental qualities, or any tendency to obstinacy in their disposition, that renders them more unsteady in following any pursuit, or more unmanageable or averse to discipline, than white children generally are at their age?—Living as they do with their parents, they naturally acquire their habits, which are generally idle and unsteady.

On what system are the schools established?—Chiefly on the Lancasterian system.

In the elementary schools what are the children taught?—Reading and writing.

In the more advanced schools what is the course of instruction?—Arithmetic and geography.

Has peculiar aptness for any particular branch of knowledge been noticed amongst them in the more advanced schools?—I am not aware of any. They exhibit in general an excellent ear for music, and excel in penmanship.

Are there any schools where the children are fed and clothed?—None.

By what means is discipline enforced in the schools?—Corporal punishment is very rarely resorted to; confinement to school after school-hours is an ordinary mode of punishment.

Is corporal punishment thought requisite, or found beneficial?—It is very seldom had recourse to, though it is sometimes both requisite and beneficial.

When the children have received sufficient instruction in the schools, in what employment are they placed?—There are no means of furnishing them with employment; and when they leave school they are left to provide for themselves.

Do they generally become industrious in their habits?—Having no regular employment, many acquire bad and idle habits; some few, however, become industrious.

Is a propensity to lying common among the native children in the schools?—Exceedingly common.

Is a propensity to petty thieving common amongst them?—It is very common.

If such propensities had been noticeable at first, have they been generally removed by education?—I have not observed that education has had the effect of removing these propensities. It must be observed, our system of education has been necessarily very defective, from want of means.

Do the parents evince any reluctance to send their children to the schools?—None whatever; generally speaking, many evince great anxiety to send their children to school.

Do the native Christians generally manifest an eager desire for instruction?—I should say that in general they do.

In their sports and pastimes is there any ferocity of disposition particularly observable in their conduct towards one another?—No.

In their treatment of animals, are they generally more cruel than the humbler classes in other countries?—In their treatment of animals they are totally indifferent to their sufferings.

Are the funds at present at the disposal of the missionaries sufficient for the school establishments?—With sufficient funds school operations could be carried out to almost any extent; the funds are not sufficient.

page 91 orig.

Are the duties of the school opened and closed with prayer?—Yes.

Are any trades taught in the schools?—None.

Has any model farm been established in this settlement?—None.

Is such an establishment desirable?—Under judicious management it would be very desirable.

What would be the annual cost of such an establishment?—This would entirely depend upon its extent and other circumstances. A small farm might be worked for 200 *l.* or 300 *l.* a-year; this expense, however, would decrease as the ground came under cultivation.

Has the cultivation of sugar, coffee, or cotton been attempted in any such establishment here, and with what success?—Few or no such attempts have been made or persevered in.

By whom are the schoolmasters appointed?—Those that are wholly paid by the Government are appointed by the President and Council, the others by the missionaries.

What is their salary?—The schoolmaster's salary at Cape Coast Castle is 15 ounces of gold, or 60 *l.* currency, per annum. The average salaries of the others may be stated at 25 *l.* currency each; small allowances in goods are also given to the assistants or monitors.

Are any of the schoolmasters natives of the country?—They are all natives of this country.

Is there any school or establishment in England where natives are educated for the office?—None.

Are there any natives here qualified for it?—Very few.

Marriages.

What number of marriages of Christian natives took place last year?—Since the missionaries arrived almost all marriages have been celebrated by them, and I am unable to say how many took place last year. By the laws of the colony all marriages ought to be registered in the books of one or other of the forts, but this has not been attended to.

What fee is paid for the marriage licence?—I believe none.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

Is any fee paid for the solemnisation of the marriage ceremony?—I am not aware that there is any.

At what age do the females usually marry?—They frequently marry at a very early age.

Are the mothers careful of their children?—While nursing them I think they are careful of their children; they afterwards neglect them greatly.

Are the marriages of the native Christians generally attended with domestic happiness?—I am unable to answer this question.

Are they fully sensible of the obligations of the marriage vow?—I believe they perfectly comprehend its obligations.

Are wives often abandoned by their husbands?—Marriages contracted according to the customs of the country are frequently dissolved, but abandonment of wives by their husbands is not very frequent.

Do the husbands compel their wives to work for their maintenance?—In general wives are not compelled to "work for the maintenance" of their husbands, but they are expected to cook and do other menial offices for them.

Does intemperance prevail amongst them?—Almost all of them are fond of spirits, which occasionally they drink in large quantities; but generally the vice of intemperance or habitual drunkenness is not common.

Does the vice of gaming prevail amongst them?—Yes.

Are they saving of their earnings?—In general they are very improvident.

What is the proportion of males to females in this settlement?—It is impossible to say; for some time after the Ashantee war the number of females greatly exceeded that of the males, but that disparity is beginning to disappear.

No. 12.—Elmina.

Queries addressed to *C. H. Bartels*, Elmina, Dutch Settlement, the 18th day of March 1841.

What number of missionaries are there established in this settlement?—None.

Of what religious denominations?—*Vide* preceding query.

What length of time have they been established here?—Ditto.

What is the number of Christian places of worship?—Ditto.

With what funds have they been erected?—Ditto.

Do they afford sufficient accommodation for the congregations?—Ditto.

What is the total number of natives here professing the Christian religion?—Ditto.

What may be the annual cost of the maintenance of the several missions established here?—Ditto.

Do the native Christians contribute towards the defrayment of these expenses?—Ditto.

Does the Government afford any pecuniary assistance to them?—Ditto.

What is the religion of the natives of the adjoining country?—Pagan.

Are their superstitions based on a belief in the general influence of a good and evil principle?—They believe in a good principle that created everything, and in minor evil principles that censured the intentions of the good.

Are their superstitions blended with an obscure conception of a future place of rewards and punishment?—They believe in a place where souls go to after death.

page 92 orig.

Does any obscure tradition of a general deluge exist amongst them?—I have heard something of a flood of waters, but vaguely reported.

Is the sacrifice of animals and the offering of them up to their deities a part of their religious observances?—It is.

Are human sacrifices on the death of their kings and chieftains ever practised amongst them?—This is not practised by any of the nations on the coast, but to a frightful extent in Ashantee.

To what extent?—To thousands in Ashantee.

Is there any reason to believe that the eating of human flesh has been ever practised by them?—I never heard of it.

Does polygamy prevail amongst them?—It does, according to their means.

Do they make wars for the purpose of procuring slaves?—None of the water-side nations do.

Do they make slaves of their own people?—Never that I am aware of; but debts will cause a man to be sold to pay his creditors.

Do they hold their priests or fetish-men in great veneration?—They respect the high priests or soffies, but the small priests are not thought much of.

How are these priests supported?—They receive little sums when they are consulted in cases of sickness, death, &c. but have no fixed incomes.

Does the Mahometan religion prevail amongst this people?—The Mahometan religion has not penetrated to the coast yet.

Whether are the Mahometans or the Pagan natives most easily brought over to the Christian faith?—The Pagans on the coast embrace Christianity very readily.

When they embrace Christianity is there a disposition to cling to any of their old superstitions?—I dare say there is now, but that must cease in a generation or two.

Have any of them relapsed into their former error?—Not, that I am aware of, any relapse into their former errors, but should not be surprised if it were so, especially the adults.

Have

Have the Christian natives, generally speaking, a clear and distinct idea of the great truths of our religion?—Christianity was planted so recently that I think it cannot yet have taken deep root.

In conveying the knowledge of these truths to them do the missionaries generally communicate with them in their own language, or through interpreters?—Necessarily through interpreters, and also in English, many of whom understand it well.

Do the converts manifest any zeal in communicating the knowledge of the truth to those of their brethren still in darkness?—Some do, especially those who have been at school.

Do they evince less capacity to receive instruction than white people would do, placed in similar circumstances?—I do not think they do; but they labour under the disadvantage of not having words in their own language to explain everything.

Have any of the natives been sent to England, and been educated for the Christian ministry?— ✓

If natives were educated for this office and sent into these countries, would missionary enterprise be likely to be benefited by their labours?—Certainly, in the most eminent degree.

Is the success of missionary enterprise here attended by a corresponding improvement in the industrious habits and domestic relations of the native Christians?—I dare say not yet.

Have the missionaries been able to form any establishments in the large towns in the interior?—Some in the Fantee countries, and all along the coast at the English places.

Have they been able to make any impression on the native chiefs?—With respect to the native chiefs I can't say; but great impression has been made on the common people.

Schools.

What is the number of missionary schools in this settlement?—No missionary schools; only one school, established and maintained by the Government.

What number of children receive instruction in them?—About 70 boys and girls, and a larger number of boys than girls.

Are there any female schools?—None but the one mentioned.

Are there any schools for adults?—None.

Do the children evince any incapacity to receive instruction?—Generally speaking, they are rather forward in receiving instruction.

Are they slower in receiving instruction than the white children of uneducated parents are in other countries?—No, they show sufficient aptness in learning, and I think greater than white children of uneducated parents.

Is there any peculiarity in their mental qualities, or any tendency to obstinacy in their disposition, that renders them more unsteady in following any pursuit, or more unmanageable or averse to discipline, than white children generally are at their age?—I do not think there is any peculiarity in their mental qualities, or any tendency to obstinacy in their disposition, to render them more unsteady in any pursuit, or more ungovernable or averse to discipline, than white children generally are.

On what system are the schools established?—On the system of Prince.

In the elementary schools what are the children taught?—Reading, writing, arithmetic, and religious instruction.

In the more advanced schools what is the course of instruction?—There is but one school.

Has peculiar aptness for any particular branch of knowledge been noticed amongst them in the more advanced schools?— ✓

Are there any schools where the children are fed and clothed?—None.

page 93 orig.

By what means is discipline enforced in the schools?—By the usual means practised in the schools in Holland; no flogging is, however, practised.

Is corporal punishment thought requisite, or found beneficial?—No. Detention after school-hours is the only punishment approaching to corporal.

When the children have received sufficient instruction in the schools, in what employment are they placed?—Left to seek their own livelihood, or through their friends.

Do they generally become industrious in their habits?—Habits unsettled, because they are not taught any of the trades.

Is a propensity to lying common among the native children in the schools?—I am not aware that it is.

Is a propensity to petty thieving common amongst them?—I should say not.

If such propensities had been noticeable at first, have they been generally removed by education?—I should say yes, in the generality of cases; but they are susceptible to good examples.

Do the parents evince any reluctance to send their children to the schools?—I am not aware that they do; but yet they do not embrace the advantages offered to them so readily as they should.

Do the native Christians generally manifest an eager desire for instruction?—Native Christians cannot be said to exist here, but the natives generally manifest sufficient eagerness to get instruction.

In their sports and pastimes is there any ferocity of disposition particularly observable in their conduct towards one another?—None; they are mild in their sports, and never are seen to fight, although there may be enough quarrelling.

In their treatment of animals, are they generally more cruel than the humbler classes in other countries?—I am not aware that they are cruel to animals; I think less than the humbler classes of other countries, generally speaking.

Appendix. No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

Are the funds at present at the disposal of the missionaries sufficient for the school establishments?— ✓

Are the duties of the school opened and closed with prayer?—At the school here they are.

Are any trades taught in the schools?—None.

Has any model farm been established in this settlement?—None.

Is such an establishment desirable?—I should say much wanted.

What would be the annual cost of such an establishment?—Free labour is very cheap here, therefore the annual cost would be very moderate.

Has the cultivation of sugar, coffee, or cotton, been attempted in any such establishment here, and with what success?—It has been attempted, but with no good success, because it has not been duly carried through by the planters themselves.

By whom are the schoolmasters appointed?—At this place by the Government.

What is their salary?—One thousand florins, paid by bills on the Colonial Office.

Are any of the schoolmasters natives of the country?—No, but the assistants are.

Is there any school or establishment in England where natives are educated for the office?— ✓

Are there any natives here qualified for it?—Many in society.

Marriages.

What number of marriages of Christian natives took place last year?—None here.

What fee is paid for the marriage licence?— ✓

Is any fee paid for the solemnisation of the marriage ceremony?— ✓

At what age do the females usually marry?—Some are affianced only, but are not called till they become women. Fifteen to twenty years are the usual age of consortment.

Are the mothers careful of their children?—As far as I have had opportunity of seeing, I think they are.

Are the marriages of the native Christians generally attended with domestic happiness?—I think they are.

Are they fully sensible of the obligations of the marriage vow?—The women are generally faithful, but the husbands can part with them when they please.

Are wives often abandoned by their husbands?—I am not aware this takes place, but they often part by mutual consent.

Do the husbands compel their wives to work for their maintenance?—It may be so in some cases, but generally speaking, not.

Does intemperance prevail amongst them?—Intemperance is not very prevalent.

Does the vice of gaming prevail amongst them?—Scarcely known.

Are they saving of their earnings?—With few exceptions, they are.

What is the proportion of males to females in this settlement?—Unknown.

No. 13.—Cape Coast Castle.

Queries addressed to the Rev. *J. B. Freeman*, Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions on the Gold Coast.

page 94 orig.

What number of missionaries are there established in this settlement?—Eight.

Of what religious denominations?—Wesleyan Methodists.

What length of time have they been established here?—The missionaries commenced about six years ago, and, with the exception of one fortnight, there was only one missionary at a time on the station until January 13th, 1840; from January 13th, 1840, to February 1st, 1841, there were two missionaries; from February 1st up to present time there have been eight.

What is the number of Christian places of worship?—Seven.

With what funds have they been erected?—About 1,500 *l.* sterling.

Do they afford sufficient accommodation for the congregations?—No.

What is the total number of natives here professing the Christian religion?—650.

At what places have you established schools and stations in this country?—At Cape Coast, Anamaboe, British Accra, Winnebah, Mansue, Salt Pond, Commenda, Domanassie, and Ahassa.

What may be the annual cost of the maintenance of the several missions established here?—With the number of missionaries and native agents now employed, about 1,600 *l.* sterling.

Do the native Christians contribute towards the defrayment of these expenses?—Yes.

Does the Government afford any pecuniary assistance to them?—Yes; for some of the schools.

What is the religion of the natives of the adjoining country?—The natives of the adjoining countries are Pagans.

Are their superstitions based on a belief in the general influence of a good and evil principle?—Yes; but their ideas are crude and unconnected.

Are their superstitions blended with an obscure conception of a future place of rewards and punishments?—Yes, but very obscure indeed.

Does any obscure tradition of a general deluge exist among them?—No.

Is the sacrifice of animals and the offering of them up to their deities a part of their religious observances?—Yes, they form a considerable part of their religious observances.

Are

Are human sacrifices on the death of their kings and chieftains ever practised amongst them?—No, not among the Fantees; but human sacrifices are everyday occurrences among the Ashantees.

To what extent?—I cannot say, but certainly to a very large and awful extent; during my residence in Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, there were 40 human victims sacrificed in one day.

Is there any reason to believe that the eating of human flesh has been ever practised by them?—No.

Does polygamy prevail amongst them?—Yes.

Do they make wars for the purpose of procuring slaves?—I think not.

Do they make slaves of their own people?—Yes; nearly all the people are in a state of domestic slavery.

Do they hold their priests or fetish-men in great veneration?—Yes, but much more in some places than in others.

How are these priests supported?—By voluntary fees given by the people.

Does the Mahometan religion prevail amongst this people?—No.

Whether are the Mahometans or the Pagan natives most easily brought over to the Christian faith?— ✓

When they embrace Christianity, is there a disposition to cling to any of their old superstitions?—We have seen but a few cases.

Have any of them relapsed into their former error?—Yes.

Have the Christian natives, generally speaking, a clear and distinct idea of the great truths of our religion?—Yes, those who have been for a considerable time members of society.

In conveying the knowledge of these truths to them, do the missionaries generally communicate with them in their own language, or through interpreters?—Through interpreters.

Do the converts manifest any zeal in communicating the knowledge of the truth to those of their brethren still in darkness?—Yes.

Do they evince less capacity to receive instruction than white people would do, placed in similar circumstances?—No.

Have any of the natives been sent to England, and been educated for the Christian ministry?—One of them, who has had a plain English education, has been introduced to our societies in England, and is now employed here as a preacher; the representative of a class of native preachers which we trust will be raised up in due time.

If natives were educated for this office, and sent into these countries, would missionary enterprise be likely to be benefited by their labours?—Yes.

Is the success of missionary enterprise here attended by a corresponding improvement in the industrious habits and domestic relations of the native Christians?—Yes.

Have the missionaries been able to form any establishments in the large towns in the interior?—No; but we are about to form one in Coomassie; we are also forming one at Mansue, a second-rate town, about 50 miles into the interior, on the road to Coomassie.

Have they been able to make any impression on the native chiefs?—Yes.

Schools.

What is the number of missionary schools in this settlement?—Nine.

What number of children receive instruction in them?—About 300.

Are slaves employed in any capacity in the missionary stations?—The greater number of the people are in a state of domestic slavery. Whenever any of the missionaries are under the necessity of employing any of them, they employ them and pay them as they would free people.

Are there any female schools?—Three out of the nine schools are for females. *page 95 orig.*

Are there any schools for adults?—There is one school for adults.

Do the children evince any incapacity to receive instruction?—No.

Are they slower in receiving instruction than the white children of uneducated parents are in other countries?—No.

Is there any peculiarity in their mental qualities, or any tendency to obstinacy in their disposition, that renders them more unsteady in following any pursuit, or more unmanageable or averse to discipline, than white children generally are at their age?—No.

On what system are the schools established?—The British and Foreign.

In the elementary schools what are the children taught?—Reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, geography, and history, Christian catechism, &c.

In the more advanced schools what is the course of instruction?—We have had no schools established more than four years.

Has peculiar aptness for any particular branch of knowledge been noticed amongst them in the more advanced schools?— ✓

Are there any schools where the children are fed and clothed?—We partly clothe the children in our female schools.

By what means is discipline enforced in the schools?—Chiefly by confinement.

Is corporal punishment thought requisite, or found beneficial?—No, except in a very few cases.

When children have received sufficient instruction in the schools, in what employment are they placed?— ✓

Do they generally become industrious in their habits?— ✓

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

Is a propensity to lying common among the native children in the schools?—Not more so than among the children in European schools.

Is a propensity to petty thieving common amongst them?—No.

If such propensities had been noticeable at first, have they been generally removed by education?— ✓

Do the parents evince any reluctance to send their children to the schools?—Not so much as they did two or three years ago.

Do the native Christians generally manifest an eager desire for instruction?—Yes.

In their sports and pastimes is there any ferocity of disposition particularly observable in their conduct towards one another?—No.

In their treatment of animals are they generally more cruel than the humbler classes in other countries?—No.

Are the funds at present at the disposal of the missionaries sufficient for the school establishments?—No; if they had much larger funds much more could be done.

Are the duties of the school carried on without interruption during the year?—Yes.

Are any trades taught in the schools?—No.

Has any model farm been established in this settlement?—No, but we are about to establish one at Domanassie, 25 miles into the interior.

Is such an establishment desirable?—Yes, highly desirable.

What would be the annual cost of such an establishment?—On a small scale from 200*l.* to 300*l.* sterling.

Has the cultivation of sugar, coffee, or cotton been attempted in any such establishment here, and with what success?— ✓

By whom are the schoolmasters appointed?—By the missionaries.

What is their salary?—From 15*l.* to 30*l.* sterling, according to their abilities.

Are any of the schoolmasters natives of the country?—They are all natives.

Is there any school or establishment in England where natives are educated for the office?—No.

Are there any natives here qualified for it?—Yes.

Marriages.

What number of marriages of Christian natives took place last year?—Seven.

What fee is paid for the marriage licence?—None are married by licence.

Is any fee paid for the solemnisation of the marriage ceremony?—No.

At what age do the females usually marry?—From 18 to 25.

Are the mothers careful of their children?—Yes.

Are the marriages of the native Christians generally attended with domestic happiness?—Yes, with very few exceptions.

Are they fully sensible of the obligations of the marriage vow?—Yes.

Are wives often abandoned by their husbands?—No.

Do the husbands compel their wives to work for their maintenance?—No.

Does intemperance prevail amongst them?—They cannot be intemperate and at the same time members of our society.

Does the vice of gaming prevail amongst them?—They cannot be guilty of gambling and continue members of our society.

Are they saving of their earnings?—Yes.

What is the proportion of males to females in this settlement?—I think there are more females than males, but cannot say what the proportion may be.

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page 96 orig.

No. 14.—ANAMABOE.

QUERIES addressed to the Rev. *L. Hesk,* at Anamaboe, the 22d day of February 1841.

WHAT number of missionaries are there established in this settlement?—Two in Anamaboe, comprising a district extending to Domanassie.

Of what religious denominations?—Wesleyan Methodist.

What length of time have they been established here?—The mission has been established from 1835, but resident European missionaries are quite recent; it has been in connexion with Cape Coast Town.

What is the number of Christian places of worship?—One chapel, not quite finished, besides the Fort service.

With what funds have they been erected?—Partly by the funds of the Society at home, and partly by public subscription.

Do they afford sufficient accommodation for the congregations?—It is supposed the chapel will scarcely do that.

What is the total number of natives here professing the Christian religion?—190 in Anamaboe.

What may be the annual cost of the maintenance of the several missions established here?—Beg to refer to Rev. J. B. Freeman, Cape Coast Town.

Do the native Christians contribute towards the defrayment of these expenses?—As they are able, which is very triflingly.

Does

Does the Government afford any pecuniary assistance to them?—I believe not at all.
What is the religion of the natives of the adjoining country?—* ✓
Are their superstitions based on a belief in the general influence of a good and evil principle?—* ✓
Are their superstitions blended with an obscure conception of a future place of rewards and punishments?—* ✓
Does any obscure tradition of a general deluge exist amongst them?—* ✓
Is the sacrifice of animals and the offering of them up to their deities a part of their religious observances?—* ✓
Are human sacrifices on the death of their kings and chieftains ever practised amongst them?—* ✓
To what extent?—* ✓
Is there any reason to believe that the eating of human flesh has been ever practised by them?—* ✓
Does polygamy prevail amongst them?—A good deal; but I am informed it is much on the decrease.
Do they make wars for the purpose of procuring slaves?—* ✓
Do they make slaves of their own people?—* ✓
Do they hold their priests or fetish-men in great veneration?—* ✓
How are these priests supported?— ✓
Does the Mahometan religion prevail amongst this people?—I think not at all.
Whether are the Mahometans or the Pagan natives most easily brought over to the Christian faith?— ✓
When they embrace Christianity is there a disposition to cling to any of their old superstitions?—* ✓
Have any of them relapsed into their former error?—* ✓
Have the Christian natives, generally speaking, a clear and distinct idea of the great truths of our religion?—* ✓
In conveying the knowledge of these truths to them, do the missionaries generally communicate with them in their own language, or through interpreters. Through interpreters; some Christian natives are sometimes employed to give Christian instruction.
Do the converts manifest any zeal in communicating the knowledge of the truth to those of their brethren still in darkness?—Considerable.
Do they evince less capacity to receive instruction than white people would do, placed in similar circumstances?—I think not.
Have any of the natives been sent to England and been educated for the Christian ministry?—I do not know of any.
If natives were educated for this office, and sent into these countries, would missionary enterprise be likely to be benefited by their labours?—I cannot say.
Is the success of missionary enterprise here attended by a corresponding improvement in the industrious habits and domestic relations of the native Christians?—* ✓
Have the missionaries been able to form any establishments in the large towns in the interior?—Beg to refer to Mr. Freeman.
Have they been able to make any impression on the native chiefs?—*

Schools.

What is the number of missionary schools in this settlement?—One boys' and one girls' in this town.
What number of children receive instruction in them?—Sixty-three boys and 26 girls.
Are there any female schools?— ✓
Are there any schools for adults?—Not at present.
Do the children evince any incapacity to receive instruction?—*
Are they slower in receiving instruction than the white children of uneducated parents are in other countries?—* *page 97 orig.*
Is there any peculiarity in their mental qualities, or any tendency to obstinacy in their disposition, that renders them more unsteady in following any pursuit, or more unmanageable or averse to discipline, than white children generally are at their age?—*
On what system are the schools established?—Bell's.
In the elementary schools what are the children taught?— ✓
In the more advanced schools what is the course of instruction?— ✓
Has peculiar aptness for any particular branch of knowledge been noticed amongst them in the more advanced schools?—*
Are there any schools where the children are fed and clothed?—No.
By what means is discipline enforced in the schools?—Moral means.
Is corporal punishment thought requisite, or found beneficial?—Not much used, as not very necessary.
When the children have received sufficient instruction in the schools, in what employment are they placed?—*
Do they generally become industrious in their habits?—*
Is a propensity to lying common among the native children in the schools?—*
Is a propensity to petty thieving common amongst them?—*
If such propensities had been noticeable at first, have they been generally removed by education?—*

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

Do the parents evince any reluctance to send their children to the schools?—*

Do the native Christians generally manifest an eager desire for instruction?—Yes.

In their sports and pastimes is there any ferocity of disposition particularly observable in their conduct towards one another?—No, not any.

In their treatment of animals, are they generally more cruel than the humbler classes in other countries?—*

Are the funds at present at the disposal of the missionaries sufficient for the school establishments?—Refer to Rev. Mr. Freeman.

Are the advantages of the schools duly estimated by the natives?—*

Are any trades taught in the schools?—No.

Has any model farm been established in this settlement?—No.

Is such an establishment desirable?—Yes, I should think so.

What would be the annual cost of such an establishment?—*

Has the cultivation of sugar, coffee, or cotton, been attempted in any such establishment here, and with what success?—*

By whom are the schoolmasters appointed?—*

What is their salary?—*

Are any of the schoolmasters natives of the country?—*

Is there any school or establishment in England where natives are educated for the office?—*

Are there any natives here qualified for it?—* ✓

Marriages.

What number of marriages of Christian natives took place last year?—Only one. This is a rare case.

What fee is paid for the marriage licence?—Marriage is by bans, without fee.

Is any fee paid for the solemnisation of the marriage ceremony?— ✓

At what age do the females usually marry?—* ✓

Are the mothers careful of their children?—* ✓

Are the marriages of the native Christians generally attended with domestic happiness?—* ✓

Are they fully sensible of the obligations of the marriage vow?—* ✓

Are wives often abandoned by their husbands?—* ✓

Do the husbands compel their wives to work for their maintenance?—* ✓

Does intemperance prevail amongst them?—* ✓

Does the vice of gaming prevail amongst them?—* ✓

Are they saving of their earnings?—* ✓

What is the proportion of males to females in this settlement?—* ✓

* My very recent arrival in Africa, and still more recent settlement here, together with an attack of the seasoning fever, from which I am yet but very imperfectly recovered, renders it impossible for me to furnish Dr. Madden with all that information which I should have been happy, but for these circumstances, to have given; and also precludes me giving any answer at all to the questions marked with a star.

2 March 1841. (signed) *Thompson Hesk.*

page 98 orig.

V.—CLIMATE, SOIL, AND HEALTH OF SETTLEMENT.

No. 15.—Cape Coast.

Queries addressed to Mr. President *Maclean*, at Cape Coast Castle, on the 25th day of February 1841.

How long have you resided at this settlement?—I have resided in this settlement since 1830, with the exception of two years passed in Europe.

Are there any European physicians resident here?—There are no European medical practitioners, with the exception of the surgeon of the establishment.

How many European residents are there here?—There are present at Cape Coast 21 or 22 European residents.

Have any of them died last year?—None died at Cape Coast last year.

Of what diseases did they die?—The prevailing disease is remittent or intermittent fever; dysentery also proves often fatal.

At what ages were the majority of the Europeans taken off here?—I believe from 18 to 30. Dysentery more frequently attacks those who have resided long in the country.

In what proportion to the whole number of deaths is the number of them under 40 years of age?—The greater number have been under 40 years of age, but I do not know the exact proportion.

Do you consider this locality healthy, as compared with Jamaica, Cuba, or Barbadoes?—I think it is as healthy as any of those islands, none of which, however, I have ever visited.

Why

Why do you so consider it?—From all that I have read or heard of those islands, and from the rates of mortality as given in the returns, I consider this part of the coast of Africa as healthy. The yellow fever is unknown here.

Is the water pure?—The water generally used by Europeans is that collected in tanks, and is pure; that used by the natives generally, is not pure, as they take no pains to procure it in a pure state.

Is the soil dry or swampy in the vicinity of this place?—It is dry.

Is the vegetation rank and exuberant on the banks of the rivers?—Yes.

Is there much mangrove growth on the banks of the rivers?—There is not much.

What is the nature of the soil generally in this settlement?—It varies considerably; about the town of Cape Coast the soil is a stiff clay.

Do you conceive there is any locality more favourable to health in the neighbourhood of it?—I am not aware of any.

Do you conceive the health of this settlement has improved, or the contrary has happened, of late years?—I am not aware of any alteration.

Has draining and clearing of waste lands and marshes in the vicinity of this place been carried to any extent?—No draining has taken place.

Have regimen and avoidance of exposure to solar heat and heavy dews been more observed of late years?—I am not aware that there has been any alteration in this respect.

Have either, or both, had any material influence on the state of health in this settlement of late years?—I do not think that they have.

What months are the most sickly here?—I should say from the 20th of July to the 20th of September.

What are the rainy months?—The latter part of May, June, July, and August, with thick fogs in September.

What diseases prevail in those months?—Fever, both remittent and intermittent.

What disease is most fatal to Europeans?—Remittent fever.

Is there any period after the arrival of Europeans here when they are most subject to be attacked by disease?—There is no particular period, but fever generally attacks Europeans during the first year of residence.

What is the type of the fever of this country?—Remittent or intermittent.

What is the ordinary duration of it?—From seven to eleven days.

Of ten Europeans attacked with this fever how many on an average die?—This would depend on whether it were their first (or seasoning) fever, or otherwise; if their first attack, perhaps two out of ten might be expected to die.

Of ten Europeans attacked with dysentery how many die?—Dysentery would prove more fatal, I believe, than fever; but I am unable to state what proportion might be expected to die.

Are the natives subject to this fever?—They are.

Are the negroes, brought here from other parts of the coast, subject to it?—They are.

Have you sufficient grounds to form an opinion of the greater or lesser susceptibility of females to infection by the fever of this country?—I believe not.

Does this fever extend beyond the coast and the rivers?—I have reason to think that it is not nearly so frequent inland.

Does it prevail in the mountains?—I am unable to answer this question.

Is there any elevation at which it has been known not to exist?—I have had no means of ascertaining.

Is there any part of the desert where it does not exist?—I do not know.

Would you expect it to exist where there is no vegetation?—Yes; in the district of Accra, I believe.

Would you expect it to be rife where there is a great deal of vegetation?—Yes.

page 99 orig.

Is there any degree of temperature at which fever does not, and cannot, exist here?—I am not aware that there is.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment here in cases of this kind of fever?— ✓

What is the ordinary routine of treatment of dysentery here?— ✓

Are the fevers and dysentery of this settlement accounted endemic?—No.

Are they thought to be contagious?—I believe not.

If, when fever was raging in some neighbouring district, persons have come here, apparently in health, from the infected district, at the expiration of 10 days has it ever been known that such persons have been attacked, this settlement at that period being free from fever?—I am not aware that such has ever been the case.

Is it believed that the miasma could lie dormant in the clothes or effects of such persons for 10 days, and at the end of that term break out in fever?—I believe not.

Is it found that the separation of the sick from the sound tends to prevent the fever or dysentery from spreading?—I am not aware that such separation has ever been deemed necessary, save only in cases of small-pox.

Are there any particular periods at which fever is more virulent than at others?—The fever is most prevalent during the months of July, August, and September.

Is it more virulent at the commencement of the sickly season than towards the end of it?—It is more virulent at the end of it.

Is it more virulent when southerly and easterly winds prevail?—I am not aware that it is.

Is it more fatal amongst persons in early life than amongst those advanced in years?—I should say it was generally more fatal to those who have arrived from Europe late in life, than to those who arrive out young.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

Is it more fatal amongst persons of intemperate habits than others?—Except in cases of extreme intemperance, I should say not.

Is the moderate use of wine, spirits, and malt liquors, more calculated than the total abstinence from them, in this country, to maintain a state of health in which the miasma of fever has the least influence on it?—Yes.

Are the effects of this climate calculated to render the moderate use of spirituous liquors easily attained and persevered in?—Yes.

Taking all things into account, and the probability of maintaining or not maintaining the happy medium between temperance and excess, of 10 Europeans, of various ages, practising total abstinence, and 10 others not abstaining from wines and spirits, in which class would the chance of life be the greatest on their arrival in this country?—My observations have led me to think that total abstinence is the reverse of beneficial to persons arriving from Europe, even when they may have practised it safely and beneficially there.

Is exposure to solar heat and heavy dews considered common occasions of fever and dysentery?—Yes.

Have these causes more to do with attacks of fever and dysentery than the one of impure and unwholesome water?—I should say they had.

What is the height of the most elevated land in this settlement?—The highest land in the immediate neighbourhood of Cape Coast Castle does not exceed 230 feet.

At the greatest elevation is there any signal difference in the salubrity of the climate from that of the coast on the sea-shore?—I am not aware that there is.

What winds prevail here in the months of January, February, and March?—In March we are visited by the harmattan wind; in February and March the winds vary from south to south-west during the day; during the night and morning the land winds come off, varying from west-and-by-north to north-north-west by compass. In March we have tornadoes, which invariably blow from the eastward, say from south-east to east-north-east.

What winds prevail in the months of April, May, and June?—South-westerly by day, and north-westerly during the early part of the morning.

What winds prevail in the months of July, August, and September?—Westerly and south-westerly.

What winds prevail in the months of October, November, and December?—During these months we generally have regular sea and land breezes, the former from the south-west, the latter from north-west; the tornado seasons are in March and September.

What is the average difference in the temperature in the summer months between the hottest time of the day and the coldest time of the night?—About 6°.

What variation between the temperature of the months of January and July?—From 8° to 10°.

Is there any peculiarity in the local position of Cape Coast Castle favourable or unfavourable to the health of Europeans?—Its proximity to the sea, where there is a constant surf, renders it exceedingly damp, and therefore unfavourable to health.

Is there any locality on this coast more favourable to health?—I am not aware that there is; all the forts are liable to the same objection.

Generally speaking, whether are the alluvial districts or the sandy plains of this country most conducive to health?—I have not remarked, nor am I aware that there is any perceptible difference.

Are the same winds which are prejudicial to vegetable life unfavourable to human life?—I do not consider the sea-breeze unfavourable to human life, yet many plants will not grow when within its influence.

page 100 orig.

What is the quantity of rain (by the rain gauge) that falls in the autumnal season?—Last year, beginning with the month of April, the quantities that fell in the respective months were as follows: In April 5·679 inches, May , June , July , August , September , October , November , December , January 1841, , February .—(*Vide* Report hereto attached.)

Has the small-pox made much ravages among the natives of the adjoining country of late years?—Last year the small-pox appeared at Cape Coast, and occasioned about 20 deaths.

Is vaccination or inoculation practised amongst them?—Vaccination has been occasionally introduced and practised, but the natives prefer inoculation; neither is general.

Is either practised in this settlement?—Inoculation is practised to a small extent when the disease appears.

Is the vaccine matter sent from Europe found to retain its virtue after long voyages or long keeping here?—It will not retain its virtue unless carefully enclosed in glass tubes hermetically sealed.

What number of persons were vaccinated in this settlement last year?—None.

In what number of cases was it successful? — ✓

How is the vaccine matter sent out here?—It has generally been sent out on small glass plates enclosed in tin-foil, occasionally enclosed in glass tubes.

By whom is it sent out?—It has been purchased at Apothecaries' Hall.

Do the natives resort to this settlement to have their children vaccinated?—No, but they might perhaps be induced to do so.

Are they opposed to the practice of vaccination?—They prefer, I believe, inoculation.

Are diseases of the lungs common among the natives?—No.

Are such diseases common among the Europeans?—No.

Has any disease analogous to the plague ever prevailed here?—I have never known or heard of any.

Did

Did the cholera morbus extend to this coast?—No.

Do syphilitic diseases prevail in the interior of the country?—No.

Do the natives of the adjoining country resort frequently to this settlement for medical assistance?—In the immediate neighbourhood they do, but seldom or never from any distance.

Is the rite of circumcision practised by any of the tribes of this nation?—The practice is universal among the Accra tribes, but among none others.

Are there any persons among the natives who gain a living by professing to cure diseases by the use of herbs and other medicines?—There are a great number, who are all also "Fetische men."

Are the natives a long-lived people?—By no means.

Are they subject to many or few diseases?—So far as I have been able to observe, I should say they are subject to few diseases.

Is there any peculiarity in their physical structure that would justify the opinion of their being a distinct, or in their mental capacity that would justify their being considered an inferior race?—I imagine that the mind and body exercise a reciprocal action on each other, and that if a people have been debased for centuries by an exclusive attention to their physical wants and to sensual enjoyments, to the almost total neglect of intellectual cultivation and enjoyment, their physical structure and mental capacity are thereby affected, and they do actually become an inferior race; such is the case with the natives of this country generally. But it is equally true, that the race is capable of gradual improvement, and that continued intellectual culture, and the introduction among them of the arts of civilisation, would eventually regenerate them, and place them on a footing with European nations.

No. 15 a.—Cape Coast.

Queries addressed to Dr. *Cobbold*, Medical Officer, resident at Cape Coast Castle, March 1841.

How long have you resided at this settlement?—Two years and a half.

Are there any European physicians resident here?—No.

How many European residents are there here?—Eighteen to twenty.

Have any of them died last year?—One.

Of what diseases did they die?—The prevailing diseases are fever and dysentery, as also the most fatal in this case, fever.

At what ages were the majority of the Europeans taken off here?—Fifteen to thirty years.

In what proportion to the whole number of deaths is the number of them under 40 years of age?—No opportunity of judging, except I say all; none being of that age except residents of long standing.

Do you consider this locality healthy, as compared with Jamaica, Cuba, or Barbadoes?—Certainly.

Why do you so consider it?—Yellow fever has never been known here, except from seamen landed for change, and then no settler or native was attacked; moreover, after a person has had his first or "seasoning fever," as it is here termed, he, with common prudence, enjoys good health.

Is the water pure?—Yes, very.

Is the soil dry or swampy in the vicinity of this place?—Dry.

Is the vegetation rank and exuberant on the banks of the rivers?—No river.

Is there much mangrove growth on the banks of the rivers?—No river.

page 101 orig.

What is the nature of the soil generally in this settlement?—Sandy.

Do you conceive there is any locality more favourable to health, in the neighbourhood of it?—Accra is said to be, but I think there is little or no difference.

Do you conceive the health of this settlement has improved, or the contrary has happened, of late years?—Most certainly, or it has been misrepresented, if I may be a judge from 30 months' practice.

Has draining and clearing of waste lands and marshes in the vicinity of this place been carried to any extent?—No.

Have regimen and avoidance of exposure to solar heat and heavy dews been more observed of late years?—I should say so.

Have either, or both, had any material influence on the state of health in this settlement of late years?—Unnecessary exposure has been the cause of much sickness amongst merchant seamen and others visiting here; residents are aware of this, and profit by it generally.

What months are the most sickly here?—August and September.

What are the rainy months?—June, July, and August.

What diseases prevail in those months?—Intermittents, amongst old residents; remittents, visitors and late comers.

What disease is most fatal to Europeans?—Either dysentery or remittent fever to new comers, termed "seasoning."

Is there any period after the arrival of Europeans here when they are most subject to be attacked by disease?—Generally within three months after the time of arrival.

What is the type of the fever in this country?—When fatal, assumes the typhoid

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

What is the ordinary duration of it?—Nine to 15 days.

Of 10 Europeans attacked with this fever, how many on an average die?—There has not been a death by fever amongst the old residents since my arrival; of 14 new arrivals, 12 have been under my superintendence, of whom I lost one; two others, to whom I was not called, died.

Of 10 Europeans attacked with dysentery, how many die?—Lost no resident, but several seamen from vessels have died, and these I consider from improper food, and want of accommodation generally.

Are the natives subject to this fever?—Yes.

Are the negroes, brought here from other parts of the coast, subject to it?—Yes.

Have you sufficient grounds to form an opinion of the greater or lesser susceptibility of females to infection by the fever of this country?—No.

Does this fever extend beyond the coast and the rivers?—I believe so.

Does it prevail in the mountains?—No mountains.

Is there any elevation at which it has been known not to exist?—None.

Is there any part of the desert where it does not exist?—No desert.

Would you expect it to exist where there is no vegetation?—Yes, in a modified form.

Would you expect it to be rife where there is a great deal of vegetation?—I consider it certainly would.

Is there any degree of temperature at which fever does not, and cannot, exist here?—No.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment here in cases of this kind of fever?—Saline aperients and sudorifics; mercury only as a purgative, first stage; tonics and stimulants afterwards; always paying attention to urgent symptoms.

What is the ordinary treatment of dysentery here?—I have profited by Dr. Anneslie's works, and Indian treatment generally.

Are the fevers of this settlement accounted endemic?—Yes, certainly fever.

Are they thought to be contagious?—No.

If, when fever was raging in some neighbouring district, persons have come here, apparently in health, from the infected district, at the expiration of 10 days, has it ever been known that such persons have been attacked; this settlement, at that period, being free from fever?—Not to my knowledge.

Is it believed that the miasma could lie dormant in the clothes or effects of such persons for 10 days, and at the end of that term break out in fever?—No.

Is it found that the separation of the sick from the sound tends to prevent the fever or dysentery from spreading?—I should consider it always as well to do so, though not necessary.

Are there any particular periods at which fever is more virulent than at others?—No.

Is it more virulent at the commencement of the sickly season than towards the end of it?—No.

Is it more virulent when southerly and easterly winds prevail?—No.

Is it more fatal amongst persons in early life than amongst those advanced in years?—Never treated a European over 45 years of age.

Is it more fatal amongst persons of intemperate habits than others?—Certainly.

Is the moderate use of wine, spirits, and malt liquors, more calculated than the total abstinence from them, in this country, to maintain a state of health in which the miasma of fever has the least influence on it?—Malt liquors I strongly recommend, in moderation, as also spirits or wine; but either one or the other; the same person not using all.

Are the effects of this climate calculated to render the moderate use of spirituous liquors easily attained and persevered in?—The nature of the climate, I think, induces a desire for stimulants.

page 102 orig.

Taking all things into account, and the probability of maintaining or not maintaining the happy medium between temperance and excess, of a certain number practising total abstinence, and others not abstaining from wines and spirits, in which class would the chance of life be greatest, on their arrival in this country?—The number is too limited here to form a criterion; but from observation and information obtained, I find that total abstinence will not do here, as has been proved by the loss of several lives of such persons, a short time previously to my arrival.

Is exposure to solar heat and heavy dews considered common occasions of fever and dysentery?—To the dews certainly; solar heat to a seasoned person of 12 months' residence is harmless.

Have these causes more to do with attacks of fever and dysentery, than the one of impure and unwholesome water?—Certainly.

What is the height of the most elevated land in this settlement?—One to two hundred feet.

At the greatest elevation is there any signal difference in the salubrity of the climate, from that of the coast on the sea-shore?—No.

What winds prevail here in the months of January, February, and March?—First two, there is an occasional harmattan or easterly wind.

What winds prevail in the months of April, May, and June?—Westerly, with variation to south.

What winds prevail in the months of July, August, and September?—Westerly, with variation to south.

What winds prevail in the months of October, November, and December?—Westerly.

What is the average difference in the temperature, in the summer months, between the hottest time of the day and the coldest time of the night?—Lowest temperature 68°, highest 87° Fahrenheit.

What

What variation between the temperature of the months of January and July?—

	Degrees.		Deg. Fahr.
January, 9 A.M. - -	73, 74, 75	July, 9 A.M. - - -	75
Highest in 24 hours -	84	Lowest in 24 hours - -	69
Lowest — -	70	Highest — - -	79

Is there any peculiarity in the local position of Cape Coast favourable or unfavourable to the health of Europeans?—None.

Is there any locality on this coast more favourable to health?—Accra is said to be; I doubt it.

Generally speaking, whether are the alluvial districts or the sandy plains of this country most conducive to health?—There are no sandy plains here.

Are the same winds which are prejudicial to vegetable life unfavourable to human life?—No; the harmattan, though prejudicial to vegetation, is the contrary to human life.

What is the quantity of rain (by the rain gauge) that falls in the autumnal season?—No data.

Has the small-pox made much ravages among the natives of the adjoining country of late years?—It was here last year; notwithstanding their habits, it carried off but few.

Is vaccination or inoculation practised amongst them?—Inoculation by the natives. They would prefer vaccination.

Is either practised in this settlement?—Yes.

Is the vaccine matter sent from Europe found to retain its virtue after long voyages, or long keeping here?—No.

What number of persons were vaccinated in this settlement last year?—Twenty to thirty.

In what number of cases was it successful?—None.

How is the vaccine matter sent out here?—On ivory points and glasses. Were it sent out in proper bottles I doubt not it would succeed; but "economy" is too much the order of the day.

By whom is it sent out?—From Apothecaries' Hall, London; the order going through the Secretary of the African Committee.

Do the natives resort to this settlement to have their children vaccinated?—Until frequent failures have made them careless.

Are they opposed to the practice of vaccination?—The contrary.

Are diseases of the lungs common among the natives?—Unknown.

Are such diseases common among the Europeans?—An European with diseased lungs finds great relief here.

Has any disease analogous to the plague ever prevailed here?—Never.

Did the cholera morbus extend to this coast?—No.

Do syphilitic diseases prevail in the interior of the country?—Yes.

Do the natives of the adjoining country resort frequently to this settlement for medical assistance?—Yes.

Is the rite of circumcision practised by any of the tribes of this nation?—Yes.

Are there any persons among the natives who gain a living by professing to cure diseases by the use of herbs and other medicines?—Yes.

Are the natives a long-lived people?—Yes.

Are they subject to many or few diseases?—To few.

Is there any peculiarity in their physical structure that would justify the opinion of their being a distinct, or in their mental capacity that would justify their being considered an inferior, race?—1st part of query—"No." 2nd. Those who are brought into contact with Europeans show considerable superiority, which I conceive to be the consequence of such intercourse.

No. 16.—Near Cape Coast.

page 103 orig.

Queries addressed to Mr. *Wilson*, at Napolean Plantation, on Sunday, the 19th day of March 1841.

How long have you resided in this settlement?—Two years.

Are there any European physicians resident here?—No.

How many European residents are there here?—One, myself.

Have any of them died last year?—None.

Of what diseases did they die?— ✓

At what ages were the majority of the Europeans taken off here?— ✓

In what proportion to the whole number of deaths is the number of them under 40 years of age?— ✓

Do you consider this locality healthy, as compared with Jamaica, Cuba, or Barbadoes?—✓

Why do you so consider it?— ✓

Is the water pure?—Yes.

Is the soil dry or swampy in the vicinity of this place?—Swampy on the low grounds, near the river; and during the last season the marsh to westward of the house is frequently under water for weeks together. On the hills and declivities the soil is generally dry and

Is the vegetation rank and exuberant on the banks of the rivers?—For the most part it is.

Is there much mangrove on the banks of the rivers?—None upon the River Raccoom, near the plantation, that I have yet seen.

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Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

What is the nature of the soil generally in this settlement?—Near the river the soil is a very rich block earth, consisting principally of decayed vegetable matters. The hills are nearly all composed of a reddish earth, with large masses of ironstone and granite embedded. The valleys between the hills generally are composed of a fine loamy earth, fit for any tropical plant.

Do you conceive there is any locality more favourable to health in the neighbourhood of it?—No place in the immediate vicinity of Napolean Plantation House is more healthy, that I am aware of.

Do you conceive the health of this settlement has improved, or the contrary has happened, of late years?—I have always enjoyed good health since I have been here, but I should think that in proportion as the adjoining bush is cut down, so will the healthiness of the place increase.

Has draining and clearing of waste lands and marshes, in the vicinity of this place, been carried to any extent?—In all the land yet cleared for planting, draining has been resorted to when necessary. Cleared land, belonging to the plantation, is probably nearly 63 or 65 acres.

Have regimen and avoidance of exposure to solar heat and heavy dews been more observed of late years?—Not as regards myself; the sun's heat has had no effect upon me; and I observe no regimen. As to heavy dews, I am always in bed long before they commence, so cannot give any answer on that subject, never being exposed to them.

Have either, or both, had any material influence on the state of health in this settlement of late years?— ✓

What months are the most sickly here?—June, July, and August.

What are the rainy months?—May, June, and July; the second rain generally commences about October, and continues five or six weeks.

What diseases prevail in those months?—Agues, remittent fevers, catarrhs, dysenteria, rheumatism, cynanche, tonsillaris, &c. &c.

What disease is most fatal to Europeans?—To new comers the bilious remittent fever, called the seasoning, is frequently fatal. Those who have resided long in the climate, and got over the seasoning, are subject to dysentery, which often proves fatal.

Is there any period, after the arrival of Europeans here, when they are most subject to be attacked by disease?—Not that I am aware of.

What is the type of the fever of this country?—Remittent and intermittent.

What is the ordinary duration of it?—The first, or seasoning, generally lasts from five to eight days, sometimes more; the paroxysms recurring every second day, and lasting many hours.

Of 10 Europeans attacked with this fever, how many on an average die?—I don't know.

Of 10 Europeans attacked with dysentery, how many die?—I have had no opportunity of ascertaining.

Are the natives subject to this fever?—Not so well marked as in Europeans. I have seen many with fever, but the remissions are not well defined. It does not in the natives appear to result from marsh miasma, but from some disordered state of the stomach and bowels.

Are the negroes, brought here from other parts of the coast, subject to it?—I do not know.

Are females less susceptible than males of infection, or from any causes less liable to attacks of fever?— ✓

Does this fever extend beyond the coast and the rivers?—Not known.

Does it prevail in the mountains?— ✓

Is there any elevation at which it has been known not to exist?— Not that I am aware of.

Is there any part of the desert where it does not exist?—No desert here; all fine green bush.

Would you expect it to exist where there is no vegetation?—No.

Would you expect it to be rife where there is a great deal of vegetation?—Yes.

Is there any degree of temperature at which fever does not, and cannot, exist here?—Not observed.

page 104 orig.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment here, in cases of this kind of fever?—Diorphoretics, small doses of calomel and P. Doveris, occasional purgatives, P. R. N. Quinine, during the absence of fever, on the alternate days.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment of dysentery here?—I do not know. I have heard that many fatal cases have occurred amongst seamen landing here (at Cape Coast) from ships, but am not aware what medical means were used.

Are the fevers and dysentery of this settlement accounted endemic?—No.

Are they thought to be contagious?—No.

If, when fever was raging in some neighbouring district, persons have come here, apparently in health, from the infected district, at the expiration of 10 days, has it ever been known that such persons have been attacked; this settlement at that period being free from fever?—No opportunities for knowing.

Is it believed that the miasma could lie dormant in the clothes or effects of such persons for 10 days, and, at the end of that term, break out in fever?—I do not believe it.

Is it found that the separation of the sick from the sound tends to prevent the fever, or dysentery, from spreading?—Not been tried, as far as I am aware.

Are there any particular periods at which fever is more virulent than at others?—The rainy season, perhaps, has some influence upon the continuance of agues, otherwise there is but little difference; sometimes, indeed, I have observed that an unusual number of attacks of fever occurred at one time amongst those newly arrived particularly; they had been in perfect health, perhaps, for some weeks after their arrival, when, in a few hours,

and

and with but little notice, they were attacked with bilious remittent fever. We should suppose from this that the miasma, constantly in existence in the climate, is suddenly become more concentrated, and consequently more deleterious to the human subject; it is probable that in the voyage out along the coast the constitution is gradually habituated to the reception of small portions of the unhealthy atmosphere of the shore, and as long as the poison (if I may so call it) remains thus diluted by the sea air, little effect is observed from it, as having any influences on health; but on shore it is certain that the miasma becomes more fatal to life at one time than another, and when it exceeds in concentration and strength that which the constitution of the new comer has been accustomed to on his passage, then, and not till then, does disease commence. This opinion is formed on the theory that each man is constantly breathing a certain quantity of miasmatical air in these climates; but if any alteration takes place in its state of strength, then the system, unaccustomed to it, sinks very rapidly.

Is it more virulent at the commencement of the sickly season than towards the end of it?—I am not aware.

Is it more fatal among persons of intemperate habits than others?—I do not know that it is.

Is the moderate use of wines, spirits, and malt liquors, more calculated than the total abstinence from them, in this country, to maintain a state of health in which the miasma of fever has the least influence on it?—In my own case, I say yes; but opinions differ much upon what a moderate quantity is.

Taking all things into account, and the probability of maintaining or not maintaining the happy medium between temperance and excess, of persons practising total abstinence, and others not abstaining from wines and spirits, in which class would the chance of life be greatest, on their arrival in this country?—I think in those who use wines and spirits; at least they recover much faster from the country fevers who take wines or ale, and possess more confirmed health afterwards.

Is exposure to solar heat and heavy dews considered common occasions of fever and dysentery?—I am not aware that it has ever yet been noticed. Solar heat is, however, I think, best avoided by Europeans, unless some years resident in the tropics.

Have these causes more to do with attacks of fever and dysentery, than the one of impure and unwholesome water?—I do not know that they have.

What is the height of the most elevated land in this settlement?—Near this plantation, about 300 feet.

At the greatest elevation is there any signal difference in the salubrity of the climate, from that of the coast, on the sea-shore?—Napolean House, at an elevation of about 150 feet, or more, is most unquestionably more healthy, and possesses a far purer atmosphere than Cape Coast Town.

What winds prevail here in the months of January, February, and March?—January and part of February, easterly, being the harmattan wind. The remainder of the year the wind varies but little from the south and south-west during the day, and north and north-east during the night.

What winds prevail in the months of April, May, and June?— ✓

What winds prevail in the months of July, August, and September?— ✓

What winds prevail in the months of October, November, and December?— ✓

What is the average difference in the temperature, in the summer months, between the hottest time of the day and the coldest time of the night?—About eight or ten degrees at Napolean.

What variation between the temperature of the months of January and July?—About six or eight degrees.

Is there any peculiarity in the local position of Napolean favourable or unfavourable to the health of Europeans?—Its elevated situation above the low lands, and the fine fresh sea-breeze blowing on it all day, render it peculiarly favourable to the continuance of health.

Is there any locality on this coast more favourable to health?—Decidedly not.

Generally speaking, whether are the alluvial districts or the sandy plains of this country most conducive to health?—No sandy plains near here.

Are the same winds which are prejudicial to vegetable life unfavourable to human life?—No. Witness the harmattans, which dry up and destroy all vegetation, but are always considered as favourable to health. *page 105 orig.*

What is the quantity of rain (by the rain gauge) that falls in the autumnal season?—Account of this is kept at Cape Coast Castle.

Has the small-pox made much ravages among the natives of the adjoining country of late years?—Some cases amongst the natives the latter end of 1840. Account of the numbers is, I suppose, to be obtained from the fort surgeon. I am ignorant myself on the subject.

Is vaccination or inoculation practised amongst them?—Vaccination only when brought into Cape Coast.

Is either practised in this settlement?—Vaccination.

Is the vaccine matter sent from Europe found to retain its virtue after long voyages, or long keeping here?—It very often fails, as was frequently the case during the 10 years I was at Ascension; indeed, in the tropics (as now sent out), it cannot be depended upon. At St. Helena, I believe, they get it from the Cape of Good Hope, and it generally succeeds well.

What number of persons were vaccinated in this settlement last year?— ✓

In what number of cases was it successful?— ✓

How is the vaccine matter sent out here?—Either in glass bulbs, or between small squares of glass enclosed in tin-foil.

By whom is it sent out?—By the Committee for managing the affairs on the Gold Coast.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

Do the natives resort to this settlement to have their children vaccinated?—I have heard so.
Are they opposed to the practice of vaccination?—No.
Are diseases of the lungs common among the natives?—Yes.
Are such diseases common among the Europeans?—Not very, except in the rains.
Has any disease analogous to the plague ever prevailed here?—No.
Did the cholera morbus extend to this coast?—No.
Do syphilitic diseases prevail in the interior of the coun'ry?—Yes.
Do the natives of the adjoining country resort frequently to this settlement for medical assistance?—No.
Is the rite of circumcision practised by any of the tribes of this nation?—By the Accra people, and the people of Dohomry; seldom by the Fantees or Ashantees.
Are there many persons among the natives who gain a living by professing to cure diseases by the use of herbs and other medicines?—Many women, and a few men.
Are the natives a long-lived people?—I think not. Early connexion of the sexes, and a very early indulgence in spirituous liquors, contribute much to shorten life.
Are they subject to many or few diseases?—A good many. Catarrhs, dysenteria, dracunculus, tetahus kra-kra, or African itch, elephantiasis, rheumatism, opthalmia, &c.
Is there any peculiarity in their physical structure that would justify the opinion of their being a distinct, or in their mental capacity that would justify their being considered an inferior, race?—Their physical structure is generally good. Their mental capacities at a discount.

No. 17.—Accra.

Queries addressed to the Commandant of James Fort, Accra, on the Gold Coast of Africa, the 6th day of March 1841.

How long have you resided at this settlement?—Nearly six years on this part of the coast, but only a few months as commandant of this fort.
Are there any European physicians resident here?—None.
How many European residents are there here?—Eight.
Have any of them died last year?—One died on his passage to England; and the late commandant, who was only a native, educated in England.
Of what diseases did they die?—Both dysentery.
At what ages were the majority of the Europeans taken off here?—At no particular age.
In what proportion to the whole number of deaths is the number of them under 40 years of age?— ✓
Do you consider this locality healthy, as compared with Jamaica, Cuba, or Barbadoes?—I have never visited those places, but would think it as healthy as either.
Why do you so consider it?—The air is dry, and no swampy ground in the vicinity, and taking the general health of the place into consideration.
Is the water pure?—Yes; but scarce amongst the natives, owing to their laziness in not digging wells. The merchants have tanks within their own premises, which afford them plenty of good water in the dry season.
Is the soil dry or swampy in the vicinity of this place?—Dry.
Is the vegetation rank and exuberant on the banks of the rivers?—Yes; generally so.
Is there much mangrove growth on the banks of the rivers?—Yes.
What is the nature of the soil, generally, in this settlement?—Dry and sandy in this vicinity, but in some places in the interior, a fine, rich, alluvial soil.
Do you conceive there is any locality more favourable to health in the neighbourhood of it?—None.
Do you conceive the health of this settlement has improved, or the contrary has happened, of late years?—No marked difference.

page 106 orig.

Has draining and clearing of waste lands and marshes in the vicinity of this place been carried to any extent?—No.
Have regimen and avoidance of exposure to solar heat and heavy dews been more observed of late years?—I do not think so.
Have either, or both, had any material influence on the state of health in this settlement of late years?—Yes; many of the sicknesses and deaths may be attributed to those causes.
What months are the most sickly here?—The rainy months.
What are the rainy months?—May, June, July, and August.
What diseases prevail in those months?—Fever and ague, and dysentery.
What disease is most fatal to Europeans?—The seasoning fever and dysentery.
Is there any period after the arrival of Europeans here when they are most subject to be attacked by disease?—It is generally expected that they will have a seasoning fever within six or nine months after their arrival.
What is the type of the fever of this country?—Low and intermittent.
What is the ordinary duration of it?—Nine and twelve days.
Of 10 Europeans attacked with this fever, how many on an average die?—One or two perhaps.
Of 10 Europeans attacked with dysentery, how many die?—I should say a half of those attacked with dysentery die from it.
Are the natives subject to this fever?—Not that I am aware of.

Are

Are the negroes, brought here from other parts of the coast, subject to it?—Yes; in an equal, if not more severe degree than Europeans.

Are females less susceptible than males of infection, or from any causes less liable to attacks of fever?— ✓

Does this fever extend beyond the coast and the rivers?— ✓

Does it prevail in the mountains?— ✓

Is there any elevation at which it has been known not to exist?— ✓

Is there any part of the desert where it does not exist?— ✓

Would you expect it to exist where there is no vegetation?—Yes; I do not see that vegetation is entirely to blame for the cause of fever.

Would you expect it to be rife where there is a great deal of vegetation?—Yes.

Is there any degree of temperature at which fever does not, and cannot, exist here?— ✓

What is the ordinary routine of treatment here in cases of this kind of fever?— ✓

What is the ordinary routine of treatment of dysentery here?— ✓

Are the fevers and dysentery of this settlement accounted endemic?—I believe the fever is considered endemic to this coast.

Are they thought to be contagious?—Not the fever; but the dysentery is thought to be so.

If, when fever was raging in some neighbouring district, persons have come here, apparently in health, from the infected district, at the expiration of 10 days has it ever been known that such persons have been attacked, this settlement at that period being free from fever?—Never to my knowledge.

Is it believed that the miasma could lie dormant in the clothes or effects of such persons for 10 days, and at the end of that term break out in fever?—No.

Is it found that the separation of the sick from the sound tends to prevent the fever or dysentery from spreading?—Not the fever, but dysentery.

Are there any particular periods at which fever is more virulent than at others?—In the beginning, and towards the end of the rainy season.

Is it more virulent at the commencement of the sickly season than towards the end of it?—No; towards the end of the rains, when the fogs commence, it is considered worst.

Is it more virulent when southerly and easterly winds prevail?—No.

Is it more fatal amongst persons in early life than amongst those advanced in years?—Not considered so.

Is it more fatal amongst persons of intemperate habits than others?—Yes.

Is the moderate use of wine, spirits, and malt liquors, more calculated than the total abstinence from them, in this country, to maintain a state of health in which the miasma of fever has the least influence on it?— ✓

Are the effects of this climate calculated to render the moderate use of spirituous liquors easily attained and persevered in?—Yes; from the great thirst occasioned by the heat of the climate, persons are induced to make moderate use of them.

Taking all things into account, and the probability of maintaining or not maintaining the happy medium between temperance and excess, of 10 Europeans, of various ages, practising total abstinence, and 10 others not abstaining from wines and spirits, in which class would the chance of life be greatest, on their arrival in this country?—I have seen those who have made moderate use of spirituous liquors stand, when those practising total abstinence have fallen.

Is exposure to solar heat and heavy dews considered common occasions of fever and dysentery?—Yes.

Have these causes more to do with attacks of fever and dysentery than the one of impure and unwholesome water?—Yes; but both are bad.

What is the height of the most elevated land in this settlement?—I could not say exactly; but there are some very high lands behind this place.

At the greatest elevation, is there any signal difference in the salubrity of the climate from that of the coast on the sea-shore?— ✓

page 107 orig.

What winds prevail here in the months of January, February, and March?—Harmattans in part of January and February; but generally sea-breezes in the day and land-breezes at night.

What winds prevail in the months of April, May, and June?—April, sea-breeze; May and June, westerly, with the rains.

What winds prevail in the months of July, August, and September?—July, westerly, with the rains; August and September, sea-breezes.

What winds prevail in the months of October, November, and December?—Sea-breezes; sometimes harmattan in December.

What is the average difference in the temperature in the summer months between the hottest time of the day and the coldest time of the night?— ✓

What variation between the temperature of the months of January and July?— ✓

Is there any peculiarity in the local position of Accra favourable or unfavourable to the health of Europeans?—Its dry position and freeness from any swamps, taking it generally, makes it be considered healthy. Horses live here and thrive well, when they cannot be got to live at Cape Coast, or any of the other settlements.

Is there any locality on this coast more favourable to health?—No; it is considered as healthy as any.

Generally speaking, whether are the alluvial districts or the sandy plains of this country most conducive to health?—There are no sandy plains on this part of the coast; but a

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

dry sandy soil and open country, like what there is at this place, would be more conducive to health than when there is an over-abundance of vegetation.

Are the same winds which are prejudicial to vegetable life unfavourable to human life?—I should think so.

What is the quantity of rain (by the rain gauge) that falls in the autumnal season?— ✓

Has the small-pox made much ravages among the natives of the adjoining country of late years?—Not for a great length of time.

Is vaccination or inoculation practised amongst them?—Inoculation sometimes amongst themselves.

Is either practised in this settlement?—I have said inoculation.

Is the vaccine matter sent from Europe found to retain its virtue after long voyages, or long keeping here?—Seldom.

What number of persons were vaccinated in this settlement last year?—None that I am aware of.

In what number of cases was it successful?— ✓

How is the vaccine matter sent out here?—In the usual way, between glass-plates.

By whom is it sent out?— ✓

Do the natives resort to this settlement to have their children vaccinated?— ✓

Are they opposed to the practice of vaccination?—They do not understand it very well; but I think there would be no opposition.

Are diseases of the lungs common among the natives?—Yes, generally speaking.

Are such diseases common among the Europeans?—Not more than in Europe.

Has any disease analogous to the plague ever prevailed here?—No.

Did the cholera morbus extend to this coast?—No.

Do syphilitic diseases prevail in the interior of the country?—I am told so, and many die of it on the coast.

Do the natives of the adjoining country resort frequently to the settlement for medical assistance?— ✓

Is the rite of circumcision practised by any of the tribes of this nation?—Yes; by the Accras, and by no other known tribe on the coast.

Are there any persons among the natives who gain a living by professing to cure diseases by the use of herbs and other medicines?—Yes; they have native doctors who use herbs, &c.

Are the natives a long-lived people?—Not speaking generally.

Are they subject to many or few diseases?—Yes, a good many: dysentery, fevers, Guinea-worms.

Is there any peculiarity in their physical structure that would justify the opinion of their being a distinct, or in their mental capacity that would justify their being considered an inferior, race?—There is no peculiarity about them from other negro races.

Js. Topp, Commandant.

No. 18.—Anamaboe Fort, Western Coast of Africa.

Queries addressed to *Brodie Cruickshank*, Esq., on Monday the 1st day of March 1841.

How long have you resided at this settlement?—I have resided eight years on the Gold Coast, from which I have passed here.

Are there any European physicians resident here?—None.

How many European residents are there here?—Only myself.

How many of them died last year?—None.

Of what diseases did they die?—No death.

At what ages were the majority of the Europeans taken off here?—None taken off.

Is the water pure?—There is very good tank-water.

Is the soil dry or swampy in the vicinity of this place?—Dry.

page 108 orig.

Is the vegetation rank and exuberant on the banks of the rivers?—There are no rivers in the immediate neighbourhood; where they are, vegetation rank.

Is there much mangrove growth on the banks of the rivers?—None.

What is the nature of the soil generally in the settlement?—Poor near the sea, but richer as you advance into the interior.

Do you conceive there is any locality more favourable to health in the neighbourhood of it?—The fort has rather a low situation, and I think the higher ground would be more healthy.

Do you conceive the health of this settlement has improved, or the contrary has happened, of late years?—It has the character of having improved.

Has draining and clearing of waste land and marshes in the vicinity of this place been carried to any extent?—In the immediate neighbourhood of the fort a large pond has been filled up, which has increased the salubrity of this place.

Have regimen and avoidance of exposure to solar heat and heavy dews been more observed of late years?—Europeans seldom expose themselves much to solar heat; they are less careful about the night air.

Have either, or both, had any material influence on the state of health in this settlement of late years?—Yes.

What months are the most sickly here?—May, June, July, August, and November.

What

What are the rainy months?—During May, June, and July, we have the most rain.

What diseases prevail in those months?—Intermittent fevers and dysentery.

What disease is most fatal to Europeans?—Fever.

Is there any period after the arrival of Europeans here when they are most subject to be attacked by disease?—Europeans have invariably a fever in this country if they remain for some time, the symptoms of which are always the same. It has been called a "seasoning," and attacks people at different times, from one month to three, after their arrival in this country.

What is the ordinary duration of the fever of this country?—Eleven or thirteen days of fever; its effects remain a very long time.

Of 10 Europeans attacked with this fever, how many on an average die?—Of late years fewer have died, but generally they may average four in ten.

Of 10 Europeans attacked with dysentery, how many die?—Dysentery is more fatal than the fever, and few recover unless they remove to a colder climate.

Are the natives subject to this fever?—Not with the same force.

Are the negroes, brought here from other parts of the coast, subject to it?—Negroes from the interior are subject to dysentery when brought to the coast, attributable, I believe, to the change of food.

Are females less susceptible than males of infection, or from any causes less liable to attacks of fever?—The fever of this country is not infectious. I am not aware that attacks are more frequent with males than with females.

Does this fever extend beyond the coast and the rivers?—Fevers have attacked Europeans in the interior in the same manner as on the coast; but yet so few have had any experience of the salubrity or insalubrity of the interior, that it would be impossible to say which is most unhealthy.

Does it prevail in the mountains?—Yes.

Is there any elevation at which it has been known not to exist?—No.

Would you expect it to exist where there is no vegetation?—Yes.

Would you expect it to be rife where there is a great deal of vegetation?—Yes.

Is there any degree of temperature at which fever does not, and cannot, exist here?—No.

Are the fevers and dysentery of this settlement accounted endemic?—No.

Are they thought to be contagious?—No.

If, when fever was raging in some neighbouring district, persons have come here, apparently in health, from the infected district, at the expiration of 10 days has it ever been known that such persons have been attacked, this settlement at that period being free from fever?—No.

Is it found that the separation of the sick from the sound tends to prevent the fever or dysentery from spreading?—It will prevent dysentery.

Are there any particular periods at which fever is more virulent than at others?—The virulence at all seasons is much the same. It is more prevalent at one season than another.

Is it more virulent when southerly and easterly winds prevail?—Yes.

Is it more fatal amongst persons in early life than amongst those advanced in years?—No.

Is it more fatal amongst persons of intemperate habits than others?—No; persons of intemperate habits have generally better health than the abstemious. Health is maintained best by those who are neither remarkable for abstinence nor too great indulgence.

Is the moderate use of wine, spirits, and malt liquors more calculated than the total abstinence from them, in this country, to maintain a state of health in which the miasma of fever has the least influence on it?—Yes.

Taking all things into account, and the probability of maintaining or not maintaining the happy medium between temperance and excess, of Europeans of various ages practising total abstinence, and others not abstaining from wines and spirits, in which class would the chance of life be greatest on their arrival in this country?—The chance of life would be greatest among those who used wines and spirits moderately.

Is exposure to solar heat and heavy dews considered common occasions of fever and dysentery?—Yes.

Have these causes more to do with attacks of fever and dysentery, than the one of impure and unwholesome water?—Yes.

What is the height of the most elevated land in this settlement?—About 200 feet above the level of the sea. *page 109 ante.*

At the greatest elevation is there any signal difference in the salubrity of the climate from that of the coast on the sea-shore?—It has not been remarked.

What winds prevail here in the months of January, February, and March?—Easterly and south-easterly.

What winds prevail in the months of April, May, and June?—Westerly.

What winds prevail in the months of July, August, and September?—Westerly.

What winds prevail in the months of October, November, and December?—Westerly, with many days of total calm.

What is the average difference in the temperature, in the summer months, between the hottest time of the day and the coldest time of the night?—About 12 degrees.

What variation between the temperature of the months of January and July?—About 10 degrees at the utmost; but in general not a great difference.

Is there any peculiarity in the local position of Anamaboe favourable or unfavourable to the health of Europeans?—It has rather a low situation, which may be considered not so favourable to health as more high land.

Is there any locality on this coast more favourable to health?—There is not much difference in this respect. Cape Coast is fully more healthy than other parts of the coast.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

Generally speaking, whether are the alluvial districts or the sandy plains of this country most conducive to health?—There is very little difference.

Has the small-pox made much ravages among the natives of the adjoining country of late years?—Not of late years; some time ago it was very fatal.

Is vaccination or inoculation practised amongst them?—It has been practised at Cape Coast, where considerable numbers of the natives have been vaccinated.

Is either practised in the settlement?—People from this settlement have been vaccinated at Cape Coast.

Is the vaccine matter sent from Europe found to retain its virtue after long voyages, or long keeping here?—Not well.

What number of persons were vaccinated in this settlement last year?—None to my knowledge.

Are the natives opposed to the practice of vaccination?—They are indifferent about it, and would rather prefer inoculation.

Are diseases of the lungs common among the natives?—No.

Are such diseases common among the Europeans?—No.

Has any disease analogous to the plague ever prevailed here?—No.

Did the cholera morbus extend to this coast?—No.

Do syphilitic diseases prevail in the interior of the country?—Yes.

Do the natives of the adjoining country resort frequently to this settlement for medical assistance?—No.

Is the rite of circumcision practised by any of the tribes of this nation?—No; it is practised at Accra.

Are there any persons among the natives who gain a living by professing to cure diseases by the use of herbs and other medicines?—Yes.

Are the natives a long-lived people?—In general not very long lived.

No. 19.—Elmina.

Queries addressed to *C. H Bartells,* Esq. Elmina, Dutch Settlement, the 18th day of March 1841.

How long have you resided at this settlement?—Twenty-six years.

Are there any European physicians resident here?—No physicians, but one surgeon-major.

How many European residents are there here?—About twenty.

Have any of them died last year?—Two.

Of what diseases did they die?—In their seasoning.

At what ages were the majority of the Europeans taken off here?—Do not know their ages, but both advanced in years.

In what proportion to the whole number of deaths is the number of them under 40 years of age?—Do not know.

Do you consider this locality healthy, as compared with Jamaica, Cuba, or Barbadoes?—The locality is healthy, certainly as much as any of these places named.

Why do you so consider it?—Because people who have resided in the West Indies have said so.

Is the water pure?—The water in tanks and rivers is very fine.

Is the soil dry or swampy in the vicinity of this place?—The soil is dry; there is, however, a large swamp between Elmina and Cape Coast.

Is the vegetation rank and exuberant on the banks of the rivers?—The vegetation is rank and exuberant all over the country, and on the banks of the rivers also.

Is there much mangrove growth on the banks of the rivers?—Stunted mangrove along the banks of the small rivers, and large along the Bossum Pra, and other large rivers.

What is the nature of the soil generally in this settlement?—Good garden mould, gravelly, and clays.

page 110 orig.

Do you conceive there is any locality more favourable to health in the neighbourhood of it?—I do not know that one locality is better than another. Accra is said to be so, but I have no experience of it myself.

Do you conceive the health of this settlement has improved, or the contrary has happened, of late years?—I think it has improved; there are decidedly less deaths now than formerly.

Has draining and clearing of waste lands and marshes in the vicinity of this place been carried to any extent?—No draining has been done, nor clearing of the land, than what was made for cultivation.

Have regimen and avoidance of exposure to solar heat and heavy dews been more observed of late years?—I am not aware it is.

Have either, or both, had any material influence on the state of health in this settlement of late years?—I cannot say they have. Europeans, however, do not expose themselves much to solar heat or dews, except in travelling.

What months are the most sickly here?—July, August, and September.

What are the rainy months?—May, June, and July.

What diseases prevail in those months?—Fevers generally, and also agues.

What

What disease is most fatal to Europeans?—Dysentery.

Is there any period after the arrival of Europeans here when they are most subject to be attacked by disease?—Not particularly. Old residents are most subject to dysentery

What is the type of the fever of this country?—Bilious fevers.

What is the ordinary duration of it?—Different. A few days to a fortnight.

Of 10 Europeans attacked with this fever, how many on an average die?—Of the small number of 10 none would die.

Of 10 Europeans attacked with dysentery, how many die?—Generally speaking, not one, if the country medicine for this disease is timely taken, and a strict regimen adhered to.

Are the natives subject to this fever?—Yes.

Are the negroes brought here from other parts of the coast subject to it?—Yes; but not more than the inhabitants of this coast.

Have you sufficient grounds to form an opinion of the greater or lesser susceptibility of females to infection by the fever of this country?—I am not aware of any difference in this respect between males and females.

Does this fever extend beyond the coast and the rivers?—I dare say it does, but cannot speak positively.

Does it prevail in the mountains?—Do not know: the Kong are the nearest mountains to the coast, distant perhaps 400 miles.

Is there any elevation at which it has been known not to exist?—Do not know.

Is there any part of the desert where it does not exist?—Do not know, but think it must prevail throughout te country.

Would you expect it to exist where there is no vegetation?—Cannot say it would or not; but think it would, from the solar heat in open countries.

Would you expect it to be rife where there is a great deal of vegetation?—Yes.

Is there any degree of temperature at which fever does not, and cannot, exist here?—I cannot tell; the temperature on the coast varies from 70 to 90 degrees in the houses.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment here in cases of this kind of fever?—Various; but acids, leeches, and abstinence is the general routine of treatment with us.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment of dysentery here?—The country medicines; dry light food; no meats and wines; a strict abstinence from all fresh food.

Are the fevers and dysentery of this settlement accounted endemic?—Neither are, that I am aware of.

Are they thought to be contagious?—No, they are not contagious.

If, when fever was raging in some neighbouring district, persons have come here, apparently in health, from the infected district, at the expiration of 10 days has it ever been known that such persons have been attacked, this settlement at that period being free from fever?—I am not aware this has ever been the case.

Is it believed that the miasma could lie dormant in the clothes or effects of such persons for 10 days, and at the end of that term break out in fever?—I do not think so.

Is it found that the separation of the sick from the sound tends to prevent the fever or dysentery from spreading?—None of the coast fevers or dysentery are contagious that I am aware of; certainly not the dysentery.

Are there any particular periods at which fever is more virulent than at others?—After the rains they are the most prevalent, but in the hot season the more virulent.

Is it more virulent at the commencement of the sickly season than towards the end of it?—It is more virulent at the commencement of the hot season than towards the end. In July, August, and September, there is more general sickness, but less deaths, than in the hot season.

Is it more virulent when southerly and easterly winds prevail?—The east winds are considered healthy. In the hot season the southerly and western winds prevail.

Is it more fatal amongst persons in early life than amongst those advanced in years?—I cannot say exactly; the chances are, I think, in favour of the young.

Is it more fatal amongst persons of intemperate habits than others?—In the hot season the intemperate will have the worst chance.

Is the moderate use of wine, spirits, and malt liquors, more calculated than the total abstinence from them, in this country, to maintain a state of health in which the miasma of fever has the least influence on it?—The moderate use of the light wines of France, and malt liquors, I think, is more conducive to health than total abstinence.

Are the effects of this climate calculated to render the moderate use of spirituous liquors easily attained and persevered in?—I do not think the effects of this climate induces to this. Spirituous liquors, generally speaking, are pernicious; claret and beer not.

page 111 orig.

Taking all things into account, and the probability of maintaining or not maintaining the happy medium between temperance and excess, of ten Europeans, of various ages, practising total abstinence, and ten others not abstaining from wines and spirits, in which class would the chance of life be greatest on their arrival in this country?—The moderate man, I think, would have the best chance; nevertheless, habit is second nature.

Is exposure to solar heat and heavy dews considered common occasions of fever and dysentery?—Of fever it is; but do not think they are the cause of dysentery.

Have these causes more to do with attacks of fever and dysentery than the one of impure and unwholesome water?—Impure and unwholesome water do cause dysentery and fever; but solar heat must be one general origin of fever heat.

What is the height of the most elevated land in this settlement?—Not above 800 feet above the level of the sea.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

At the greatest elevation is there any signal difference in the salubrity of the climate, from that of the coast on the sea-shore?—No doubt there must be a great difference, but cannot speak from experience.

What winds prevail here in the months of January, February, and March?—The harmattan and south-westerly winds, and also land winds at night and morning.

What winds prevail in the months of April, May, and June?—South-westerly; some westerly.

What winds prevail in the months of July, August, and September?—Westerly winds, and rare or little land winds.

What winds prevail in the months of October, November, and December?—South and westerly: more southerly land winds commence about October, and increase as the sun gets more to the south.

What is the average difference in the temperature in the summer months between the hottest time of the day and the coldest time of the night?—In the harmattan season the thermometer descends as low as 60° at night, and will be 90° in the day. At other times from 75° at night to 88° and 90° in the day; both in the house.

What variation between the temperature of the months of January and July?—January is not the hottest month, nor July the coldest. March and April are the hottest, and August and September the coldest. March and April, greatest heat, 88° and 90°; August and September 77°, 78° highest; 69° and 70° lowest heat (in house).

Is there any peculiarity in the local position of Elmina favourable or unfavourable to the health of Europeans?—It has not been remarked that any peculiarity in the local position of this place is favourable or unfavourable to the health of Europeans.

Is there any locality on this coast more favourable to health?—I am not aware there is; but Accra, being an open country, is said to be so; but I doubt it.

Generally speaking, whether are the alluvial districts or the sandy plains of this country most conducive to health?—A well-cleared and cultivated district, I think, must be preferable to a parched and sandy plain.

Are the same winds which are prejudicial to vegetable life unfavourable to human life?—The harmattan, that parches up vegetable life, are considered favourable to health and human life.

What is the quantity of rain (by the rain-gauge) that falls in the autumnal season?—In the rainy season the quantity of rain that falls must be great. In the autumnal season not a third of this quantity; but, not having had a rain-gauge, cannot answer this question properly.

Has the small-pox made much ravages among the natives of the adjoining country of late years?—It has prevailed only this last year, and now. I believe not two in 100 die of this disease. It comes partially about once in 10 or 12 years on the Gold Coast.

Is vaccination or inoculation practised amongst them?—Vaccination was practised by the doctors at Cape Coast from 18 to 20 years ago, not now. Inoculation has been practised from time immemorial, by the people at Accra and further to leeward, and in the interior of the country.

Is either practised in this settlement?—Not now.

Is the vaccine matter sent from Europe found to retain its virtue after long voyages, or long keeping here?—It soon loses its virtue; it must be applied immediately after importation. Some, not well packed, lose their virtue before arrival.

What number of persons were vaccinated in this settlement last year?—None, but some thousands formerly.

In what number of cases was it successful?—I cannot answer this question, but remember to have heard formerly that the majority of cases were successful.

How is the vaccine matter sent out here?—Between pieces of glass and pieces of ivory; but in glass bottles hermetically sealed were alone found to be good.

By whom is it sent out?—The Governor, T. H. Smith, first had it out, but from whom do not know; I suppose got through the former African Committee.

Do the natives resort to this settlement to have their children vaccinated?—They did.

Are they opposed to the practice of vaccination?—At first they were; but when the good effects were seen they were eager to have it performed on themselves and children.

Are diseases of the lungs common among the natives?—No; a few hard drinkers only get it; generally speaking, this disease is uncommon among the natives.

page 112 orig.

Are such diseases common among the Europeans?—Never knew Europeans have this disease here; know of one case that was brought from England; the person lived off and on for 20 years, and died at last in Madeira.

Has any disease analogous to the plague ever prevailed here?—Never, that I am aware of.

Did the cholera morbus extend to this coast?—No, the cholera morbus did not reach this coast.

Do syphilitic diseases prevail in the interior of the country?—It is known, and they cure it well with herbs and barks.

Do the natives of the adjoining country resort frequently to this settlement for medical assistance?—Never.

Is the rite of circumcision practised by any of the tribes of this nation?—It is not; but it is practised at Accra and further to leeward.

Are there any persons among the natives who gain a living by professing to cure diseases by the use of herbs and other medicines?—They are almost all doctors for particular diseases,

eases, but no general doctor for all cases; the payments are little; none live exclusively by professing to cure diseases.

Are the natives a long-lived people?—There are numbers that attain 80 years of age; the women more aged than the men.

Are they subject to many or few diseases?—I should say not a great many diseases.

Is there any peculiarity in their physical structure that would justify the opinion of their being a distinct, or in their mental capacity that would justify their being considered an inferior, race?—There is, in my opinion, nothing in them to justify the opinion that they are a distinct or inferior race of people.

No. 20.—Cruising Station.

Queries addressed to Surgeon *Charltan*, on board the Wolverine Brig of War, the 10th day of April 1841, off Prince's Island.

How long have you been on this coast?—I have been upwards of four years, principally in the Bights of Benin and Biafra.

What number of men are on board this vessel?—Since her arrival upon the coast of Africa the average number of men borne may be stated at 140.

How many have you had under your care for the last year?—About 400 cases of disease have received treatment during the last twelve months.

Have any of them died, or been invalided since March 1839, the date of her arrival upon the coast of Africa, and state the numbers?—Yes; 25 have died since her arrival upon the station, and 27 have been invalided; out of the 25 deaths five occurred in other ships, and one at Sierra Leone hospital.

Of what diseases did they die?—Twenty-one from fever and four from other causes.

At what ages were the majority of the Europeans taken off here?—Between the ages of 20 and 40.

In what proportion to the whole number of deaths is the number of them under 40 years of age?—All of them have been under 40 years of age.

Do you consider this station healthy, as compared with Jamaica, Cuba, or Barbadoes?—I believe it to be much more unhealthy than any other station as yet visited by men-of-war.

Why do you so consider it?—From the average number of deaths and invalids being higher on the coast of Africa.

Is the water pure generally on the western shores of Africa?—The water is impure on the western coast; in many places it is obtained with difficulty, and is for the most part loaded with foreign matter.

Is the soil dry or swampy, generally, on the coursing stations?—It is generally swampy.

Is the vegetation rank and exuberant on the sea-shore and sides of the rivers?—Yes, the vegetation is both rank and exuberant all along the coast and neighbourhood of rivers.

Is the miasma prevalent in those places prejudicial to the men who go much ashore or away in boats?—Yes, decidedly.

What is the nature of the soil, generally, on these shores?—Alluvial in many places, sandy in some, but muddy in most.

Do you conceive there is any locality in the interior more favourable to health, and are the shores or banks of rivers?—I think it probable.

Do you conceive the health of the cruising station has improved, or the contrary has happened, of late years?—I have seen a difference in the health of the station, since my arrival, for the better, but it cannot be depended upon; a most virulent attack of fever may occur when least expected.

Has draining and clearing of waste lands and marshes in the vicinity of these stations been carried on to a greater extent of late years?—In some places more attention has been paid to the soil than was the case some years ago; but I am not aware of their having recourse to draining.

Have regimen and avoidance of exposure to solar heat and heavy dews been observed of late years on this station?—They have.

Have either, or both, had any material influence on the state of health in this station of late years?—I conceive their avoidance to be conducive to the health of the men.

What months are the most sickly upon this station?—July, August, and September, but not always.

What are the rainy months?—They vary according to the locality.

page 113 orig.

What diseases prevail in those months on board?—Rheumatic and abdominal affections.

What diseases are most fatal to Europeans?—Fever and dysentery.

Is there any period after the arrival of Europeans here when they are most subject to be attacked by disease?—They may be attacked at any time after their arrival.

What is the type of the fever of this country?—I think it generally observes the intermittent and remittent type.

What is the ordinary duration of it?—From five to ten or twenty days.

Of 10 Europeans attacked with this fever, how many, on an average, die on board and on shore, as far as you can judge?—About one in eight I consider is the mortality on board ship; it is, I believe, somewhat higher ashore.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

Of 10 Europeans attacked with dysentery, how many die?—About 1 in 30.

Are the natives subject to this fever?—They are; but it assumes in them a milder form, and is more disposed to take on the intermittent type.

Are the negroes brought to any particular sickly place from other parts of the coast subject to it?—Yes, certainly, and it usually terminates in dysentery.

Are females less susceptible than males of infection, or from any causes less liable to attacks of fever?—Females are less susceptible.

Does this fever extend beyond the coast and the rivers?—It does.

Does it prevail in the mountains?—Yes, but to a much less extent.

Is there any elevation at which it has been known not to exist?—I am not aware.

Is there any part of the desert where it does not exist?—I am unable to say.

Would you expect it to exist where there is no vegetation?—I would; it raged to an alarming degree in 1839 at Ascension, where scarcely any vegetation can be said to exist.

Would you expect it to be rife where there is a great deal of vegetation?—Not without other conditions being present.

Is there any degree of temperature at which fever does not, and cannot, exist here?—I know of none.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment here in cases of this kind of fever?—For Europeans the same as adopted for severe typhus in England; depletion is, however, frequently resorted to when symptoms demand it, and mercury is administered to produce ptyalism, which is considered a favourable indication. Natives require the lancet more boldly, but they will not bear the mercurial plan.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment of dysentery here?—Bleeding, leeching, cupping, and blistering, according to the age, constitution, and pathological conditions; calomel in pretty large doses, opium, the usual astringent medicines, followed by tonics and bitters, are the means usually employed. Natives require warm stimulating remedies in the latter stage; bird's-eye pepper, mustard, and chillie are taken by them with advantage.

Are the fevers and dysentery of this settlement accounted endemic?—They are.

Are they thought to be contagious?—By some they are; I don't believe in their contagious nature.

If, when fever was raging in some neighbouring district, persons have come here, apparently in health, from the infected district, at the expiration of 10 days has it ever been known that such persons have been attacked, this settlement at that period been free from fever?—I believe cases of this sort have occurred.

Is it believed that the miasma could lie dormant in the clothes or effects of such persons for 10 days, and at the end of that term break out in fever?—Some medical gentlemen are of that opinion I believe.

Is it found that the separation of the sick from the sound tends to prevent the fever or dysentery from spreading?—I believe it is advantageous to separate them, as the atmosphere, particularly of crowded ships, in this climate, may become so impregnated with dysenteric effluvia as to be capable of extending or communicating the disease to all who may be predisposed.

Are there any particular periods at which fever is more virulent than at others?—Yes certain seasons prove more productive of fever and dysentery of a virulent character than others; particular years are also remarkable for an outbreak of fever; but, as I have before stated, such sickly years and seasons cannot be foreseen or calculated on with any certainty.

Is it more virulent at the commencement of the sickly season than towards the end of it?—Generally.

Is it more virulent when southerly and easterly winds prevail?—I believe it matters little.

Is it more fatal amongst persons in early life than amongst those advanced in years?—Those advanced in years.

Is it more fatal amongst persons of intemperate habits than others?—When intemperance has been carried on so as to injure the constitutional powers, no doubt such a state of the system will prove prejudicial, and perhaps fatal, to the fever supervening.

Is the moderate use of wine, spirits, and malt liquors, more calculated than the total abstinence from them, in this country, to maintain a state of health in which the miasma of fever has the least influence on it?—I think a moderate use of spirituous liquors to be advantageous to health in this climate.

Are the effects of this climate calculated to render the moderate use of spirituous liquors easily attained and persevered in?—I think so; cruising vessels I consider remarkably temperate and regular in the habits and conduct of their crews.

Of an equal number of persons practising total abstinence, and others indulging in the use of wine and spirits, amongst which class would the chances of life be greatest in this climate?—I would consider the chances equal.

page 114 orig.

Is exposure to solar heat and heavy dews considered common occasions of fever and dysentery?—Not very common.

Have these causes more to do with attacks of fever and dysentery than the one of impure and unwholesome water?—I think not.

What is the height of the most elevated land in this settlement?— ✓

At the greatest elevation is there any signal difference in the salubrity of the climate from that of the coast on the sea-shore?— ✓

What winds prevail here in the months of January, February, and March?— ✓

What winds prevail in the months of April, May, and June?— ✓

What winds prevail in the months of July, August, and September?— ✓

What

What winds prevail in the months of October, November, and December?— ✓

What is the average difference in the temperature in the summer months between the hottest time of the day and the coldest time of the night?—About six degrees.

What variation between the temperature of the months of January and July?—Scarcely appreciable.

Is there any peculiarity in the local position of Fernando Po favourable or unfavourable to the health of Europeans?—Yes; everything connected with Fernando Po is peculiarly unfavourable to health; it is also swampy in the extreme.

Is there any island on this coast more favourable to health?—That of Anna Bonna.

Generally speaking, whether are the alluvial districts or the sandy plains of this country most conducive to health?—I consider the sandy soil to be most conducive.

Are the same winds which are prejudicial to vegetable life unfavourable to human life?— ✓

What is the quantity of rain (by the rain gauge) that falls in the autumnal season?—This depends upon the locality. In the lee bights the greatest quantity of rain falls; Prince and Fernando Po are remarkable for their constant rains; the bights to windward are comparatively dry and salubrious.

Has the small-pox made much ravages among the natives of the adjoining country of late years?—I have heard so.

Is vaccination or inoculation practised amongst them?—Neither.

Is either practised in this squadron?—Neither.

Is the vaccine matter sent from Europe found to retain its virtue after long voyages, or long keeping here?—I have understood it has not retained its virtue.

What number of persons were vaccinated in this settlement last year?— ✓

In what number of cases was it successful?— ✓

How is the vaccine matter sent out here?— ✓

By whom is it sent out?— ✓

Do the natives resort to this settlement to have their children vaccinated?— ✓

Are they opposed to the practice of vaccination?— ✓

Are diseases of the lungs common among the natives?—I think less so than among Europeans.

Are such diseases common among the Europeans?—Yes.

Has any disease analogous to the plague ever prevailed here?—Not that I am aware of.

Did the cholera morbus extend to this coast?—I believe not.

Do syphilitic diseases prevail in the interior of the country?—Yes.

Do the natives of the adjoining country resort frequently to this settlement for medical assistance?—They do frequently.

Is the rite of circumcision practised by any of the tribes of this nation?—Something analogous to it I discovered amongst the slaves captured in Passos; they were from the Eboe country; a peculiarity was also detected about the external organs of generation in the female slaves.

Are there any persons among the natives who gain a living by professing to cure diseases by the use of herbs and other medicines?—It is customary for the priest, or "Fetishe Man," to tender medical aid to his distressed and bleeding countrymen.

Are the natives a long-lived people?—I think not.

Are they subject to many or few diseases?—Yes, to as many at least as Europeans are subjected.

Is there any peculiarity in their physical structure that would justify the opinion of their being a distinct, or in their mental capacity that would justify their being considered an inferior, race?— ✓

Is the harmattan considered a healthy or unhealthy season?—The harmattan is an excessively dry wind, ushered in generally very suddenly, and ending as sudden. Complaints approaching to influenza, and cutaneous disease, ophthalmia, &c. are very prevalent during the continuance of this wind; it is, however, considered healthy. The harmattan is always accompanied with very impalpable powder or dust, which I have seen to prevail for a hundred miles from shore; it is a strong land-breeze.

No. 21.—Cruising Station.

Queries addressed to *S. Bernard*, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of Her Majesty's Ship Saracen, the 12th day of June 1841.

How long have you been on the coast?—Two years and a half on the Sierra Leone division of the African station.

Have you had experience of the fever that prevails on the coast of Africa?—Upwards of 40 cases have been under my care. *page 113 orig.*

How many European sailors have been attacked with fever last year on board the Saracen?—Twenty-two.

Have any of them died last year?—Three.

Of what diseases did they die?—Remittent fever.

By what disease were the majority of the Europeans taken off on this station?—Fevers and their sequel.

In what proportion is the whole number of deaths to the number of men on board the Saracen?—About a sixth.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

Do you consider this station healthy?—Quite the reverse.

Why do you so consider it?—From the uncultivated, and for the most part swampy, land which forms the coast affording a copious supply of miasma and moisture to the atmosphere. To these, as well as the sun's rays, boats' crews in ascending rivers are much exposed, and rarely return without fever breaking out among them, and this fever always of worst form.

Is the water pure at Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and the Gold Coast?—The Sierra Leone water is considered the best and purest; that of Gambia indifferent, inducing diarrhœa on first trial of it, which gradually wears off. Have no experience of the Gold Coast.

Is the soil dry or swampy in the vicinity of Bathurst and M'Carthy's Island?—I have always understood it to be very swampy.

Is the vegetation rank and exuberant on the banks of the river Gambia?—The banks are lined for about 100 miles up with lofty mangroves, leaving few intervals; the country then becomes more open, but the banks not particularly covered with vegetation.

Is there much mangrove growth on the banks of the river?—More than I have observed on other rivers, being much closer and very lofty; they extend as far as Cower.

What is the nature of the soil generally, in the settlement of the Gambia?—Sandy.

Do you conceive there is any locality more favourable to health in the neighbourhood of St. Mary's than that of Bathurst?—I am aware of none; but a worse site could not, I think, have been selected.

Do you conceive the health of this settlement has improved, or the contrary has happened, of late years?—Since the epidemic which prevailed along the coast in 1837 it has, I understand, improved, but many died in 1839; last year was comparatively a healthy one.

Has draining and clearing of waste lands and marshes in the vicinity of this place been carried to any extent?—The drains on the island of Bathurst have been somewhat improved, but not, I believe, carried to any extent in the vicinity, as large swamps are to be seen on the island.

Have regimen and avoidance of exposure to solar heat and heavy dews been more observed of late years on board the vessels on this station?—Not that I am aware of.

Have either, or both, had any material influence on the state of health of late years of the crews on this station?—Both have been productive of catarrhs, &c.

What months are the most sickly on the Sierra Leone and the Gambia station?—At Sierra Leone from June to November, at Gambia, July to November.

What are the rainy months at Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and the Gold Coast?—At Sierra Leone from June to October, at the end of which the rains began to clear up; at Gambia it is much the same; on the Gold Coast from April to October.

What diseases prevail in those months?—Remittent and intermittent fevers, catarrhs, and hepatic affections.

What disease is most fatal to Europeans at those places?—Remittent fever.

Is there any period after the arrival of Europeans here when they are most subject to be attacked by disease?—No particular period, but few escape at some time or other the attack of climatorial fever.

What is the type of the fever of this country?—Remittent, also intermittent.

What is the ordinary duration of it?—Of remittent, from three to twelve days.

Of 10 Europeans attacked with fever, how many on an average die?—About two afloat.

Of 10 Europeans attacked with dysentery, how many die?—Have seen but one case of dysentery; cannot pretend to say.

Are the natives subject to this fever?—Many die of it during the rains at Sierra Leone, but have had but one case among them on board.

Are the negroes brought here from other parts of the coast subject to it?—Unable to say.

Are females less susceptible than males of infection, or from any causes less liable to attacks of fever?—Have had no experience of the female sex.

Does this fever extend beyond the coast and the rivers?—From the accounts of travellers, it would seem to do so.

Does it prevail at M'Carthy's Island?—Yes, carrying off many.

Is there any elevation on this coast at which it has been known not to exist?—Not aware of any such.

Is there any part of the coast where it does not exist?—Not any on this station.

Would you expect it to exist where there is no vegetation?—Such I should expect to depend on the nature of the soil, whether dry or swampy.

Would you expect it to be rife where there is a great deal of vegetation?—Yes, if in a low marshy situation.

Is there any degree of temperature at which fever does not, and cannot, exist here?—Am aware of none.

page 116 orig.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment here in cases of this kind of fever?—Local bleeding, bringing the system under the influence of mercury, and on the abatement of the fever bringing the system under the influence of quinine.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment of dysentery here?—Am not aware that it differs from that usually pursued in tropical climates.

Are the fevers and dysentery of this settlement accounted endemic?—Fever is, I believe, endemic at Sierra Leone, but occasionally assumes an epidemic character.

Are they thought to be contagious?—The fever of the climate is not generally thought to be so.

If, when fever has been raging at Sierra Leone, a vessel then healthy leaves that place, at the expiration of 10 or 12 days have you ever known the fever break out on board?—Never.

Is

Is it believed that the miasma could lie dormant in the clothes or effects of such persons for 10 days, and at the end of that term break out in fever?—Have never heard such an opinion broached respecting the African fever.

It is found that the separation of the sick from the sound tends to prevent the fever or dysentery from spreading?—Have no experience.

Are there any particular periods at which fever is more virulent than at others?—Yes; at the commencement, but more particularly on the abatement of the rains.

Is it more virulent at the commencement of the sickly season than towards the end of it?—Towards the termination.

Is it more virulent when southerly and easterly winds prevail?—Southerly winds prevai during the rains or sickly season; the easterly wind is looked on as the harbinger of health.

Is it more fatal amongst persons in early life than amongst those advanced in years?—It is very fatal to European children; those from 18 to 40 have, I should think, the greatest chance of recovery when attacked.

Is it more fatal amongst persons of intemperate habits than others?—Decidedly; although the confirmed drunkard sometimes escapes with impunity.

Is the moderate use of wine, spirits, and malt liquors, more calculated than the total abstinence from them in this country to maintain a state of health in which the miasma of fever has the least influence on it?—Such, I conceive, will depend very much on the previous habit of the individual; but, generally speaking, I should say the use of them is not necessary during the first six months of sojourn.

Are the effects of this climate calculated to render the moderate use of spirituous liquors easily attained and persevered in?—Yes.

Is exposure to solar heat and heavy dews considered common occasions of fever and dysentery?—They are.

Have these causes more to do with attacks of fever and dysentery than the one of impure and unwholesome water?—I think so.

What is the height of the most elevated land in this station?—Unable to state the exact height; that of Sierra Leone is the highest.

Is there any signal difference in the salubrity of the atmosphere on shore at Sierra Leone, the Gambia, or the Gold Coast, and at sea at two or three degrees' distance from their shores?—Undoubtedly at sea it is more healthy.

What winds prevail in the months of January, February, and March, on the Sierra Leone station?—Easterly, or harmattans, with sea-breeze from north-west; tornadoes commence at the end of March.

What winds prevail in the months April, May, and June?—In April and May, north-west, with occasional tornadoes; in June, south-west.

What winds prevail in the months of July, August, and September?—South-westerly.

What winds prevail in the months of October, November, and December?—South-westerly; towards the end of November a light land (north-east) wind alternates with the sea-breeze.

What is the average difference in the temperature in the fine months between the hottest time of the day and the coldest time of the night?—Four or five degrees.

No. 22.—Bonny.

Queries addressed to Captain *Gentle Brown*, Master of the Brig May, trading to Bonny in the Palm Oil Trade on Western Coast of Africa, the 2d day of February 1841.

How long have you been trading to this country?—Upwards of 10 years. I have made 11 voyages to Bonny, and have frequently visited Fernando Po, the River Benin, Corisco Island, and Cameroons.

Are there any European agents or merchants established at Bonny?—Neither one or the other established: all the trade is carried on on board the ships, the masters of which deal directly with the king and the native traders. The king's name is Peppel; his influence extends over all the towns in the vicinity.

How many British merchant vessels loaded last year, and what class of vessels generally?—Upwards of 30.

What length of time do vessels, waiting for cargoes, usually remain on the coast?—The average is about four months; it varies according to the size of the vessel.

Was there any considerable mortality among the crews of the British vessels on this coast last year?—The mortality is not very great considering the unhealthiness of the locality, Bonny being situated in a complete swamp. The last voyage I lost none of my people, the former voyage only one, but the voyage before that 11 out of 19 died of fever.

Of what disease did they die?—Generally of the fever of the country; death generally ensues about the tenth day; if a man passes that period he generally recovers.

page 117 orig.

At what ages were the Europeans taken off here?—The seamen on board these ships are generally from 16 years of age up to 40; the majority about 25. Men of all ages seem equally subject to the disease, but boys under 15 or 16, I certainly think, are more exempt from danger than older persons.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

In what proportion to the whole number of deaths is the number of them under 40 years of age?—Answered by the former.

Do you consider this locality healthy, as compared with Jamaica, Cuba, or Barbadoes?—I am not acquainted with the West Indies; but there is a vast difference between the salubrity of this place as regards men on shore and men living in ships. In the former it is impossible, I believe, for Europeans to remain for even a few weeks without getting fever, while on board the ships we frequently have no fever; last voyage I did not lose one man out of a crew of 23, and remained four months in the River Bonny.

Why do you consider it so unhealthy on shore?—Because when people go on shore they are exposed to the damps. The vessels lie about half a mile from the shore. We have, generally speaking, a strong sea-breeze, but this does not reach the town in sufficient force to drive away the heavy vapours that lie over the town and adjoining country.

Is the water pure?—The water here is bad, and very scarce in the dry season. It is collected in pools in the rainy season, and becomes discoloured and impure.

Is the soil dry or swampy in the vicinity of this place?—The whole country about Bonny, for a great extent east and west, is a great swamp, and is inhabited here and there by fishermen making salt, and the mortality among the natives is as great as among the Europeans on board, and perhaps greater.

Is the vegetation rank and exuberant on the banks of the River Bonny?—Yes.

Is there much mangrove growth on the banks of the rivers?—The banks are covered with mangrove.

What is the nature of the soil generally in this country?—The whole country looks swampy. They grow very little. The palm oil comes from the interior, about 150 miles inland. The Bonny men buy the oil in small quantities from the growers, and sell it by the puncheon to the masters of ships. The only things the Bonny people grow are plantains and cocoa-nuts; they buy all their provisions in the inland towns, and are wholly dependant on the palm oil trade for the means of purchasing them.

Do you conceive there is any locality more favourable to health than Bonny?—There is no place in the Bight of Biafra less unhealthy; but of the islands in this vicinity, I consider its climate the most healthy of any on the West Coast; its harbours are good, especially Clarence Cove and North West Bay.

Do you conceive the healthiness of Bonny has improved, or the contrary has happened, of late years?—There is no alteration in the climate; but the diseases incident to it are better understood and treated. Almost all vessels trading to Bonny carry medical men with them.

Has draining and clearing of waste lands and marshes in the vicinity of this place been carried to any extent?—Not at all.

Have regimen and avoidance of exposure to solar heat and heavy dews been more observed of late years among the crews of British vessels?—Yes, much more observed. Every vessel on its arrival builds a house over the ship, fore and aft, which tends very much to the healthiness of the crew.

Have these precautions had any material influence on the state of health in this place of late years?—They have tended to prevent disease.

What months are the most sickly here?—October, November, and December.

What are the rainy months?—July, August, and September. The "smokes," or harmattan winds from the east prevail in January, February, and March.

What diseases prevail in those months of January, February, and March?—The effects of the harmattan winds is to render the skin very dry; everything seems parched by them; but they produce no particular diseases; in fact the seasons have little sensible effect on board ships with respect to the health of the crews.

What disease is most fatal to Europeans?—The fever of the country.

Is there any period after the arrival of Europeans when they are most subject to be attacked by disease?—There is no stated period.

What is the type of the fever of this country?—The bilious remittent fever, or yellow fever of the West Indies.

What is the ordinary duration of it?—Nine or ten days; if the patient gets over the ninth day he generally recovers, unless relapse occurs.

Of 10 Europeans attacked with this fever, how many on an average die?—Dysentery was not prevalent at Bonny; when it does exist the mortality is as great as that of fever.

Are the natives subject to this fever?—I should think more disease of the lungs prevails amongst them. Consumption is very common amongst them, also swellings of the legs, of a dropsical kind; small-pox, venereal, to a very great extent; rheumatism, the craw-craw eruption, and hydrocele, or scrotal hernia.

Are the negroes brought here from other parts of the coast subject to fever?—They are not. I have employed a great many Kroomen here for many years, and for months together, and never had one of them sick, or one death among them.

Are females less susceptible than males of infection, or from any causes less liable to attacks of fever?—The native women are not less subject to infectious diseases.

page 118 orig.

Does this fever extend beyond the coast and the rivers?—I can't speak of the interior, but vessels trading here, and not going in the rivers, or communicating much with the shore, however near they may be to it, are always healthy.

Does it prevail in the mountains?—I can't say.

Is there any elevation at which it has not been known to exist?—I can't say.

Is there any part of the desert where it does not exist?—I can't say.

Would

Would you expect it to exist where there is no vegetation?—I think it would exist where there is no vegetation; but where there was most vegetation I would expect most disease.

Would you expect it to be rife where there is a great deal of vegetation?—That would depend on the swampiness of the locality.

Is there any degree of temperature at which fever does not, and cannot, exist here?—During the rainy months, which are the coolest, July, August, and September. On board ship we are less subject to fever.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment here in cases of this kind of fever?—Calomel, in small and repeated doses; mild aperients, and leeching and blistering. I believe bleeding is injurious, and if I had the fever nothing would induce me to be bled except by leeches.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment of dysentery here?—The same as elsewhere.

Are the fevers and dysentery of this settlement accounted endemic?—I cannot say.

Are they thought to be contagious?—No.

If, when fever was raging in some neighbouring district, persons have come here apparently in health from the infected district, at the expiration of 10 days has it ever been known that such persons have been attacked, this settlement at that period being free from fever?—I cannot say.

Is it believed that the miasma could lie dormant in the clothes or effects of such persons for 10 days, and at the end of that term break out in fever?—I cannot say.

Is it found that the separation of the sick from the sound tends to prevent the fever or dysentery from spreading?—Undoubtedly.

Are there any particular periods at which fever is more virulent than at others?—I believe its virulence is pretty much the same at all times.

Is it more virulent at the commencement of the sickly season than towards the end of it?—No difference.

Is it more virulent when southerly and easterly winds prevail?—No difference.

Is it more fatal amongst persons in early life than amongst those advanced in years?—Most fatal amongst grown-up persons. The youngest and the oldest are the most exempt from it. I say this from much experience.

Is it more fatal amongst persons of intemperate habits than others?—Undoubtedly so.

Is the moderate use of wine, spirits, and malt liquors, more calculated than the total abstinence from them in this country to maintain a state of health in which the miasma of fever has the least influence on it?—I never saw any person here totally abstain; I think a person here totally abstaining from strong drink would be most likely to resist disease.

Are the effects of this climate calculated to render the moderate use of spirituous liquors easily attained and persevered in?—It is a well known fact that hundreds of persons coming out sober men become addicted to spirits, from what cause I can't say.

Taking all things into account, and the probability of maintaining or not maintaining the happy medium between temperance and excess, of 10 Europeans of various ages practising total abstinence, and 10 others not abstaining from wines and spirits, in which class would the chance of life be greatest on their arrival in this country?—Those who practised the total abstinence unquestionably would come off best.

Is exposure to solar heat and heavy dews considered common occasions of fever and dysentery?—Yes, and the neglect of the bowels particularly.

Have these causes more to do with attacks of fever and dysentery than the one of impure and unwholesome water?—I should think the former.

What is the height of the most elevated land in this settlement?—There is no elevated land.

At the greatest elevation is there any signal difference in the salubrity of the climate from that of the coast on the sea-shore?—See the preceding.

What winds prevail here in the months of January, February, and March?—The winds are very variable in these months.

What winds prevail in the months April, May, and June?—Harmattan, or the "smokes."

What winds prevail in the months of July, August, and September?—South-west.

What winds prevail in the months of October, November, and December?—South-west.

What is the average difference in the temperature in the summer months between the hottest time of the day and the coldest time of the night?—I cannot say.

What variation between the months of January and July?—I cannot say.

Is there any peculiarity in the local position of Bonny favourable or unfavourable to the health of Europeans?—Bonny and all its surrounding villages are built in a vast tract of swampy grounds which extends for hundreds of miles.

Is there any locality on this coast more favourable to health?—Not nearer than Fernando Po.

Generally speaking, whether are the alluvial districts or the sandy plains of this country most conducive to health?—The sandy plains of the interior most unquestionably.

Are the same winds which are prejudicial to vegetable life unfavourable to human life?—No; for the harmattan winds, which parch up plants, are not prejudicial to human beings.

What is the quantity of rain (by the rain-gauge) that falls in the autumnal season?—I cannot say.

Has the small-pox made much ravages among the natives of the adjoining country of late years?—Very much, and when it does rage the sick are carried out of the towns into the country and left in the "bush" to live or die as it may be. *page 119 orig.*

Is vaccination or inoculation practised amongst them?—I should think neither.

Is either practised by the Europeans?—I should think not.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

Is the vaccine matter sent from Europe found to retain its virtue after long voyages or long keeping here?—I can't say.

What number of persons were vaccinated in this settlement last year?—I should think none.

In what number of cases was it successful?—See the preceding.

How is the vaccine matter sent out here?—I cannot say.

By whom is it sent out?—I cannot say.

Do the natives resort to this settlement to have their children vaccinated?—I believe not.

Are they opposed to the practice of vaccination?—I should think so.

Are diseases of the lungs common among the natives?—Very common.

Are such diseases common among the Europeans?—When Europeans come out with a tendency to them.

Has any disease analogous to the plague ever prevailed here?—None.

Did the cholera morbus extend to this coast?—No.

Did syphilitic diseases prevail in the interior of the country?—I cannot say.

Do the natives of the adjoining country resort frequently to Europeans for medical assistance?—No.

Is the rite of circumcision practised by any of the tribes of this nation?—It is practised, not only by some of the men here, but likewise by the women, at least an operation that bears the name of circumcision is done on them.

Is the venereal disease prevalent here?—Extremely prevalent and virulent.

Are there any persons among the natives who gain a living by professing to cure diseases by the use of herbs and other medicines?—There is a class of men, between jung men and doctors, who treat the sick.

Are the natives a long-lived people?—Far from it, they die at an early age.

Are they subject to many or few diseases?—They live in an unhealthy place, and are an unhealthy people.

Is there any peculiarity in their physical structure that would justify the opinion of their being a distinct, or in their mental capacity that would justify their being considered an inferior, race?—Nothing whatever.

— Appendix, No. 4. —

PAPERS PRESENTED BY THE COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

GOLD COAST AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

SCHEDULE.

No.		DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
1.	Marquis of Normanby to Captain Maclean, President of the Council of Magistrates of Cape Coast Castle.	29 Aug. 1839	Case of the "Dous Amigos," condemned for Slave-trading; supplied at Cape Coast with Goods; enclosing Letter from Foreign Office, 20 August - - -	120
2.	Lord John Russell to ditto - - -	3 Oct. 1839	Ditto. Letter from Foreign Office, 25 Sept. Prosecution of the Parties offending against Slave Trade Laws - - - - - - - - - -	125
3.	Secretary to the Committee of Merchants to J. Stephen, Esq.	11 Oct. 1839	Case of Slave-trade Vessels touching at Cape Coast Castle - - - - - - - - -	127
	J. Ste[illegible] Esq. to the Secretary to the [illegible] of Merchants.	22 Oct. 1839	In reply to preceding Letter. Practice of allowing Slave-trading Vessels to anchor at Cape Coast and purchase Goods to be forthwith discontinued - -	128
	[illegible] Merchants to J. Stephen,	29 Oct. 1839	Acknowledges preceding Letter. Instructions will be strictly adhered to - - - - - - -	128
	[illegible] Committee of Mer-	9 Nov. 183	Acknowledges ditto - - - - - - -	129
	[illegible] Captain Maclean, [illegible] Council of Magis- [illegible] Castle.	24 Oct. 1839	Punishment of the Parties accused of selling Goods to the Slave-trading Vessel "Dous Amigos" - -	129
	[illegible] of the Council [illegible] Coast Castle. [illegible] of this date, [illegible] Instructions.	27 Jan. 1840	In reply to Marquis of Normanby's Despatch of 29th August, and Lord John Russell's of the 3d and the 24th October, respecting the Punishment of the Parties accused of selling Goods to the "Dous Amigos" and Slave-trading Vessels.	

SCHEDULE of Papers presented to the Colonial Department—*continued.*

No.		DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
8.	J. Stephen, Esq. to the Secretary to the Treasury.	10 Apr. 1840	Transmits a Despatch from Mr. Maclean to Lord John Russell, dated 27 January 1840, relative to the Punishment of the Parties accused of selling Goods to Slave-trading Vessels	130
9.	Secretary to the Treasury to J. Stephen, Esq.	23 Apr. 1840	Acknowledging above	130
10.	J. Stephen, Esq. to the Secretary to the Treasury.	6 May 1840	Necessity of resuming the Government of the Forts on the Gold Coast by the Crown	130
11.	Secretary to the Treasury to J. Stephen, Esq.	10 June 1840	In reply to preceding Letter; suggests that an Agent of Government should reside at Cape Coast Castle	131
12.	J. Stephen, Esq. to the Secretary to the Treasury.	17 June 1840	Suggests that a Commissioner for inquiring into the Affairs of the Gold Coast should be appointed	131
13.	Secretary to the Treasury to J. Stephen, Esq.	24 June 1840	Acknowledges preceding Letter, and approves the Appointment of a Commissioner	132
14.	Secretary to the Committee of Merchants to J. Stephen, Esq.	5 Jan. 1841	Transmits Returns of the Value of Exports and Imports, 1 January to 30 June 1840	132
15.	J. Stephen, Esq. to the Secretary to the Committee of Merchants.	18 Jan. 1841	Acknowledges preceding Letter. Remarks on the vast extent of the Imports into Cape Coast, as compared with its Population, and demanding Explanation	133
16.	Committee of Merchants to J. Stephen, Esq.	3 Feb. 1841	In reply to preceding Letter; sends Explanation required	133
17.	Lord John Russell to Captain Maclean	7 Dec. 1840	Introduces Dr. Madden	134
18.	Captain Maclean to Lord John Russell	13 Apr. 1841	Acknowledges preceding Letter, introducing Dr. Madden. Proceedings of the Council relative to Sir John Jeremie's Proclamation of the 4th March. Observations relative to domestic Slavery, Pawns, and Administration of Justice	135
19.	Lord John Russell to Captain Maclean	14 July 1841	In reply to preceding Despatch; Instructions thereon	138
20.	Sir John Jeremie to Lord John Russell	4 Mar. 1841	Encloses Proclamation, 4th March, explaining the Law for the Abolition of Slavery, with reference to the system of holding Pawns	140
21.	Lord John Russell to the Officer administering the Government of Sierra Leone.	8 July 1841	Approving Proclamation of the 4th March	142
22.	R. Vernon Smith, Esq. to the Committee of Merchants.	26 May 1841	Transmitting a Copy of Sir John Jeremie's Despatch of the 4th March for their Observations	143
23.	The Committee of Merchants to R. Vernon Smith, Esq.	7 June 1841	Remarks upon Sir John Jeremie's Despatch of 4th March, relative to the system of domestic Slavery and Pawns on the Gold Coast	143
24.	The Committee of Merchants to J. Stephen, Esq.	14 Aug. 1841	Reports that the President of Cape Coast Castle has prohibited the Merchants from communicating with Vessels navigating under the Brazilian Flag suspected of Slave-trading	146
25.	The Committee of Merchants to J. Stephen, Esq.	15 Nov. 1841	Enclosing a Letter from Mr. Barnes, doubting the legality of Sir John Jeremie's interference in the Affairs of the Gold Coast. Rules and Regulations for conducting the Affairs of Cape Coast Castle. Letter from Mr. Maclean respecting the system of domestic Slavery	146
26.	The Committee of Merchants to J. Stephen, Esq.	22 Nov. 1841	Encloses Correspondence between Mr. Maclean and the Officer in charge of the Fort of Annamaboe, relative to Foreign Vessels visiting the Coast suspected of Slave-trading	150
27.	J. Stephen, Esq. to the Secretary to the Treasury.	17 July 1841	Transmits Despatch from the Governor of Sierra Leone, reporting the existence of domestic Slavery on the Gold Coast, and of taking persons in Pawn; also Correspondence with President Maclean on this subject	152

Appendix, No. 4.

GOLD COAST.

Papers presented by the Colonial Department.

—No. 1.—

No. 1. COPY of a DESPATCH from the Marquis of *Normanby* to Captain *Maclean*, President of the Council of Magistrates of Cape Coast Castle.

Sir, Downing-street, 29 August 1839.

I HAVE now before me a report, which has been communicated to me by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, of the case of the brig Dous Amigos, Fernando Jozé Carreira, master, captured under the Portuguese flag, whilst lying in the Lagos Roads, on the 16th of November last, by Her Majesty's brigantine Dolphin, Lieutenant Edward Holland commanding, and condemned in the British and Spanish Mixed Court of Justice at Sierra Leone, on the 28th of January last, as a Spanish vessel engaged in the slave trade, and fully equipped for the purpose.

Among the papers found on board of that vessel were two bills of parcels, written in English, and dated at Cape Coast, on the 8th and 9th of October 1838, the first for 113 Dane guns, and the second for 16 barrels of gunpowder, bought by Fernando J. Carreira from —— ——. At the foot of each account is an order from Carreira to the mate of the Dous Amigos, to pay the amount of his claim in Mexican doubloons.

It is certainly remarkable that a vessel which was evidently engaged in the slave trade, and fully equipped for the traffic, should have been thus allowed to remain with impunity in a British port; and I therefore deem it necessary to apprise you, that if any vessel engaged in a slave-trading expedition shall, in the prosecution of it, enter a British port, or purchase goods there, with a view to the trade, the master and crew are guilty of felony, under the municipal laws of Great Britain, and that they, with the ship and cargo, ought to be detained and prosecuted.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Normanby.*

Enclosures in No. 1.

Sir, Foreign Office, 20 August 1839.

Spain, No. 10. January 31, 1839.

I AM directed by Viscount Palmerston to transmit to you, to be laid before the Marquis of Normanby, the accompanying copies of a despatch, and of its enclosures, from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Sierra Leone, giving a report of the case of the brig Dous Amigos, condemned in the Mixed British and Foreign Court of Commission at that colony, on a charge of having been concerned in slave trade; and I am to request that you will call the attention of the Marquis of Normanby to the statement made in the enclosed papers, that this vessel, while fully equipped for slave trade, purchased arms and gunpowder at the British settlement of Cape Coast Castle.

I am, &c.

James Stephen, Esq. &c. &c. &c. (signed) *W. Fox Strangways.*

My Lord, Sierra Leone, 31 January 1839.

No. 1.

WE have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith our report of the case of the brig Dous Amigos, Fernando Jozé Carreira, master, captured under the Portuguese flag, whilst lying in Lagos Roads, on the 16th of November last, by Her Majesty's brigantine Dolphin, Lieutenant Edward Holland commanding, and condemned in the British and Spanish Mixed Court of Justice, on the 28th instant, as a Spanish vessel engaged in the slave trade, and fully equipped for that purpose.

At the moment of capture the Dous Amigos was prepared for the immediate reception of a cargo of slaves; her slave provisions were on board; her water casks, containing 15,000 gallons, were all filled with fresh water; and a complete slave deck was laid fore and aft.

The history of this vessel during the last two years has in a great measure been discovered from her papers; she was formerly the American brig, Two Friends, and left Havana under that name, and under the command of the present captain, in March 1837, bound to Bahia; she arrived at Bahia on the 18th of April, and on the 17th of the following month obtained a Portuguese passport or register from the Portuguese consul-general resident in Brazil. Her name was then translated into that of Dous Amigos; from Bahia the brig cleared out for St. Miguel, one of the Azores, by way of the coast of Africa; but Havana, not St. Miguel, was her real destination. One successful slaving voyage to Cuba was thus made under the present passport, and the Dous Amigos, cleared out from Havana on a second expedition, bound to Lagos, on the 5th of July 1838.

The

The owner of the brig is proved to have been a Spanish merchant resident at Havana, named Joaquim Jozé Percera d'Abèo, whom the master, Carreira, admits to have been laden of the outward cargo; Carreira also, though professing to be a Portuguese, is proved to be a native of Barcelona.

In no case that has yet come before us have Spanish ownership, Spanish course of trade, and illegal equipment been more clearly established. The usual assistance was rendered by the Portuguese consuls at Rio and Bahia, and by the American consul and Spanish authorities at Havana, to forward the illegal objects of the voyage.

We beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to the papers Nos. 12 and 13, showing that guns and gunpowder were purchased by the Dous Amigos, very shortly before her capture, at the British settlement of Cape Coast. This is by no means a solitary instance of vessels equipped for the slave trade, in every respect, being allowed to exhibit their guilty intentions within reach of British law in our settlements to the southward of this colony; and we can hardly complain with reason of the conduct of Spain in this respect, if we hesitate to require from our own authorities on this coast a strict search with regard to the equipment of every foreign vessel which anchors in a British port. The Dous Amigos, it will be observed, touched at Accra as well as at Cape Coast.

The only other point of interest in this case was the disposal of the money which was found in the possession of the master, mate and boatswain. The money was eventually condemned in common with the vessel and cargo; and for the grounds of this decision we beg leave respectfully to refer your Lordship to the enclosed abstract of the judgment pronounced on the occasion. No. 2.

We have, &c.

(signed) *H. W. Macaulay.*
R. Doherty.

The Right honourable
Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 1.

REPORT of the Case of the Brig Dous Amigos, Fernando Jozé Carreira, Master.

AT the time of her capture this vessel was sailing under a Portuguese passport, obtained from the Portuguese consul-general for Brazil; it is dated at Rio de Janeiro on the 17th of May 1837, and permits the Portuguese brig Dos Amigos to make a voyage from Bahia to the Azores. The owner is said to be Jozé Antonio da Rocha, and the master, Fernando Jozé Carreira, who has since retained the command of the vessel. With this paper she appears to have left Bahia on the 9th of August 1837, bound to St. Miguel, one of the Azores, by way of the Islands of Princes and St. Thomas; another indorsement, by the Dutch governor of Elmina, on the 13th of November 1837, shows that she was on the coast of Africa at that time.

2. We next hear of the vessel at Havana, from which port she cleared out, under the same passport, on the 5th of July 1838, for Lagos.

3. And on the same day the American consul, Mr. Trist, certified the correctness of her muster roll of crew consisting of 23 persons.

4. Two days afterwards the real owner of the vessel addressed a letter of instructions to Carreira, of which the following is a translation:—

Señor Don Fernando Jozé Carreira.

Sir, Havana, July 7, 1838.

As you are on the point of undertaking the voyage to Onim (Lagos), with the Portuguese brig Dous Amigos, under your command, I have thought fit to communicate to you the following precautions:—

1st. From the moment you are beyond the Moro, you will put yourself in the direction of the channel, in order to clear it as soon as possible, and continue your voyage to Onim.

2d. As soon as you have arrived at Onim you will present yourself to Don Matias Batista de Carvalho, or in his absence, to Don Eustaquio Toaquim da Silva Porto, and will deliver to him the letters which you carry, as also the cargo consigned to him, taking the proper receipts; and with regard to unloading, you will arrange with the aforesaid gentleman, whose orders, during your stay on that coast, you will observe with the greatest exactness.

3d. Don Matias Batista Carvalho being the factor to whom the vessel is consigned, it is unnecessary to tell you that he is also the person who is to deliver to you your return cargo, with the corresponding provisions. You will adopt between you both whatever measures or arrangements may conduce to the success of the undertaking.

4th. In order to avoid as much as possible any meeting with English vessels, whether in going, during your stay on the coast, or on your return, which may prejudice the undertaking, I recommend to you the most effectual vigilance, and the adoption of those

those precautions which, even in the case of being examined, may be able to save you from any bad treatment or detention which they may wish to attempt towards you.

5th. Being supplied with the necessary provisions, and having your return cargo aboard, you will immediately set sail and endeavour to get away from the coast with the greatest rapidity, and make your voyage quickly, in order to avoid the penalties which in contrary circumstances the merchandise on board would have to suffer.

6th. The harmony which ought to exist amongst the officers, and vigilance in the tops, are circumstances which I cannot omit to recommend most particularly, as upon them depends in a great degree the good result of the undertaking; on which account punctual attention to both particulars is of as much importance as the flying from every sail that may come in sight, although it may be necessary for that purpose to lose some way.

7th. Although I should wish not to fix upon any point for your passing through the islands on your return, leaving that particular entirely to your choice, it appears to me, nevertheless, that the passage between the islands of St. Lucia and Martinique, or between this last and Dominica, offers the greatest security; so that passing by one of those points, you will continue your voyage by the south of Jamaica, cruising between the Caimans until you arrive at Cayo Piedra, and taking there a pilot, you will follow to Guanimar or Massana, where you will consign yourself to Don Jozé Miro y Pié, in order to deliver to him your cargo.

8th. All that I have mentioned having been effected, you will immediately despatch to me a messenger, advising me of the number and classes of which your cargo is composed, in order that directions may be given for the measures which it may be necessary to take.

9th. If from any unforeseen accident you should be obliged to put into St. Jago de Cuba, Trinidad or Matanzas, my correspondents are, at the first, Messieurs Precios, Viada and Company; at the second, Messieurs Aperteguia and Arrechea; and at the third, Don Juan de la Cavada; and, finally, recommending you to place the letters which you carry in a secure and private place, you will find noted at the foot the persons to whom you may deliver your cargo at the places stated. Puerto Escondido, Don Felipe Comesana; Arcos de Canari, Don Jozé Bolanos; Santa Cruz, Don Antonio Garcia Villalha; Jaruco, Don Domingo Buggas; Banes, Don Francisco Aguirre; Mariel, Don Antonio Villa; Cabanas, Don Juan Manuel Pinillo; Bahia Honda, Don Juan Madraro; Caloma, Don Candido Pequeno; Guanimar and Massana, Don Jozé Miro y Pié.

5. Although the above letter is without signature, the handwriting is well known to us and would have pointed out the notorious slave trader d'Abreo as the owner, had that fact required confirmation; but we have positive proof on the point in the following receipt given to Carreira before the vessel left Havana for Bahia, for the purpose of obtaining Portuguese papers:—

(Translation Copy.)

I have received from Senhor Fernandez Carreira 2,000 dollars, for a share in the brig Dous Amigos (which he is going to command), and in her cargo, of which I have made over to him one-fourth part, he pledging himself to receive whatever the proceeds may be. In witness whereof I grant this receipt.

(signed) *Joaquim Jozé Pereira d'Abreo.*

Havana, March 6, 1837.

6. It appears that the Captain Carreira was as little entitled to the possession of a Portuguese character as the owner. Carreira is described in the muster-roll as a native of Vianna, in Portugal, but in his certificate of having passed the necessary examination in navigation and seamanship, he is described as a native of Barcelona.

7, 8, 9, 10. On the very same day, March 6, 1837, that d'Abreo, the present owner of the vessel, transferred one-fourth share of the Dous Amigos and her cargo to the present captain, the vessel left Havana as the American brig Two Friends, and four bills of lading were on that day signed at Havana by Carreira, for four parcels of gold shipped in the vessel so designated, and bound to Bahia; and on the back of each bill of lading is a receipt by the consignee for its contents, dated at Bahia on the 18th of April 1837. This was not many days before the Portuguese passport was obtained from the Portuguese consul-general at Rio; it would therefore appear that the representatives of Portugal in Brazil agree with the authorities of Portugal in other places, in considering as a dead letter the decree of January 1837, which regulates the assumption of the Portuguese flag.

11. That Havana was the intended port of return on the present voyage is clearly shown by the owner's letter of instructions (No. 4.) It might also have been gathered from the following letter of introduction, delivered to Carreira by the mate of the brig Liberal, condemned here some time since, and reported in our despatch No. 91, of the 10th ult.

(Translation Copy.)

Adjudah, November 8, 1838.

Señor Don Fernando Carreira, Brig "Dous Amigos."

Esteemed Sir,

THE bearer of this letter is Don Juan Batista Fraginals, who is the mate of the brig Liberal, and as she has had the misfortune to be captured by the British man-of-war Lynx, I shall be obliged to you, in case he cannot get employed in any vessel at Onim (Lagos), if you will give him a passage in your vessel to Havana, for which favour, and for any others which you may think fit to grant to the said gentleman, I shall be duly grateful.

Your affectionate friend,

(signed) *Antonio Sanmarti.*

12, 13, are two bills of parcels written in English, and dated at the British settlement of Cape Coast, on the 8th and 9th of October 1838; the first for 113 Dane guns, and the second for 16 barrels of gunpowder, bought by Fernando J. Carreira from ————. At the foot of each account is an order from Carreira to the mate of the Dous Amigos to pay Mr. ———— the amount of his claim in Mexican doubloons. It appears remarkable, that a vessel so evidently engaged in the slave trade, and so fully equipped for the traffic, should be thus allowed to remain with impunity in a British port.

14, 15, 16, are memoranda relating to a large amount of doubloons and dollars shipped at Havana, part of which was delivered to different merchants at Lagos, and the remainder was to be employed for the purposes of the voyage. Some portion of the latter had been expended previous to capture, but a considerable quantity was still on board the vessel, when she was detained, lying at anchor in Lagos Roads, on the 16th of November 1838, by H. M.'s brigantine Dolphin, Lieut. Edward Holland commanding.

The captor accompanied his prize to Sierra Leone, where she arrived on the 22d ultimo, but it was not until the 24th that measures were taken to bring the vessel into the British and Spanish court. On the latter day the captor's proctor petitioned that the declaration and affidavit of seizure, verifying the facts of capture, and the ship's papers, might be received; that a monition might issue, and evidence be produced, and that a commission of inspection might be directed to the surveyors to examine and report upon the fittings of the vessel.

From the affidavits of Lieutenant Holland, it appeared that he found in the trunk of the master 341 doubloons, two half joes and 58 dollars, besides 34 doubloons concealed on the person of the mate, and 101 doubloons and a half in the possession of the boatswain, "which said money was thereupon taken as forming part of the cargo of the said brig." A long argument subsequently took place with respect to this money, and it was made the subject of a separate judgment by the court.

The witnesses, in preparatory, were examined on the standing interrogatories on the 28th ultimo. The master, Fernando José Carreira, deposed, that "he was born at Vianna, in Portugal; has had no regular residence on shore during the last 14 years, but before that time lived chiefly at Bahia; is a subject of Portugal, and has never been a subject to any other state; that he was appointed to the command of the detained vessel, and possession of her was given to him at Bahia, in October 1837, by one Jozé Antonio da Roxa, a subject of Portugal, residing at Lisbon; that witness was present at the capture of the vessel, but does not know on what account it took place; that the vessel sailed under Portuguese colours, but had on board also an American and a Spanish ensign, which witness found on board, but never used; that he has never heard of the vessel having been called by any other name than Dous Amigos; that she was 150 tons burthen, and had 22 officers and mariners, exclusive of witness; that neither he nor any other of the officers and mariners had any interest in the vessel or cargo; that the voyage began and was to have ended at Havana, which was the last clearing port, and whence he sailed direct to Lagos, where he discharged his outward cargo, with the exception of a little rum; that witness then proceeded to Cape Coast, Annamaboe, Accra and Port Leguro, where he touched for fresh provisions, and returned to Lagos to wait the orders of the consignee there; that he first saw the capturing ship while his vessel was at anchor at Lagos on the 15th of November, and capture took place at four o'clock in the afternoon of the following day; that witness expected at the time to be shortly ordered by the consignee to sail for Madeira; that the owner of the vessel was the same Antonio Jozé da Roxa, from whom he received possession; that there is a bill of sale for the vessel, which he last saw in the owner's possession at Bahia; that witness believes that the vessel, if restored, will belong to Roxa, and to no other person; that the sole lader of the cargo was a Portuguese merchant at Havana, named Joaquim Jozé Pereira d'Abreo; that he does not know who is the owner of the cargo; that the consignee at Lagos was a Portuguese merchant resident there, named Mathias Batista de Carvalho; that 345 doubloons were taken from his chest at the time of capture by the commander of the capturing vessel; that no slave or slaves has been put or received on board during the present voyage for the purpose of the traffic in slaves; that there are about 1,000 feet of spare plank on board from 16 to 18 feet long, and one and a

Appendix, No. 4.

GOLD COAST.

Papers presented by the Colonial Department.

quarter inch thick, but not numbered or fitted to any particular part of the vessel; that a slave deck is laid fore and aft; that there are on board 30 water-casks, great and small, capable of receiving altogether about 80 pipes of water; that the vessel was thus supplied to enable her to carry water as ballast, because stone or sand ballast is procured with difficulty on the coast, and is at any rate a dirty sort of ballast for a ship."

The mate, Antonio Pedro de Segueira, deposed "that the voyage began at Havana, which was the last clearing port, and was to have ended at Madeira; that the vessel touched at Lagos, where the greater part of the cargo was discharged; that she thence went to Cape Coast, Annamaboe, Accra, and Porto Lequero for provisions; that at the two first mentioned of those places the master bought beads, and at Cape Coast gunpowder, which he took in exchange for rum, and, as witness believes, from the English there; that 34 doubloons were taken from his writing-desk, and some money from the boatswain, by the commander of the man of war; that a slave deck is laid fore and aft."

The sworn report of the surveyors stated that, "they found a slave deck measuring 1,040 feet, fitted, numbered, and laid; 14,000 gallons more water filled than would be necessary for the consumption of a crew required to navigate the vessel; 19 dozen wooden spoons; a caboose similar to what is always found on board slave vessels, fitted to receive four small boilers; each capable of containing 10 gallons, or to receive larger boilers at pleasure; 13 hundred weight of beans; 13 hundred weight of rice; 10 hundred weight of jerk beef, and about 14 hundred weight of farina in bulk."

The above evidence, in preparatory, having been filed, publication was decreed on the 29th ultimo, and immediately afterwards a claim, supported by affidavit, was presented to the court by the captain of the Dous Amigos, praying the restoration of the vessel and her cargo, as being "the sole property of Jozé Antonio Roxa, of the city of Lisbon, in the kingdom of Portugal." In his evidence the captain had sworn that he did not know who was the owner of the cargo, but that D'Abreo, a Spanish merchant of Havana, was the shipper. Similar falsehood and incongruity appear in other parts of the evidence. Both captain and mate declare that from Lagos the vessel was bound to Madeira, although the letter of instructions (No. 4), and the letter of introduction (No. 11), show that Havana was to have been the port of return. That 15,000 gallons of fresh water would be carried by way of ballast is too absurd a supposition to require notice. Carriera swears further, that the command of the Dous Amigos was given to him at Bahia by Roxa in 1837; that he never knew the vessel to bear any other name than the present one; that he was himself a Portuguese subject, born at Vianna, and that he had no interest in the vessel or cargo; whereas paper No. 6 proves that he was a native of Barcelona; No. 5 that he had a fourth share in the present adventure; Nos. 7 to 10 that he was placed in command of the vessel so long ago as March 1837, by D'Abreo at Havana, and that she was at that time called by the similar name of "Two Friends," and No. 4 that a merchant of Havana, and not Roxa of Lisbon or Bahia, was the real owner of the brig.

The monition issued on the 24th was returned into the registry on the 31st ultimo, with the certificate of the marshal, that it had been duly served.

Repeated examinations and cross-examinations were then had by the proctors, with the object of proving on the one side, that the money found on board the detained vessel was intended to have been employed in fulfilling the purposes of the voyage; and on the other side, that the whole, or, at any rate, a large portion of the specie in question, was the private property of the individuals in whose possession it was found, unconnected in any way with the adventure in which the Dous Amigos was engaged.

As this question involved the fate of large sums of money, not only in the present case, but in others before the court at the same period, it was separately argued by the proctors, and a judgment thereupon given by the court, the substance of which will be seen in another enclosure.

On the 23d instant, a joint petition from the proctors of captor and claimant expressed a wish that a day of trial should be appointed. The 28th instant was accordingly fixed for that purpose, when a sentence of condemnation was passed on the detained vessel and her cargo as Spanish property engaged in the slave trade. The reserved point with regard to the money was also decided in favour of the captors on a subsequent day.

(signed) *H. W. Macaulay.*
R. Doherty.

Sierra Leone, 31 January 1839.

No. 2.

JUDGMENT given on the Moneys found on board the Dous Amigos.

THE numerous cases which have lately occurred, in which large sums of money have been found on board captured slave vessels, have led us to consider attentively the course which it would be just and proper to adopt with regard to detained property of this description.

It appears to us to be in strict accordance with the spirit, and in no degree opposed to the letter, of the Spanish treaties of 1817 and 1835, to pronounce that the conviction and condemnation

condemnation of a vessel for illegal employment in the slave trade will work the confiscation of all the property found on board the guilty vessel at the moment of her detention.

It is not disputed that goods, wares and merchandise, every thing that is comprehended under the denomination of cargo, should be involved in the sentence of condemnation decreed against the slave-vessel in which those goods are embarked; and we consider it only reasonable that the same fate should await gold and silver coin, which, although it be not inserted in the custom-house papers und clearance, or mentioned in the ship's manifest and bills of lading, and although it be not stowed under hatches, so that the outlay of a few dollars would be deemed as a breaking bulk, may be employed in passing the expenses of the vessel, in purchasing goods on the coast, and in generally promoting the illegal objects of the voyage.

We require no other proof than that which is afforded by the papers lodged in the registry of this court during the last four months, to convince us that a material alteration has lately taken place in the mode of carrying on the slave trade on this coast. Formerly the captain or supercargo of a slave vessel landed his goods, opened trade with the natives, bartered his merchandise for slaves (who were thus collected more slowly), and established his stores and barracoons on shore; but now the trade is almost entirely in the hands of resident factors, who receive their supplies of goods from Cuba in American vessels with safety and certainty, and at a very moderate premium of insurance, or from English, American, and other transient merchant vessels, and whose residence and experience enable them to carry on an advantageous barter trade with the natives. One consequence of this state of things is, that the slave traders coming on the coast, while they bring only a trifling cargo of goods, are provided with a large amount of money, generally doubloons, with which slaves are now readily obtained from the factors. Another consequence is, that if a vessel be taken coming on the coast, or shortly after her arrival at one of the slaving stations, the doubloons intended to be employed in procuring a return cargo of slaves are so easily removed or concealed that, even if the vessel be condemned on the ground of her illegal equipment, the most valuable part of the adventure may be saved from confiscation. Where, however, no opportunity of removing the moneys has been afforded, it is sometimes divided into different parcels, and placed in charge of the principal officers of the vessel; and when discovered either upon their persons, or concealed in their writing-desks or their chests, it is, as we have lately seen, claimed as the private property of the person in whose possession it has been found, no matter how unreasonably large the sum of money so discovered may be.

In all cases it would be exceedingly difficult, and in most cases it would be impossible, to ascertain how much of the large sums of money found on board slave-vessels belongs to the illegal adventure, and how much is the *bonâ fide* private property of the captain and his officers. But, in our opinion, it will not be necessary to enter upon such perplexing investigation; and all that we should require the captor to establish, in order to procure the confiscation of property found on board a convicted slaver is, that such property was actually on board the condemned vessel at the time of her detention. The declared illegality of the voyage on which the vessel has been captured, as it exposes the captain, officers and crew to the severe penalties attached to their crime by the Spanish law, so does it stamp on all the property embarked in the same bottom the contraband character of the adventure with which it is identified; and if parties will so far forget what is due to themselves as to embark any portion of their property and their persons on board a professed smuggler, whether as captain, officers, seamen, or passengers, they must consent to pay the forfeit of their recklessness; they must not be surprised that we decline entering upon the hopeless task of deciding the exact degree in which each individual of a numerous crew is implicated in the guilty business, or the precise number of doubloons or dollars that each has advanced to the purposes of the voyage, or how much he intended to reserve for his private use; nor can it be considered contrary to reason and justice that persons so situated should in some degree participate in the retributive consequences of a disgraceful violation of law, which they have at any rate sanctioned by their presence, even if they have not by other means assisted in its perpetration.

Our decision is, that all the moneys of every description found on board the condemned vessel, Dous Amigos, be condemned as good and lawful prize to the crowns of Great Britain and Spain.

—No. 2.—

No. 2.

COPY of a LETTER from Lord *John Russell* to Captain *Maclean*, President of the Council of Magistrates at Cape Coast Castle.

Sir, Downing-street, 3 October 1839.

REFERRING to the communication which has been addressed to you by my predecessor upon the subject of the slave vessel Dous Amigos, I now transmit to you a copy of a letter which has been received from the Foreign Office, covering copies of a letter and of its enclosure from the Board of Treasury, by which you will perceive that the Lords Commissioners

Foreign Office, 23 Sept.

Appendix, No. 4.

GOLD COAST.

Papers presented by the Colonial Department.

missioners are of opinion that proper steps should be taken for the punishment of the party at Cape Coast Castle who supplied the master of the slave vessel with guns and gunpowder. I have accordingly to desire that you will, in concert with the council of magistrates, adopt such measures as may be practicable for enforcing against the offender in this case, the penalties of the law.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell.*

Enclosures in No. 2.

Sir, Foreign Office, 25th September 1839.

WITH reference to my letter of the 20th ultimo upon the subject of the shipment of guns and gunpowder on board the Spanish slave vessel Dous Amigos at the British settlement of Cape Coast Castle, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to send to you, to be laid before Lord John Russell, a copy of a communication which has been received from Her Majesty's Treasury, recommending that steps should be taken for the punishment of the party who, it would appear, has thus infringed the laws relative to the slave trade.

To James Stephen, Esq.
Colonial Department.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Fox Strangways.*

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 16 September 1839.

WITH reference to your letter of 24th ultimo, and to the documents relating to the detention and condemnation before the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone of the Spanish brig Dous Amigos, I have it in command from my Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit extract of a report from Mr. Rothery, and I have to request you will call the attention of Viscount Palmerston to the circumstances therein adverted to, in order that his lordship, in communication with Lord John Russell, may cause proper steps to be taken for the punishment of the party by whom an infraction of the law would appear to have been committed in this case, and for the future prevention of any similar connivance on the part of other residents in the British settlements on the Coast of Africa with persons engaged in carrying on the slave trade.

The Honourable W. Fox Strangways.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. J. Pennington*, Pro Sec^{y}.

Extract of a Report from Mr. *Rothery*, dated 9 September 1839.

I BEG leave further to report that Her Majesty's Commissioners at Sierra Leone observe that guns and gunpowder were purchased by the Dous Amigos very shortly before her capture at the British settlement of Cape Coast, and that she also touched at Accra, as well as at Cape Coast, and that the Commissioners observe that this is by no means a solitary instance of vessels equipped for the slave trade being allowed to exhibit their guilty intentions within reach of British law, in British settlements, to the southward of Sierra Leone. This is a very important observation, and if not already acted upon by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, I submit should be forthwith attended to. It appears, that amongst the ship's papers there were two bills of parcels in English, dated at Cape Coast on the 8th and 9th of October 1838, the first for 113 Dane guns, and the second for 16 barrels of gunpowder, bought by Fernando J. Carreira from ———. At the foot of each of these documents is an order from Carreira to the mate of the Dous Amigos, to pay Mr. ——— the amount of his claim in Mexican doubloons. There can be little doubt but that a breach of the Abolition Acts has been committed by Mr. ——— in supplying these articles to a vessel so evidently engaged in the slave trade; and I presume that copies of these papers have been forwarded by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Colonial Secretary of State, in order that such steps as he may think advisable should be taken, not only in this case, but to prevent a recurrence of so gross a violation of the law; for, as the Commissioners state, it can hardly be complained with reason against the conduct of Spain, if we hesitate to require from our own authorities on the coast a strict search with regard to the equipment of every foreign vessel which anchors in a British port.

I beg leave to add that these papers are also important as containing the particulars of the case, in the event of an application for bounty being made on the part of the seizors, for which purpose I have retained copies, but no application has yet been made for the same.

(signed) *Wm Rothery.*

— No. 3.—

Papers presented by the Colonial Department.
No. 3.

COPY of a LETTER from the Secretary to the Committee of Merchants to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Sir, Sun-court, Cornhill, 11 October 1839.

I HAVE the honour to transmit you, for the information of Lord John Russell, (and by direction of my colleagues), copy of a letter from Captain Maclean, President of the Council at Cape Coast Castle, dated 17th June 1839.

Should his Lordship consider it necessary to give the committee any instructions upon these subjects, no time will be lost in furnishing a copy thereof to the authorities on the Gold Coast.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Jn. Geo. Nicholls.*

Enclosure in No. 3.

Gentlemen, Cape Coast Castle, 17 June 1839.

INTELLIGENCE has just reached me, through such a channel that I cannot doubt its correctness, that a despatch has been very lately addressed by one of the departments of Her Majesty's Government to the authorities at Sierra Leone, wherein it is stated, "that it has been reported to the Government that slave vessels are in the habit of continually anchoring in the roadsteads of Cape Coast Castle and Accra, and that if the local authorities there do not give them positive assistance and encouragement, they at least take no steps to drive them away."

It is not improbable that the officer through whom this intelligence has been conveyed to me, has misapprehended the nature of the (supposed) despatch, as I cannot otherwise account for its having been addressed to the authorities of a colony with which we have little intercourse, instead of having been forwarded to you, who could have at once refuted a charge so utterly groundless.

It is perfectly true, and I have stated the fact at least fifty times in my official correspondence, that slave vessels (that is, vessels destined to convey cargoes of slaves from the leeward coast) do frequently anchor both here and at Accra. But has Her Majesty's Government ever invested the authorities here with power to interfere with such vessels? We are neither at war with Spain, Portugal nor Brazil: by what authority, upon what pretext, then, could I prevent vessels belonging to those countries from anchoring at any of our ports? These vessels, though fitted up for the slave trade, do not come here to purchase or ship slaves, but to purchase goods to enable them to carry on the slave trade to leeward. But you are well aware that I possess no power to prevent this, so long as the masters of those vessels comply with our port regulations; and that if I did presume to interfere with them, a memorial to the Secretary of State would (justly) ensure my being heavily censured, if not dismissed.

But I repel, with indignation, the insinuation (if such has been made) that these slave dealers receive any aid or encouragement whatever from the authorities here.

I, on the contrary, assert that we have discouraged the slave trade by every means in our power; a triumphant proof of which is exhibited in the total abolition of that traffic throughout the whole line of our coast, 150 miles in extent; a consummation which neither Sir Charles Macarthy, nor his immediate successors, were able to effect, when they possessed twenty times our means, and fifty times our physical power.

If Her Majesty's Government disapprove of slave vessels being allowed to trade with this colony, let the order be given, and I shall take care that it shall be obeyed.

With a small armed vessel at my command, I would undertake to prevent slave traders resorting to any part of the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Maclean*, President.
James Swanzy,* M. C.

The African Committee, &c. &c. &c.

* Mr. Swanzy signed the original letter by mistake it is presumed.

Appendix, No. 4.

GOLD COAST.

Papers presented by the Colonial Department.

—No. 4.—

No. 4. COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Secretary to the Committee of Merchants.

Sir, Downing-street, 22 October 1839.

I HAVE laid before Lord John Russell your letter of the 11th instant, with the copy therein enclosed, of a communication which the Gold Coast Committee have received from Captain Maclean in explanation of the circumstances under which vessels destined for the slave trade are in the habit of trading with the forts on the Gold Coast.

His Lordship has directed me to observe upon this subject, that the Slave Trade Abolition Act, 5 Geo. 4, c. 113, s. 10, in the most comprehensive terms which it is possible to employ, prohibits, under the most severe penalties, every act done within Her Majesty's dominions in furtherance of the slave trade. For example: the use of any ship for accomplishing any object or contract relating to that trade, is declared a felony, and the ship is subjected to forfeiture. From the statement of Captain Maclean, it appears that vessels fitted up for the slave trade, and afterwards employed in carrying slaves, habitually come to Cape Coast Castle to purchase goods to enable them to carry on the slave trade to the leeward. As administrator of the government of that settlement, Captain Maclean has an undoubted right to seize all such vessels, and to send the masters and crews to Sierra Leone for trial. He observes, that we are not at war with neither Spain, Portugal, nor Brazil, and inquires by what authority could he prevent vessels belonging to those countries from anchoring at any of our ports? The answer is, by the authority of the British Statute, to which, within the British dominions, all persons, aliens as well as denizen friends, not less than enemies, are bound to yield obedience.

Lord John Russell deeply regrets to learn that slave-trading vessels have been allowed to anchor at Cape Coast Castle, and to purchase goods. It is of the utmost importance that the most decisive instructions should be immediately given for the discontinuance of this practice, and it will be the duty of Captain Maclean to enforce such instructions vigilantly and severely.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Stephen.*

—No. 5.—

No. 5. COPY of a LETTER from the Committee of Merchants to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Sir, Sun-court, Cornhill, 29 October 1839.

YOUR letter of the 22d instant, addressed to our secretary, has been under our careful consideration, and we beg that you will do us the justice to assure Lord John Russell, that we have ever considered it our paramount duty to discourage any dealings whatever with vessels destined for or concerned in the slave trade. We shall forward to the authorities at Cape Coast Castle instructions to carry out the intentions of Her Majesty's Government in the most rigorous and effectual manner in their power; that it may not only be asserted by them that no trading in slaves exists within Her Majesty's dominions upon the Gold Coast, but that no vessel suspected to be engaged in that tarffic shall receive any indirect assistance from parties residing therein.

We are fearful, however, that Captain Maclean's letter has been misunderstood, and caused a supposition that most of the slave-trading vessels "habitually" resort to Cape Coast Castle. Although Captain Maclean states that vessels do frequently anchor there, and at Accra, to purchase goods, he feels indignant at its being even supposed that they receive any aid or encouragement from the authorities, and appeals to us to refute a charge so utterly groundless. We are satisfied that there are but few such vessels in the habit of anchoring off our settlements, as the returns made to us of arrivals and departures testify.

But we must entreat that Lord John Russell may not suppose, to the prejudice of Cape Coast Castle and Accra, that, however few those vessels may be, they derive any assistance at our settlements which could not be procured elsewhere. They have the Dutch and Danish settlements in the neighbourhood, ready to sell them goods; and even our own colony of Sierra Leone frequently holds out the strongest inducement, by the Government sales of condemned goods, there sacrificed at auction, and which are purchased often by an agent of a slave trader.

Captain Maclean's difficulty, in which he applies for instruction, arises, not from the circumstance of vessels known to be engaged in the slave trade anchoring off Cape Coast, but from the suspicion that they are ultimately destined for that purpose, the masters of such vessels being sufficiently careful to show no direct evidence of their ultimate object. We believe it is notorious that the commanders of Her Majesty's ships have felt no less difficulty

difficulty under such circumstances, for we have heard of many instances where vessels intended for slave trading have been at anchor at the same time and place, and even alongside of Her Majesty's ships, without interference or molestation from the latter.

Whilst Captain Maclean has witnessed this, and is accused of taking no steps to drive away vessels suspected to be fitted out for the slave trade, we rely on the candour of Lord John Russell to excuse the indignation he expresses, and to admit the propriety of his requiring his authority to prevent them from anchoring at any of our ports.

We shall most cordially adopt whatever instructions Lord John Russell may be pleased to favour us with for the more effectual carrying out of the Slave Trade Abolition Act, and will direct Captain Maclean and the authorities at Cape Coast Castle to use their utmost vigilance and authority, to prevent vessels suspected to be intended to transport slaves having dealings, directly or indirectly, with parties residing at any of the British settlements on the Gold Coast.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Reid.*
W. M. Hutton.
J. Geo. Nicholls.

— No. 6. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Committee of Merchants. No. 6.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 9 Nov. 1839.

I HAVE laid before Lord John Russell, your letter of the 29th of October, and have his Lordship's directions to acquaint you, in reply, that his Lordship has received with great satisfaction the assurances which you have tendered to him of your intention to instruct the authorities of Cape Coast Castle to prevent vessels suspected to be destined for the slave trade from having any dealings with the persons residing in the forts on the Gold Coast.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Stephen.*

— No. 7. —

COPY of a LETTER from Lord *John Russell* to Captain *Maclean*, President of the Council of Magistrates of Cape Coast Castle. No. 7.

Sir, Downing-street, 24 Oct. 1839.

THE Gold Coast Committee have transmitted to me a copy of the letter which you addressed to that body, under date of the 17th of June last, in explanation of the circumstances under which vessels destined for the slave trade are in the habit of calling at the forts on the Gold Coast, for the purpose of purchasing goods.

Upon this subject generally, my predecessor, the Marquis of Normanby, has had occasion to instruct you with reference to the case of the slave vessel Dous Amigos, that the master and crew of any vessel engaged in a slave-trading expedition, which should, in the prosecution of such trade, enter a British port, or purchase goods there, with a view to the trade, would be guilty of felony, and that they, with the ship and cargo, ought to be detained and prosecuted.

I have, on my part, instructed you that proper steps must be taken for the punishment of the party who, in the case to which I have adverted, was guilty of the offence of selling goods to the master of a vessel judicially ascertained to have been engaged in the slave trade.

You will observe that the Slave Trade Abolition Act, 5 Geo. 4, c. 113, s. 10, of which, for the convenience of ready reference, I annex a copy, prohibits, in the most comprehensive terms which it is possible to employ, and under the most severe penalties, every act done within Her Majesty's dominions in furtherance of the slave trade. For example, the "use" of any ship for accomplishing any object or contract relating to that trade, is declared a felony, and the ship is subjected to forfeiture. As administrator of the affairs of the Gold Coast, you are, therefore, not only entitled, but it is incumbent upon you to seize all vessels which come to the forts for the purpose of purchasing goods to enable them to carry on the slave trade, and to send the masters and crews to Sierra Leone for trial.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell.*

Appendix, No. 4.

GOLD COAST.

No. 8.

— No. 8. —

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir, Downing-street, 10 April 1840.

WITH reference to the letter* which Mr. Pennington addressed to Mr. Fox Strangways, under date of the 6th of September last, and to the report therein enclosed from Mr. Rothery, upon the subject of certain supplies of guns and gunpowder, which ————, a merchant of Cape Coast Castle had sold to the Spanish slave vessel the Dous Amigos, I am directed to request you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that Lord Palmerston having transmitted those papers to Lord John Russell on the 25th of September last, his Lordship lost no time in forwarding them to Mr. Maclean, the President of the Council of Magistrates at Cape Coast Castle, with instructions to enforce the penalties of the law against ————; and his Lordship having now received a report from Mr. Maclean on the subject, I am further directed to send to you copies of that document, and of its enclosure, for the information of the Lords Commissioners.

* In Foreign Office Letter, 25 September.

27 Jan. 1840. *Vide* Enclosure 4, in Dr. Madden's Instructions.

Their Lordships will observe by Mr. Maclean's report, that while, on the one hand, it is acknowledged that vessels engaged in the slave trade are readily supplied with goods by the merchants residing on the Gold Coast, yet that, on the other hand, it would be very difficult to prove that these persons have knowingly and wilfully violated the provisions of the Slave Trade Abolition Act.

But as this is a state of things which cannot be allowed to endure, Lord John Russell has it in contemplation to submit to the Lords Commissioners a proposition framed with the view of ensuring a strict compliance with the spirit and letter of the law.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 9. —

No. 9.

COPY of a LETTER from the Secretary to the Treasury to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Sir, 23 April 1840.

WITH reference to your letter of the 10th instant, and to the correspondence therein enclosed, on the subject of the sale of guns and gunpowder to the Spanish slave vessel Dous Amigos, by Mr. ————, a merchant at Cape Coast Castle, I have it in command from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to request you will state to Lord John Russell that my Lords will devote their best attention to the proposition which it is his Lordship's intention to submit to them with the view more effectually to prevent any contravention, on the part of merchants at the British settlements on the Gold Coast, of the spirit and intention of the laws for the suppression of the slave trade.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. E. Trevelyan.*

— No. 10. —

No. 10.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir, Downing-street, 6 May 1840.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the accompanying copy of a letter which has been received from the Board of Admiralty, covering copies of a letter from the Rear-Admiral the Honourable George Elliot, and of a report from Captain Tucker, on the state of the forts of Cape Coast Castle and Accra.

23 April.

By the letter received from Mr. Maclean, the President of the Council of Magistrates of Cape Coast Castle, of which a copy accompanied my letter to you of the 10th of April, the Lords Commissioners will have perceived that slave-trading vessels are supplied by the British merchants residing in those forts, and by the members of the Council of Magistrates, by whom the affairs of the forts are administered; and that it is almost impossible to prove against any of these parties a guilty knowledge of the offence which they have been committing.

Lord John Russell considers that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will concur with him in opinion, that Her Majesty's Government ought not any longer to connive at such an evasion of the laws of this Empire for so nefarious a purpose; and I have his lordship's directions to request, therefore, that you will state to the Lords Commissioners, that he proposes that these forts shall be resumed by the Crown, and that an officer shall be appointed by Her Majesty to conduct the government of the forts.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Stephen.*

Enclosure in No. 10.

Sir, Admiralty, 23 April 1840.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith, for Lord John Russell's information, copies of a letter from Rear-Admiral the Honourable George Elliot, dated 12 February last, and of its enclosures, containing a report of the inspection of the British forts at Accra and Cape Coast.

Papers presented by the Colonial Department.

I am, &c.

James Stephen, Esq. (signed) *Jn. Monro.*
Colonial Office.

Melville, off Cape Coast Castle,
Sir, 12 February 1840.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, to be laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the report of the inspection of the forts at Accra and Cape Coast, in pursuance of their Lordships' orders, dated 10th June 1831.

29 Oct. 1839. For Report, *vide* Enclosure 3, in Dr. Madden's Instructions.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Elliot,*
R. More O'Ferral, Esq. &c. &c. Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.
Admiralty.

—No. 11.—

No. 11.

COPY of a LETTER from the Secretary to the Treasury to *J. Stephen,* Esq.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 10 June 1840.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration your letter, dated 6th ultimo, transmitting copies of communications from the Secretary of the Admiralty, and Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Elliot, with a report from Captain Tucker on the state of the forts of Cape Coast Castle and Accra, I am commanded to acquaint you, for the information of Lord John Russell, that my Lords concur in the opinion, that the system at present prevailing of supplying slave-trading vessels from these forts should be put a stop to by Her Majesty's Government.

With respect to the course proposed to be adopted, their Lordships would suggest how far it would be practicable to stop the evil effectually, without taking the government of the forts into the hands of the Crown, and reverting to a system which, when it existed, was the subject of so much animadversion in the House of Commons.

At present an allowance of 3,500*l.* per annum (to which 500*l.* per annum has been added for the last and present years) is made to the merchants for the keeping up of these forts. My Lords apprehend that this grant would never be made, if the country were aware that the protection of these forts is given to the slave trade; my Lords therefore consider, that the parties should be informed that no grant will be recommended to Parliament in a future year, if the system continues, and that some agent or officer should be appointed to reside at Cape Coast Castle, or in some other proper situation, to report to Her Majesty's Government the proceedings of the merchants and others in reference to this subject.

I am, &c.

(signed) *C. E. Trevelyan.*

—No. 12.—

No. 12.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen,* Esq. to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, Downing-street, 17 June 1840.

HAVING laid before Lord John Russell your letter of the 10th instant, I have received his Lordship's directions to request you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that he would have no objection to send a commissioner to the Gold Coast, for the purpose of inquiring into the present state of the slave trade in that quarter, and of reporting on the best means of suppressing it, but that the appointment of a permanent agent to report the proceedings of the merchants would not, in his Lordship's opinion, ensure the prompt prosecution of such offences as he ascertained or saw.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Stephen.*

Appendix, No. 4.

GOLD COAST.

—No. 13.—

No. 1. COPY of a LETTER from the Secretary to the Treasury to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 24 June 1840.

IN answer of your letter of the 17th instant, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, that my Lords will not object, in accordance with the opinion of Lord John Russell, to sanction any moderate charge that it may be necessary to incur for the purpose of sending a commissioner to the coast of Africa, to inquire into the present state of the slave trade, and to report on the best means of suppressing it.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. E. Trevelyan.*

—No. 14.—

No. 14. COPY of a LETTER from the Secretary to the Committee of Merchants to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Sir, Watling-street, 5 January 1841.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of Lord John Russell, returns of goods imported into and exported from Cape Coast Castle between the 1st January and 30th June 1840.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Jn. Geo. Nicholls.*

Enclosure in No. 14.

HALF YEARLY RETURN of IMPORTS, *Cape Coast Castle*, from 1st January to 30th June 1840.

		BRITISH IMPORTS.			COLONIAL IMPORTS.		FOREIGN IMPORTS.		TOTAL Value of Imports.
Date.	Names of Vessels.	Nation.	Description.	£.	Description.	£.	Description.	£.	£.
Jan. 5	Brig Roderick Dhu	American	- - - - -	- -	- -	- -	cloth, provisions, spirits	9,000	9,000
„ 13	Brig Osborne	British	cloth, powder, hardware	9,600	rum	400	- - - - -	- -	10,000
„ 20	Brig Ganges	American	- - - - -	- -	- -	- -	cloth, provisions, spirits, &c.	8,500	8,500
„ 23	Brig Intrepido	Sierra Leone	cloth, tobacco, hardware	3,000	rum	200	- - - - -	- -	3,200
„ 26	Schooner Elmina	Dutch	- - - - -	- -	- -	- -	hardware, provisions, &c.	2,700	2,700
Feb. 3	Brig Herald	American	- - - - -	- -	- -	- -	cloth, powder, furniture	7,500	7,500
„ 7	Barque Le Felicie	French	- - - - -	- -	- -	- -	cloth, hardware, spirits	15,000	15,000
„ 13	Brig Governor Maclean	British	cloth, powder, hardware, &c.	14,000	rum	500	- - - - -	- -	14,500
„ 19	Barque Active	American	- - - - -	- -	- -	- -	cloth, spirits, &c.	5,000	5,000
„ 26	Barque Le Fanny	French	- - - - -	- -	- -	- -	cloth, spirits, provisions	13,000	13,000
March 2	Schooner Fabius	American	- - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- - ditto - - -	6,000	6,000
„ 4	Brig Saint George	British	cloth, powder, hardware	6,000	rum	300	- - - - - -	- -	6,300
„ 10	Schooner Killermont	- ditto	- - ditto	5,660	- -	- -	- - - - - -	- -	5,660
„ 10	Steamer Ethiope	- ditto	- - ditto	11,000	- -	- -	- - - - - -	- -	11,000
„ 16	Schooner Pitt	- ditto	- - ditto	8,500	rum	400	- - - - - -	- -	8,900
„ 16	Brig Corcyra	- ditto	- - ditto	6,000	- -	200	- - - - - -	- -	6,200
„ 30	Brig Robert	- ditto	- - ditto	12,000	- -	400	- - - - - -	- -	12,400
„ 31	Brig Inglewood	- ditto	- - ditto	10,000	- -	500	- - - - - -	- -	10,500
April 5	Brig General Brock	- ditto	- - ditto	12,500	- -	500	- - - - - -	- -	13,000
„ 12	Schooner Jersey Yar	- ditto	- - ditto	8,000	- -	200	- - - - - -	- -	8,200
„ 21	Brigantine Dolphin	Sierra Leone	- - ditto	3,700	- -	300	- - - - - -	- -	4,000
„ 21	Brig Queen Victoria	- ditto	- - ditto	6,500	- -	360	- - - - - -	- -	6,860
„ 22	Barque Congo	British	- - ditto	13,000	- -	500	- - - - - -	- -	13,500
„ 23	Brig Margaret	Sierra Leone	- - ditto	600	- -	200	- - - - - -	- -	800
„ 24	Schooner, P. H. Dean	British	- - ditto	6,000	- -	300	- - - - - -	- -	6,300
May 15	Cutter, Prince Oscar	Sierra Leone	- - ditto	300	- -	150	- - - - - -	- -	450
			£.	136,360	£.	5,410	£.	66,700	208,470

George Maclean,
President.

BRITISH IMPORTS, amounting to - - - - - - - - - - - £. 136,360
COLONIAL IMPORTS, amounting to - - - - - - - - - - - 5,410
FOREIGN IMPORTS, amounting to - - - - - - - - - - - 66,700
TOTAL AMOUNT of IMPORTS - - - - - - - - - - - £. 208,470

Cape Coast Castle,
30 June 1840.

Joseph Smith,
Acting Secretary.

RETURN

Appendix, No. 4.

GOLD COAST.

Papers presented by the Colonial Department.

RETURN of EXPORTS, *Cape Coast Castle*, for the Half-year, ending 30th June 1840.

Date.	Names of Vessels.	Nation.	Gold Dust.	Dollars.	Palm Oil.	Ivory.	Miscellaneous.	——
			Oz.		Puncheons.			£. s. d.
Jan. 9	Brig Roderick Dhu	American	600	800	200	- -	- - -	4,600 - -
„ 16	Cutter Prince Oscar	Sierra Leone	80	2,000	- -	- -	- - -	820 - -
„ 18	Brig Mary Jane	British	300	- -	130	- -	- - -	2,500 - -
„ 21	Brig Jack	- ditto	3,900	- -	180	20 tons	- - -	18,240 - -
Feb. 5	Brig Herald	American	2,500	8,000	120	- -	- - -	13,200 - -
„ 28	Brig George Canning	British	1,800	- -	200	20 tons	- - -	10,040 - -
„ 29	Barque Le Fanny	French	1,700	19,000	40	- -	- - -	11,950 - -
Mar. 12	Brig African	British	1,650	- -	110	5 tons	- - -	7,910 - -
„ 19	Brig Corcyra	- ditto	300	12,000	132	13 tons	- - -	6,066 - -
„ 27	Brig Governor Maclean	- ditto	2,950	- -	- -	- -	- - -	11,800 - -
April 6	Schooner Pitt	- ditto	1,500	- -	90	10 tons	- - -	7,320 - -
„ 22	Brig John Cabbot	- ditto	2,000	- -	70	6 tons	- - -	8,952 - -
„ 23	Schooner Ghika	- ditto	2,200	- -	100	- -	2,300 bushels of Maize	10,370 - -
May 14	Brig Intrepido	Sierra Leone	1,000	5,000	- -	- -	- - -	5,250 - -
„ 16	Schooner P. H. Deane	British	900	- -	- -	- -	- - -	3,600 - -
„ 21	Schooner Ranavallo Manjaka	- ditto	3,000	- -	110	- -	- - -	13,100 - -
June 3	Brig Margaret	Sierra Leone	150	- -	15	- -	- - -	750 - -
„ 18	Barque Active	American	2,000	10,000	300	- -	- - -	13,500 - -
„ 23	Schooner Matchless	British	2,060	- -	88	- -	- - -	9,040 - -
							£.	159,008 - -

Amounting to One hundred and fifty-nine thousand and eight pounds.

Cape Coast Castle,
30 June 1840.

George Maclean, President.

Joseph Smith,
Acting Secretary.

—No. 15.—

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Secretary of the Committee of Merchants. No. 15.

Sir, Downing-street, 18 January 1841.

HAVING received and laid before Lord John Russell your letter of the 5th instant, submitting a statement of returns of goods imported into and exported from Cape Coast Castle, between the 1st of January and the 30th of June 1840, his Lordship has directed me to call your attention, first, to the vast extent of the imports into that settlement, as compared with its population, and with the apparent demand for goods in the adjacent territories; and secondly, to the nature of the goods imported, which are for the most part of the description that is usually employed in the slave trade; and his Lordship will be happy to receive any remarks which it may be in your power to offer, tending to repel the inference to which these circumstances would seem to point,—that some considerable proportion of these goods must be imported into Cape Coast Castle, with a view to their sale to persons engaged in the traffic in slaves.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Stephen.*

—No. 16.—

COPY of a LETTER from the Committee of Merchants to *J. Stephen*, Esq. No. 16.

Sir, 25 Watling-street, 3 February 1841.

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 18th ultimo (addressed to Mr. Nicholls), wherein you direct our attention, first, to the vast extent of the imports into Cape Coast, compared with its population, and with the apparent demand for goods in adjacent territories; and secondly, to the nature of the goods imported, which are, for the most part of the description that is usually employed in the slave trade; which circumstances combined seem to cause Lord John Russell to apprehend that a considerable portion of these goods must be imported into Cape Coast Castle with a view to their sale to persons engaged in the slave trade.

We feel satisfied that in the remarks which we are called upon to make, that if we fail of dispelling all suspicion from his Lordship's mind of the nature alluded to, it will not be because there is ground for these suspicions, but merely that our knowledge of all the circumstances of the local trade is not sufficiently minute to explain every cause of the increase of trade that has taken place at our Gold Coast settlements.

For we conscientiously believe, that there has not been for many years, and that there is not now any direct or indirect connexion with slave traders by any individual resident on the

Appendix, No. 4.

GOLD COAST.

Papers presented by the Colonial Department.

the Gold Coast; and though it is not improbable but that sales of goods may be made occasionally which find their way into the hands of European slave dealers, yet such instances are rare, and form an exception to the trade of our settlements.

We would call to your notice, in confirmation of this, that the chief slave marts to which the Portuguese and Spanish traders resort are no longer in the neighbourhood of the Gold Coast. Dahomey, the rivers Benin, Callabar, and Bonny, are far less frequented than they were by the slavers, who now chiefly resort farther to the southward; and we have no doubt but this may be corroborated by such of the commanders of Her Majesty's cruisers as have recently returned from the coast.

But we do not consider that the increase in the imports into Cape Coast Castle by any means lead to the inference at which you point; and we beg to refer his Lordship to the import returns in the Colonial Office, from 1st August 1829 to 30th June 1840, from which it will be seen that the increase has been progressive; and it must be remembered that, during this period, the foreign slave trade has greatly diminished in the neighbourhood of the Gold Coast; and we are disposed to regard the increased imports as a demonstration of the increase of the legitimate trade.

If it became needful to enter fully into this subject, a review of the circumstances of the coast and inland countries, from the time of the abolition, would be necessary; but it may be deemed sufficient to call the attention of Lord John Russell to the inactivity and comparative idleness into which the cessation of that traffic threw the Ashantees and neighbouring people.

From a barbarous and inhuman traffic to a peaceful and harmless one, the progress is slow; and many years of internal commotions succeeded the suppression of the slave trade.

The Ashantee war of 1824 may be traced to the discontented state of that people; before then their power was dreaded, and spread fear and consternation to surrounding tribes, but their complete defeat in 1826 has been productive of the best results, and lawful commerce and peaceful occupation have gradually succeeded the continual feuds and disorders that formerly prevailed.

It must be borne in mind that the returns of imports into Cape Coast Castle embrace Appolonia, Dixcove, Annamaboe, and Accra, besides other places on the windward and leeward coasts; the collective population is very considerable, and the traders of these places supply a larger population in the interior; besides which, the merchants of our settlements sell largely to the Dutch at Elmina, and to the Danes at Danish Accra. The import returns into Cape Coast Castle embrace the wants of several numerous districts where the seeds of peaceful trade having been sown are producing increased demand; and we must not omit to add the improvement to trade that follows the introduction of education; those who have learned to read and write have wants beyond the more ignorant; and the cheapness of our cotton manufactures place them within reach of the lowest of the African community. Our settlements being free to foreign ships, it will be observed by the returns that they are frequented by vessels from America, France, Hamburgh, Holland, and Denmark, to which, in pursuance of our liberal policy, equal favour is shown with those of our own nation, from which causes the English trade has been, during the last three or four years, greatly injured; there are, also, occasional importations of spirits and tobacco from the Brazils; but some detentions having been made by Her Majesty's cruisers of vessels with these commodities on board, we observe that they have recently been imported from Sierra Leone, and are, without doubt, portions of cargoes that have been sold there under condemnation.

We trust that the various causes that we have thus slightly enumerated will account satisfactorily to Lord John Russell for the increased importations into Cape Coast Castle, and dispel the inference pointed at from the first circumstance to which our attention is directed. In reply to the second, that the goods imported are, for the most part, of the description that is usually employed for the slave trade, we beg to observe that the African trade is a trade by barter, that the wants of the native merchant are the same whether he parts with his slaves or his produce for their supply; it being, therefore, the business of a merchant to adopt his supply to the wants of his customers, we consider ourselves justified in asserting that the goods imported by British merchants into Cape Coast Castle and the dependent settlements are designed exclusively for the prosecution of lawful commerce.

We desire respectfully to assure Lord John Russell that these observations are disinterestedly offered, and we firmly believe that the authorities at Cape Coast Castle would repress by every means in their power any infringement of the Slave Abolition Act.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Reid.*
Wm. Hutton.
Jn. Geo. Nicholls.

— No. 17. —

No. 17.

COPY of a LETTER from Lord *John Russell* to Captain *Maclean.*

Sir, Downing-street, 7 December 1840.

THIS despatch will be presented to you by Dr. Madden, who has been appointed by Her Majesty's Government to make inquiries into various matters relating to the establishments of

of this country on the Western Coast of Africa, and I have to instruct you, in furtherance of the objects of this mission, to give Dr. Madden the benefit of your advice and assistance, under any circumstances in which he may have occasion to require it, consistently with the rules of the public service.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Russell.*

— No. 18. —

No. 18.

COPY of a LETTER from Captain *Maclean* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Cape Coast Castle, 13 April 1841.

I HAD the honour of receiving, on the 21st of February last, your Lordship's letter of the 7th December 1840, transmitted by Her Majesty's Commissioner of Inquiry, Dr. Madden. He arrived here on the 19th February, during my absence at British Accra, to which station I had been hastily summoned, in consequence of the death of the late commandant. On being made acquainted with Dr. Madden's arrival, however, I lost no time in repairing to Cape Coast Castle, for the purpose of affording him every assistance in my power towards the prosecution of the objects of his mission. Unfortunately, he had been only a few days engaged in prosecuting his inquiries when he was attacked by the ordinary remittent fever of the country, which compelled him entirely to suspend his labours, until within the three or four days preceding his departure on the 26th ultimo.

The points to which his attention was chiefly directed, while here, were,—

1stly. The system of domestic slavery, which has always existed in these settlements.

2dly. The system of persons holding what are termed "Pawns;" that is to say, free persons, who voluntarily bind themselves to serve for low wages, in consideration of receiving, in the first instance, a certain sum of money; the service to continue until the sum of money be repaid.

And 3dly. The administration of justice by the local authorities.

The two former of these points more particularly engaged Dr. Madden's attention, in consequence of the arrival, four days previous to his departure, of a proclamation issued by his Excellency the Governor-in-chief, specially bearing on the points in question. A copy of this proclamation I have the honour to enclose, and as its promulgation has caused considerable excitement among those of the native population who have always considered themselves and have been considered British subjects, and as I have been requested to forward a petition on the subject from a few of the principal mulattoes here, I feel it necessary to trouble your lordship with a few remarks upon each of the points above enumerated.

Enclosure, No. 1.

In my correspondence with the African Committee during the last eight years, I have repeatedly alluded to the existence of domestic slavery in these settlements, not only among the more purely native population of the inland districts, but among those living under the guns of the forts, and intimately connected with the Europeans, among natives of this country educated in Europe, and even, in some instances, among the European residents. I would refer more particularly to a letter under date of the 14th of October 1837, addressed by me to the African Committee, and by them immediately transmitted to the Colonial Office, because in that letter I (while replying to certain charges brought against me by an individual) took the opportunity of bringing prominently before the then Secretary of State for the Colonies this very question of domestic slavery on the Gold Coast, and I did so because I knew that it was a subject which must and ought, sooner or later, to attract the notice of Her Majesty's Government. I stated in that letter, that I was "anxious to meet this question on the broadest grounds, not for the purpose of refuting Mr. ——'s absurd accusation, but for the purpose of having the question of domestic slavery in the Gold Coast settlements set at rest." I then, after stating that slavery had existed in these settlements for centuries; that it had been sanctioned and countenanced not only by the African Company, but by the King's government under Sir Charles Macarthy and his immediate successors; and after detailing the steps that I had taken to modify this state of slavery, concluded by saying that I had never been "vested with power to interfere with the previously existing rights of individuals," and, in fact, had never received any instructions whatever on the subject. The reply to this letter, while it acquitted me of all blame with respect to that and other matters, contained no specific instructions for enforcing the "Slave Emancipation Act" on this coast. In point of fact, until the arrival of Sir John Jeremie's proclamation three weeks ago, I possessed no official knowledge of the "Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 73, therein referred to, nor am I at this moment acquainted with its specific provisions, or how it is to be enforced. The promulgation, therefore, of this proclamation without any previous warning, and of my determination to give it effect to the utmost of my power, has had the effect of alarming and unsettling the minds of the British native population, among whom slavery has existed from time immemorial, and with whose social system it is intimately and almost inextricably interwoven.

Being anxious to carry Sir John Jeremie's proclamation into effect, but feeling the necessity, situated as this government is, of acting with prudence and caution in the matter, and having no means of communicating with the Governor-in-chief on the subject, I am induced earnestly

GOLD COAST.

Papers presented by the Colonial Department.

earnestly to request your Lordship to instruct me how far the "Slave Emancipation Act" is applicable to these settlements, and in what manner I ought to proceed in enforcing it.

With respect to the European residents, no difficulty has occurred, or will occur. Immediately after the promulgation of the proclamation, those resident in Cape Coast met, and at once agreed to comply with its terms, so far as they were personally concerned; but they deprecated in the strongest manner any interference by the government with the rights of the natives. A copy of the resolutions passed at this meeting I have the honour to enclose.

Enclosure, No. 2.

The next class of persons whose interests would be materially affected by the proclamation, but to whom Dr. Madden thought it was certainly applicable, are the principal mulattoes and others, several of whom are on a footing, in every point of view, with the European merchants. These, in general, are ready to emancipate their slaves, but demand compensation. From a few of them in this neighbourhood I have received the accompanying petition, which I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship. Many of this class, though natives of the country, are superior in education and habits to those around them; and as most of them have little else to depend upon save the services of their domestic and prædial slaves, their claim for compensation is reasonable.

Enclosure, No. 3.

The next class are the less educated native chiefs and others living more immediately under the guns of the several forts; and these have distinctly refused to emancipate their slaves, unless compelled by force or largely compensated for them. Some of them, indeed, have, when remonstrated with, threatened to withdraw into the country with their people, and to raise the whole population of the interior against the forts, or at least to stop all communication betwixt them and the interior.

The last class are the bulk of the native population in the inland districts, who have practically been subject to the British forts since peace was concluded with Ashantee. These, however, are not strictly speaking British subjects, the government having in 1828 disclaimed the territorial rights formerly possessed by the forts. The great mass of this population would resist any attempt to emancipate their slaves, nor has this government any means of enforcing the Emancipation Act as against them.

The points, then, upon which I have the honour to request instructions are, against whom is this Act to be enforced? and what steps ought I to take in enforcing it?

"Pawns," also, are stated in the proclamation to be slaves within the meaning of the Act; but I think it would be impolitic to enforce it too strictly as regards them, as the doing so would be (and indeed has already been) productive of great misery to the people themselves. Those persons who have been directed to dismiss their "pawns" have of course demanded the money lent to them, and have thus caused great trouble and inconvenience both to the "pawns" and their families. In general, "pawns" may be described as servants voluntarily serving for an indefinite length of time, but who can at any moment leave their masters, either by paying their debts from their own resources, or by procuring other masters. They share in all the benefits possessed by domestic slaves, without being subject to any of their disadvantages. They cannot be sold, or alienated, or ill-used; they know that they are free, and can assert their freedom whenever they choose. In the efforts which I have all along made to discourage and gradually abolish slavery, I have invariably, in cases of persons dying intestate or becoming insolvent, emancipated their slaves on condition of their becoming "pawns," so favourable do I consider that condition to be; that is to say, instead of allowing slaves to be sold, I have classed them as debtors to the estates in very moderate amounts, according to their respective abilities to earn the money, which money they have readily found parties to advance to them, on condition of their serving them at low wages, until they should become able to repay the money advanced. Still the system is liable to abuse; and I should recommend, in the first place, that the term "pawn" should be abolished; secondly, that no contract of the kind should be held good unless entered into before a magistrate; and lastly, that the term of the contract should be definite.

The last point by which Dr. Madden's attention seemed particularly arrested, was the circumstance of the local government exercising jurisdiction over a large extent of territory and a numerous population, to whose allegiance the British Government lays no claim.

Upon this point my opinions are strong and decided, and have been expressed at length in my letter, dated the 30th of November 1836, and transmitted through the African Committee to the Colonial Office. Were this Government not to exercise control over the adjoining districts, or were it to refuse to exercise judicial authority over them, the labours of many years would be overthrown in one month, and consequences would ensue too horrible to be contemplated. The forts would become isolated, trade and communication with Ashantee and the interior would cease; oppression, rapine, murder and human sacrifices would take the place of that peace, good order and security of person and property which we have, with so much labour and pains, established throughout the country. The labours of the missionaries would have been in vain, and the churches which we have built, and the schools which we have established in the inland districts would be involved in one common ruin. But upon this as well as other subjects your Lordship will be better enabled to form an opinion when you shall have been put in possession of the reports of Dr. Madden and Captain Tucker.

While, in forwarding the accompanying documents, I have embraced the opportunity thereby afforded me of stating thus freely the difficulties attending the subject to which they refer, and my own opinion thereupon, I beg to assure your Lordship that whatever instructions shall be transmitted to me upon that or any other subject, shall be at least faithfully and honestly fulfilled.

I have, &c.

George Maclean, President of the Council of Government.

Enclosure in No. 18.

No. 1.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency Sir *John Jeremie*, Knt., Captain-general, and Governor-in-chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone, and its dependencies, between the 20th degree of North and the 20th degree of South Latitude, Vice-admiral, Chancellor and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

(*John Jeremie.*)

WHEREAS undoubted information has been conveyed to us, that the practice of holding persons in slavery prevails in certain parts of the British territories in Africa, within the limits of this government, viz. 20th degree North to 20th degree South, as aforesaid:

Now therefore be it known, that by the several Acts of Parliament, viz. 5 Geo. 4, cap. 113, and 3 & 4 Will. 4. cap. 73, commonly called the Slave Trade Abolition Act, and the Slave Emancipation Act, it is unlawful for any person to hold slaves in a British territory, or for a British subject to hold slaves in any country whatever, except India, Saint Helena and Ceylon; and that in all such cases the holders are liable to severe punishment, and the persons thus unlawfully held in slavery to seizure and confiscation.

And whereas undoubted information has been further conveyed to us, that it is not unusual for traders to take persons in pawn within the said limits; Be it therefore also known, that such holding in pawn is a holding in slavery within the meaning of those Acts.

And we do hereby strictly enjoin and require all officers civil and military, all officers of customs, and others Her Majesty's loyal subjects to aid and assist in the execution of the law.

Given at Government House, Freetown, in the said Colony, this 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1841, and of Her Majesty's reign the fourth.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor.

N. W. Macdonald, Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

No. 2.

AT a meeting of the undersigned British resident Merchants held at Cape Coast, this 24th day of March 1841, for the purpose of taking into consideration the probable result of an attempt to carry into effect the terms of a proclamation of Sir John Jeremie, the Governor-General of Sierra Leone, bearing date the 4th day of March 1841,—

It was unanimously resolved,

1st. That this meeting, taking into consideration the intentions of Her Majesty's Government with regard to slavery and the system of pawning at present existing in this country, heartily concurs in these intentions, in as far as regards the European population, and determines to carry them into effect.

2d. That, considering the proclamation as applicable to the native as well as the European population, this meeting is distinctly of opinion, that the object of it, with regard to the former, can only be immediately effected by force, and that as the influence of the local government is beneficially felt throughout the various tribes, extending over an immense extent of country, and embracing a population of upwards of 200,000 souls, who would immediately resist such an attack upon their dearest interests, there is no power at present in this country capable of carrying it into effect.

3rd. That the country is at present in a state of profound tranquillity, and beginning in some measure to feel the benefits of civilisation by means of the influence of the local government, the Christian efforts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the extension of legitimate commerce, and that the rash and premature introduction of such an extensive revolution would inevitably destroy the British influence, ruin commerce, and plunge the country into the same state of anarchy and confusion from which it is only now gradually recovering.

4th. That the enforcement of the terms of this proclamation in the territories over which the English have control, would not fail to bring them instantly into collision with those over whom the Dutch and Danes exercise the same influence, and by whom the English settlements are intersected along the coast at a distance of about every 10 miles.

5th. That this meeting, considering that the safety of person and property is materially involved in the mode of carrying out this question, regards the issuing of the said proclamation as a very impolitic and unsafe proceeding, and is of opinion that a personal acquaintance with the nature of the country, with the people and their prejudices, would induce the Governor-General to suspend its execution, and allow this country to remain, as far as regards the native population, upon the same footing as the East Indies and Ceylon, leaving the work of emancipation to the safer and surer methods of time and civilisation.

6th. That

Appendix, No. 4.

GOLD COAST.

Papers presented by the Colonial Department.

6th. That for these reasons this meeting most respectfully protests against every attempt to carry the terms of the said proclamation into effect by coercive measures, and earnestly requests that the Governor-General will defer his final decision until he may have a personal opportunity of judging of the practicability of such a step.

7th. That copies of these resolutions be given to Commissioner Madden, and forwarded to the Colonial Office and the Governor-General, through President Maclean.

(signed) *James Swanzy.* *W. Spinks.*
Brodie Cruickshank. *J. Clouston.*
J. Jackson. *W. W. Cobbold.*
W. Topp. *C. C. Wilson.*
H. Smith. *J. H. Ackhurst.*

No. 3.

The humble PETITION of the undersigned Natives of the Gold Coast, residing under the protection of the British Settlements,—

Showeth,

THAT your petitioners, natives of Africa, are the proprietors of a number of slaves, agreeably to the laws and customs of this country established from time immemorial, and which they learn are in many respects similar to those in the East Indies, where slavery to a certain extent is still recognised by the British Government, and the same having been invariably acknowledged, countenanced, and protected by all the European governments established upon the Gold Coast, British, Dutch and Danes. Your petitioners have been surprised to find by a proclamation issued by his Excellency Sir John Jeremie, the governor-general of Sierra Leone and its dependencies, dated the 4th March 1841, and made known and promulgated here by the government of this settlement, and by Her Majesty's Commissioner, Dr. Madden, on the 19th March 1841, that they were without the least warning to be deprived of their rights and property, and in one moment to lose the services of the whole of their slaves; but having been given to understand that the British Government, desirous of granting to all slaves their freedom wherever they have influence, power, or authority, have, in equity and justice to the proprietors, in all cases hitherto awarded compensation for the slaves so liberated.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that in submitting to the will and wishes of the British Government, their cases may meet with like consideration, and that compensation be awarded them as in every other instance.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Her *Fanny* × *Smith.* mark.
Her *Sarah* × *Crosby.* mark.
Her *Mary* × *Jackson.* mark.
Her *Catherine* × *Bannerman.* mark.
Her *Elizabeth* × *Swanzy.* mark.
Her *Helen* × *Colliver.* mark.
Her *Mary* × *Hutton.* mark.

Signed in my presence,
J. Jackson, J. P.

Cape Coast, Gold Coast, Africa,
29 March 1841.

To the Right honourable Lord John Russell, M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

—No. 19.—

No. 19.

COPY of a LETTER from Lord *John Russell* to Captain *Maclean*.

Sir, Downing-street, 14 July 1841.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 13th of April last, relating to the proclamation which was issued under date of the 4th of March last, by the late Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir John Jeremie.

Although that despatch discusses questions on which I must postpone my final decision until I shall be in possession of Dr. Madden's report, they are questions which it is impossible for me to leave unnoticed, after they have thus been distinctly brought before me.

The proclamation of the late Sir John Jeremie is nothing more than the affirmation of a principle of law, regarding which it is impossible that any doubt should arise. Perhaps, indeed, the mere words of that proclamation may not have been accurately chosen. It declares it to be unlawful for any persons to hold slaves in a British territory. To that extent

extent it is indisputably correct. The additional declaration, that it is unlawful for a British subject to hold slaves in any country whatever except India, St. Helena and Ceylon, is a wider assertion than I apprehend can strictly be made; for the laws of Great Britain are of course binding only within the British dominions, except in a few peculiar cases where the municipal law attaches to a British subject even in a foreign land. Treason is the most familiar instance of an exception of this kind. But I do not understand that a British subject would incur any penalty which would be enforced against him in British courts of justice, by holding men in slavery within the limits of any country, by the law of which slavery is permitted.

This distinction is of great practical importance in reference to the British forts on the Gold Coast. Her Majesty's dominion on that coast is, as I understand, of very narrow local range. If I am correctly informed, it extends only to the forts themselves. Whatever influence Great Britain may exercise beyond those precincts, my supposition is, that beyond the very walls of the forts there is no sovereignty, properly speaking, vested in the British Crown; but that the whole adjacent country is subject to the dominion of the native powers.

My information on this subject may be defective or erroneous; but if I am rightly informed respecting it, it follows that within the Fort of Cape Coast Castle, a different rule of law regarding slavery may prevail from that which exists beyond those limits. Within them the statute 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 73, is unquestionably in force. Beyond them it is not so.

Bearing this distinction in mind, I proceed to observe that your want of instructions on the subject, and your want of official knowledge of the statute in question, however material those facts may be in your own defence, are unimportant as it respects the right of the inhabitants of the forts, if any there be, to their freedom. The enactments of the Legislature take effect within the British dominions, and have the force of law there by their own proper authority. Every British subject is bound to take notice of them, and to carry them into execution. Whether it was or was not an oversight that the Slavery Abolition Act was not published at Cape Coast Castle, it admits of no dispute or doubt that it is and has been the law there for several years past, so far as the place itself is within the dominion of the British Crown. Sir John Jeremie had no choice but to insist on the exact obedience to that law. No power in the state, except the Legislature itself, can dispense with the observance of it. Whether the residents within Her Majesty's dominions on the Gold Coast are European mulattoes or natives, the rule of law that no man can be holden in slavery there, is peremptory and inflexible, and must be strictly enforced.

With regard to persons living in the vicinity, but not within the British dominion, the same rule does not apply. If the laws or usages of those countries tolerate slavery, we have no right to set aside those laws or usages, except by persuasion, negotiation and other peaceful means.

With regard to the case of the persons called "Pawns," your statement appears to confirm Sir John Jeremie's declaration, that such holding in pawn is a holding in slavery within the meaning of the Acts of Parliament. You describe them "as servants voluntarily serving for an indefinite length of time, but who can at any moment leave their masters, either by paying their debts from their own resources, or by procuring other masters." It appears, therefore, that these people have sold themselves into a bondage from which they can be emancipated only by pecuniary payments, and that if not so emancipated, they must live and die in servitude. The essential distinction between a freeman and a slave is, that a freeman owes no services to any other man except by his own voluntary engagement; a slave being one who is bound by law, and without his own consent, to labour in the service of some other person. In the case of the pawns, it is said, that the consent has been given because the obligation of service arises from a voluntary contract, which, however indefinite in its duration and improvident in its terms, is still the deliberate act of the party bound by it. It is, therefore, compared to any other engagement of apprenticeship, or of temporary service into which a freeman may enter.

It is, doubtless, very difficult to draw with absolute distinctness and certainty the line which separates freedom and slavery when the two states approach thus nearly to each other. But the more refined and subtle distinctions which might be raised on a merely speculative view of the question, must yield to the more broad and intelligible considerations which apply to them. If the local law permits a man to sell his services to another for his life, that local law in effect permits a man to sell himself into slavery, and being opposed to the general law of the empire, is superseded by it. If the local law sanctions, as I understand from your despatch it does sanction, the holding a man in pawn merely because he owes money to his master, then the obligation of permanent service is clearly slavery; for it is the result not of a contract to render that service, but of a law which attaches that obligation on a debtor. No analogy can be drawn in favour of such a system, from the case of the apprenticeship of children; for children have only that qualified freedom which their ignorance and inexperience will admit, and are of course bound during their minority by engagements made for their benefit by their parents or guardians. The apprenticeship of an adult person, or the engagement of such a person to serve for a limited period, more resembles the case of the pawns. But the limitation of the time is an essential and not merely a circumstantial difference. Every such temporary engagement is, in fact, an engagement to work for wages, and the breach of it is not punishable by penalties, but by a civil action for damages. The few occasional exceptions are of little importance.

For these reasons it appears to me, that the distinction between a pawn and a slave is little more than nominal, and that Sir John Jeremie rightly pronounced both systems an in-

Appendix, No. 4.

GOLD COAST.

Papers presented by the Colonial Department.

fringement of the Acts of Parliament. That no notice was given at Cape Coast Castle of the enactment of the Slavery Abolition Act is, I apprehend, to be explained from the circumstance, that in the year 1833 the Government were ignorant of the existence of slavery in any of the British settlements on the western coast of Africa. No person had ever been registered there as a slave, and I am not aware by what right or law slavery was ever introduced into that part of the British dominions.

In answer to your first question, "Against whom is the Slavery Abolition Act to be enforced?" I therefore answer, it is to be enforced against every person holding another in slavery or in pawn within the dominions of the British Crown. To your second question, "What steps ought you to take in enforcing it?" my answer is, that you should announce immediately, and in the most public and authentic manner, that the Act for the abolition of slavery extends to and is in force within the British forts on the Gold Coast, and all territories there, so far as the limits of the Queen's dominions extend.

With regard to the question of the jurisdiction exercised by the local government in countries beyond the Queen's allegiance, I must suspend my opinion until I am in possession of Dr. Madden's report.

With respect to the claim for compensation made by the seven persons who have signed the petition of the 29th of March last, you will inform the petitioners that it cannot be admitted; first, because in no case has compensation been given, except for the enfranchisement of slaves duly registered; and, secondly, because Her Majesty's Government do not admit that it was ever lawful to hold any person in slavery in Her Majesty's dominions on the western coast of Africa, although the existence of slavery there at a former period may, as a mere matter of fact, not be capable of contradiction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell.*

—No. 20.—

No. 20.

(No. 28.)

COPY of a LETTER from Sir *John Jeremie* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Freetown, 4 March 1841.

Letter to Capt. Tucker, 3 March 1841.

IT is with equal regret and surprise that I make it my duty to submit the enclosed letter from Captain Tucker, R. N., denouncing the practice of holding slaves on the leeward coast, which it seems is carried on unreservedly by British functionaries, and others on the British territory.

The excuse given, I learn, is, that they were not included in the compensation grant.

This might warrant an application for an indemnification, but cannot, I conceive, justify so palpable a violation of the laws of the realm.

My Reply, 4 March 1841.

Proclamation, 4 March, 1841.

Letter to Dr. Madden, 5 Mar. 1841.

Letters to Capt. Maclean and to Lieut.-Governor Huntley, 5 March 1841.

I have therefore, as the mildest course, and to prevent the necessity for inflicting the dreadful penalties incurred by these parties, and levying the enormous bounties which would accrue to myself and the seizors from this state of things, issued with Captain Tucker's full assent the enclosed proclamation explaining the law, with which I had already made Captain Tucker acquainted. I have also placed myself in communication with Dr. Madden and Captain Maclean.

This, in the present state of affairs, is all I consider can be done by me, the more so that Dr. Madden is now upon the spot; but it will give me great satisfaction to receive your Lordship's commands, and to proceed, if required to do so, to that part of the coast, at least for a season.

The mooting this subject has brought forth information, not however in any authentic or satisfactory shape, that the holding slaves is not without example amongst settlers at the Gambia; I have therefore addressed Lieutenant-Governor Huntley.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Jeremie.*

Enclosures in No. 20.

Sir, Her Majesty's Sloop Wolverine, Sierra Leone, 3 March 1841.

IN the earnest hope that your Excellency will be able, under the Abolition and Emancipation Acts, to prevent British subjects possessing and holding negroes in slavery, contrary I believe to law, I have the honour to inform you that negroes are to this day possessed and held in slavery by British subjects under your government, a case of which lately came to my knowledge on the death of the late Mr. Hanson, who had the appointment of commandant of the British fort of Accra, who received a salary as such from the sum allowed by the Parliamentary grant for the maintenance of the forts on the Gold Coast, and who in consequence may have been considered by the authorities of the forts of Dutch and Danish Accra as the authorised representative of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to have been sanctioned by the British Government in possessing and holding negroes in slavery; besides which, I beg to represent to your Excellency, that the knowledge of it over the large extent of country subject to British influence, and over the still more extensive country not under its influence, engaged to an enormous degree in the horrid traffic of slaves, but throughout which information of every kind is rapidly spread, must have the effect of making them believe the British Government sanctions the possession of slaves by British subjects; at the same time, it is endeavouring to suppress the trade carried on by other powers, by which they

(the

(the natives) are deprived of the articles now become necessary to them, the knowledge and belief of which must render the humane views and intentions of the British Government ineffectual to a very great extent.

The late Mr. Hanson, at his death, was possessed of from between 500 and 600 slaves, of which I was verbally informed by Captain Maclean, President of Cape Coast and its dependencies, who had the arrangement of his affairs, but who, in consequence of the inventory not having been completed at the time of my inquiry, could not give me a more correct account than that the slaves amounted to between 500 and 600.

I therefore beg to refer your Excellency to Captain Maclean for a specific account of the slaves possessed by the late Mr. Hanson, and also for a return of the British subjects still possessing and holding negroes in slavery.

I have also the honour to call your Excellency's attention to the custom of British subjects on the Gold Coast holding negroes or native Africans in pawn, which unless some restrictions be placed upon it, or it be prohibited altogether, may become as bad as slavery.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Tucker,*
Captain and senior Officer in command.

Sir, Freetown, 4 March 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, mentioning that it is not infrequent for British subjects to hold slaves throughout the Gold Coast, even on British territory.

I have no hesitation in acquainting you in reply, that for any person to hold slaves in the British territories, or for a British subject to hold slaves in any country whatever, except India and Ceylon, is unlawful. The holders are liable to punishment and the slaves to seizure.

And that these seizures, so far as relates to the territories of the British Crown, may be effected by any officer of Her Majesty's naval or military service.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Jeremie.*

PROCLAMATION

By his Excellency Sir *John Jeremie,* Knt., Captain-general and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies; between the 20th degree of North and the 20th degree of South Latitude, Vice-admiral, Chancellor and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

John Jeremie,

WHEREAS undoubted information has been conveyed to us, that the practice of holding persons in slavery prevails in certain parts of the British territories in Africa, within the limits of this government; viz. 20th degree North to 20th degree South, as aforesaid:

Now therefore be it known, that by the several Acts of Parliament, viz. 5 Geo. 4, c. 113, and 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 73, commonly called the Slave Trade Abolition Act and the Slave Emancipation Act, it is unlawful for any person to hold slaves in a British territory, or for a British subject to hold slaves in any country whatever, except India, St. Helena and Ceylon; and that in all such cases, the holders are liable to severe punishment, and the persons thus unlawfully held in slavery to seizure and confiscation.

And whereas undoubted information has been further conveyed to us, that it is not unusual for traders to take persons in pawn within the said limits; be it therefore also known, that such holding in pawn is a holding in slavery, within the meaning of those Acts.

And we do hereby strictly enjoin and require all officers, civil and military, all officers of customs, and others Her Majesty's loyal subjects to aid and assist in the execution of the law.

Given at Government House, Freetown, in the said colony, this 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1841, and of Her Majesty's reign the fourth.

By command of his Excellency the Governor.

N. W. Macdonald, Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen!

(Confidential.)

My dear Dr. Madden, Government House, Freetown, 5 March 1841.

HEREWITH you will receive by favour of Captain Tucker several sets of a Proclamation, having reference principally, though I fear not exclusively, to the part of the coast you are now at, and to which, if it were not for your being there, I should immediately proceed. But I am aware that your investigations are directed to collateral subjects, if not immediately to this one, and am anxious to avoid even the appearance of a gratuitous interference with duties which you are so competent to discharge.

As it is possible, however, that this particular point is not specifically mentioned in your commission, I send you herewith a justice of the peace's appointment, which you can avail yourself of if you see fit, or deem it necessary.

Appendix, No. 4.

GOLD COAST.

Papers presented by the Colonial Department.

The law of the case is incontrovertible by 5 Geo. 4, c. 113, s. 2, all dealing in slaves whatever is unlawful, except in such special cases as are mentioned in that very Act.

The third section sets forth the pecuniary mulcts, and the tenth makes all such dealing a felony, with transportation or hard labour.

The 13th section points out the special cases excepted, which are solely dealing or trading in slaves lawfully being in any British territory, with the true intent and purpose of employing them in that territory.

So that thenceforth no new slaves could be lawfully introduced into the British territories, nor could any British subject deal in slaves in any other part of the world.

So stood the law from June 1824 to 28th August 1833, when by 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 73, s. 12, it was further enacted, "that from and after the 1st of August 1834, slavery shall be and is hereby utterly and for ever abolished, and declared unlawful throughout the British colonies, plantations and possessions abroad." Consequently, as slavery was already rendered unlawful every where else, it is now unlawful every where, unless an exception can be found in its favour in that very Act, and the only exceptions are in s. 64, which comprises only India, Ceylon and St. Helena.

These parties, it is said, allege that they have not obtained compensation; this may be a reason for seeking an indemnification, but it is no excuse for their committing felony.

As it does not appear desirable to go further at present than to proclaim the law, and as Captain Tucker, exercising, as I conceive, a very sound judgment, does not intend to proceed to coercion by seizure of the slaves for full six weeks, so as to enable the parties to liberate them spontaneously, I would, were I in your place, confine my proceedings principally to making more complete inquiry, but I would ascertain, as fully as I could, where these people came from, how they are supported, how punished, whether any of the mitigatory enactments of the British Slave Colonies were legally in force there, if it be alleged they are free, what wages they receive for their labour, whether they are bought or sold or bequeathed or pawned, the latter I am told is common, and there can be no doubt that it is a trading in slaves, and in all these matters I would be as specific as I could as to names, time and place.

I am also very desirous of directing your attention to the danger of any of these persons being removed or withdrawn from British protection.

In closing this painful subject, I can only assure you, that if you consider my going down will be of material assistance, I shall, although my time is much occupied, proceed there on the first notification from you or Captain Tucker.

(A true copy.)

Dr. Madden, &c. &c. &c. *J. Jeremie.*

LETTERS to Captain *Maclean* and Lieutenant-Governor *Huntley*.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose for publication, in the usual form, in the dependencies of the Crown under your immediate control, several sets of a Proclamation, explaining the state of the law with regard to slavery as it affects this Government and its dependencies.

And I feel assured that I need scarcely urge you to act with firmness and vigour upon this occasion, when you are informed, that whoever infringes the law set forth in that Proclamation, is pronounced by law a felon, and renders himself liable to fourteen years' transportation.

I have, &c.

A copy also sent to Lieutenant-Governor Huntley, but with the following clause in addition:

"The Proclamation is meant principally as a caution to British subjects on the Leeward coast; but as it is barely possible that the law is not sufficiently known at the Gambia, I consider it advisable to send you these sets for publication."

— No. 21.—

No. 21. COPY of a LETTER from Lord *John Russell* to the Officer administering the Government of Sierra Leone.

Sir, Downing-street, 8 July 1841.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's Despatch, No. 28, of the 4th of March, with its enclosures, relating to the practices which have been discovered to exist on the Gold Coast, of holding persons in slavery, and of taking persons in pawn; and I have to acquaint you, that I entirely approve the Proclamation which he promulgated under date of the 4th of March last, declaring those practices to be illegal.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Russell.*

Appendix, No. 4.

GOLD COAST.

—No. 22.—

No. 22.

COPY of a LETTER from *R. Vernon Smith*, Esq. to the Committee of Merchants.

28—4 March.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 26 May 1841.

I AM directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you herewith for your perusal, an extract of a Despatch which has been received from the Governor of Sierra Leone, covering copies of a correspondence which has passed between Captain Tucker of the Royal Navy and himself, relating to the practice which that officer has discovered to prevail on the Gold Coast, of holding persons in slavery, and also relating to the custom observed by traders to take persons in pawn; and I am to request that you will report to Lord John Russell any observations which you may think it necessary to offer on the subjects in question.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. Vernon Smith.*

—No. 23.—

No. 23.

COPY of a LETTER from the Committee of Merchants to *R. Vernon Smith*, Esq.

Sir, London, 7 June 1841.

WE have been honoured with your letter of the 26 ultimo, in which you transmitted, for our perusal, copies of a correspondence between Captain Tucker, of Her Majesty's ship Wolverine, and the Governor of Sierra Leone, together with an extract of a letter from the latter to Lord John Russell, having immediate reference to domestic slavery and the system of native pawns on the Gold Coast; also, the Proclamation of his Excellency Sir John Jeremie, arising out of the representations made by Captain Tucker; on which we are required to offer such observations as we deem necessary.

We therefore beg leave, in reply to those communications, to assure you, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, that this Committee, from the moment of its formation, has been deeply impressed with the importance of the subjects to which the documents refer, and that it has felt an unceasing anxiety to see the system of domestic slavery on the Gold Coast placed on a footing more satisfactory to the Committee, to the local government, and to the European inhabitants at the forts.

It is doubtless much to be regretted, that ever since the abolition of the slave trade in 1808 no decisive steps have been taken to effect this desirable object, either under the former African company, or subsequently, when the Gold Coast settlements were transferred to the Crown in 1822, to the period when in 1828 the government of them was placed on its present management.

This committee, however, having no power, by the rules and regulations under which it acts, to interfere authoritatively in matters relating to the native customs and laws of that country, but, on the contrary, being strictly enjoined not to interfere therewith, except by persuasive means, and the practice in question prevailing throughout the countries about our settlements, the committee has been unable, in the absence of any specific instructions from Government, to take steps for making any change in that system which has prevailed from time immemorial, and which, without previous arrangements for the safety and subsistence of these domestic slaves, when deprived of the support of their masters, apart from all consideration for the interest and convenience of these masters themselves, could not be undertaken except by the express sanction and powerful aid of Government. To deprive these people suddenly of their dependence on those who are now bound to support and protect them, without making arrangements for their safety, would be the certain means of consigning them not only to starvation, but to a more aggravated slavery, under native chiefs and slave dealers.

The difficulties of the subject are greatly increased from other causes.

A general system of domestic slavery exists throughout the whole country up to the walls of the several forts, as well as at the Dutch and Danish settlements in the immediate neighbourhood of those forts; and it would be dangerous to let loose a number of people, helpless as they would be, without a well-concerted plan for their security, subsistence and employment.

It is doubtless owing to these and other considerations connected with the tranquillity of the country and the safety of the forts,—the one so easily disturbed, and so difficult to tranquillise; the other so easily endangered, and so expensive to defend, when the peace of the country is disturbed, as was fearfully exemplified during the Ashantee war,—that for thirty years no measure has been adopted for removing the evils of a system which none can more sincerely deplore than this committee and the authorities on the Coast; nor do we believe there is a single European connected with the country who would not rejoice in the removal of the evil, and most cheerfully concur in a safe and reasonable plan for effecting it. On the subject of pawns, and the restitution of run-away slaves, many difficulties also present themselves, from the peculiar state of society and trade in that country. The laws, customs and manners of the people render it impossible at present to apply European rules in our intercourse with them; but in proof that Mr. President Maclean has not been inattentive or indifferent to these matters, we beg leave to transmit, for the information of Lord

Appendix, No. 4.

GOLD COAST.

John Russell, an extract from a Letter which he had occasion to address to us, in reference to a communication from Sir George Grey, dated 4th December 1837. Lord John Russell will perceive that Captain Maclean has entered fully into these subjects, dwelling on the embarrassments and difficulties arising out of them in the administration of the government, and regretting that he had not the power to remedy them, with safety to the peace of the country and the security of the establishments.

To make these forts sanctuaries for native refugees of all grades from the interior, would be to doom them to destruction; under such circumstances our presence on the Coast would be considered obnoxious, and the kings and chiefs throughout the whole country would league together against us.

We have the honour further to enclose, for his Lordship's information, copy of our letter of the 22d January 1838 to the President and Council at Cape Coast Castle, adverting to the system of domestic slavery, and recommending that this matter should be brought under the particular consideration of the Honourable Rear-Admiral Elliot: these documents, we trust, will satisfy his Lordship that we have been long anxious that these momentous questions should be fully considered, and finally disposed of; and we deem it highly necessary that his Lordship should be further informed, that for many years subsequently to the Slave Abolition Act, domestic slaves (particularly those of Mr. Bannerman and the late Mr. Hanson) were employed by the late Sir Charles Macarthy during the Ashantee war as soldiers in the service of the Crown, and the proprietors of them remunerated for such services by Government. We shall take upon ourselves to forward copies of all the documents transmitted on the 26th ultimo to the authorities on the Gold Coast, directing their particular attention to them.

The Proclamation of Sir John Jeremie will most probably elicit from the owners of the domestic slaves their views on the subject in question. They will doubtless expect their interests to be considered and protected, in whatever arrangements may be proposed for changing the present system.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Joseph Reid.*
Wm. Hutton.
J. G. Nicholls.

Enclosures in No. 23.

EXTRACT of LETTER from Captain *Maclean* to the Gold Coast Committee, &c. dated 16 December 1837.

I NOW proceed to the second point touched upon in Sir George Grey's communication, the system, namely, of "pawns," as to the propriety of which Lord Glenelg expresses considerable doubts. That the system in question is liable to abuse, as remarked by his Lordship, is doubtless true; but, as I mentioned in my last letter, it is a system which has existed throughout the Gold Coast and adjoining territories from time immemorial, and with which the local government has never hitherto been authorised to interfere.

On the contrary, the authorities, both under the African Company, and subsequently to 1822–3, under the Colonial Office, have invariably recognised and enforced, where necessary, the rights of the "pawn" owners. Whether any, and what, new regulations applicable to this system shall be framed, is a subject solely for the consideration of the Right honourable the Secretary of State.

The above remarks are also applicable to the system of domestic slavery, which still exists in the British settlements on the Gold Coast.

The Slave Trade Abolition Act of 1807 referred solely to the exportation of slaves, but in no respect interfered with the possession of slaves within the settlements on the Gold Coast.

When in 1822–3 the settlements were annexed (politically) to Sierra Leone, almost every resident merchant possessed a greater or less number of domestic slaves, their property in whom had been acquired either by heritage or purchase. Their right to hold this species of property was fully recognised by the Government of that day; they were considered, in fact, to be on the same footing as the proprietors of slaves in the West India Colonies.

From 1823 to 1827 the Government frequently employed the slaves of individuals, as such, in various capacities, paying the owners of those slaves for their services; when in 1828 the local government was placed upon its present footing, no alteration took place in the system of domestic slavery, nor when the legislature subsequently abolished slavery in the West India and other colonies, were any instructions on the subject transmitted to the authorities on the Gold Coast.

But though in the absence of all authority to act in the matter, the local government could not, on its responsibility, venture upon a new measure of such vital importance, both as regarded the rights of property and the whole frame of society existing in the settlements, as to direct the abolition of domestic slavery, yet I can with truth allege that I uniformly exerted the whole power and authority which I possessed, as the Governor of the settlements, towards the amelioration of the condition of the slaves, and to prevent any increase in their number.

No person connected with the government was allowed to acquire slaves, and in cases where owners were proved to have been guilty of cruelty towards their slaves, I have deemed myself warranted in ordering their manumission.

The whole subject is of considerable difficulty, and well merits, I humbly think, the consideration

sideration of Her Majesty's Government. I feel fully warranted in saying, that during the last eight or ten years great and perceptible advances in civilisation have been made among the native population on the Gold Coast, that is, since the actual abolition of the export slave trade, and I feel equally warranted in saying that it would greatly conduce to the further advancement of civilisation were the question under discussion finally set at rest.

The fourth point alluded to in Sir George Grey's communication, relates to the practice pursued by the British and other local governments of mutually giving up fugitive criminals and others. Although for this system or practice I am in no respect personally responsible, as it had existed for many years previous to my administration, yet I deem it one with which it would be unwise, and even dangerous, to interfere.

I will suppose that a party of Ashantees arrive at Cape Coast Castle, and claim my protection, stating that they have been cruelly used by their master (or owner), and are anxious to escape from further persecution. I will suppose (a case, however, which seldom, if ever, occurs) that this is their sole reason for deserting their master, and that they have committed no crime whatever. Were I, on these fugitives being claimed by the King of Ashantee to decline to give them up, the immediate result would be the seizure by him of perhaps double the number of some tribe living under the protection of the British flag, and in this he would conceive himself fully justified.

Practically speaking, however, I have seldom known any but criminals to seek the protection of the British flag, and even these I have very rarely delivered; having almost always made it matter of personal favour with the King, that he should allow them to be redeemed for a sum of money.

In no case whatever have I ever delivered up a fugitive without receiving undoubted security for his personal safety; I almost always, indeed, stipulate for the personal appearance before me of the party at stated periods. Moreover, no person is given up merely because he is the subject of a foreign chief; it must be shown he has been guilty of some crime, or that there exists against him some just claim.

But this system is absolutely necessary, considered in another point of view. Were it once promulgated throughout Ashantee and elsewhere, that runaways would, under any circumstances, receive protection from the British authorities, our settlements would speedily be inundated by hundreds and thousands of the off-scourings of those countries. How then could these men be maintained, or how kept in order? The result would necessarily be, not only the hostility of foreign tribes, but loud complaints on the part of our own people, who must, in some way or another, be burdened with the support of the fugitives.

I have now touched upon all the points upon which Lord Glenelg has required additional information. The three subjects last mentioned are of infinite importance to every person connected with the Gold Coast. The systems of possessing domestic slaves and "pawns" are as old as the settlements themselves, with which the successive local governments have never yet been authorised to interfere.

From the moment of my assuming the administration of the settlements, my whole attention and best exertions were directed to mitigate, and if possible to remove, all the bad features of those systems, and the great and acknowledged improvement in the state of the country generally, since 1830, encourage me to believe that my endeavours have been, in some degree, successful.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Maclean.*

Per H. M. S. Lynx.

The President and Council.

Gentlemen, London, 22 January 1838.

Mr. Maclean, in his letter to us of the 16th ultimo, copy of which has been transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and now enclosed, has in that communication fully adverted to the system of domestic slavery on the Gold Coast; and as we cannot silently pass over this momentous question without reference thereto, it is well known that on the Gold Coast settlements being transferred over to Her Majesty's Government, the slaves of the African committee were all emancipated; but those of individuals acquired by birthright or purchase were not brought under consideration; and it is notorious that a great many of the domestic slaves were employed as soldiers during the Ashantee war by the late Sir Charles Macarthy, and the proprietors of them remunerated for their services.

We do not consider ourselves authorised to instruct you in a matter of such importance, affecting the rights of property, but we recommend that you bring this subject to the notice and consideration of the Honourable Rear-admiral Elliot. We are decidedly of opinion that the settlement of this question will conduce very much to the spread of civilisation, and tend to the general happiness of that race of people who by the Slave Abolition Act have not been manumitted.

We remain, &c.

(signed) *J. Reid.*
W. M. Hutton.
J. G. Nicholls.

Appendix, No. 4.

GOLD COAST.

—No. 24.—

No. 24.

COPY of a LETTER from the Committee of Merchants to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Sir, London, 14 August 1841.

WE have the honour to transmit, for the information of Lord John Russell, the enclosed copy of a letter from the President and one member of the Council, dated at Annamaboe, 11 June, acquainting us that the President had prohibited the merchants from communicating with vessels navigating under the Brazilian flag, suspected of being indirectly concerned in the slave trade.

We remain, &c.

(signed) *Joseph Reid.*
W. M. Hutton.

Enclosure in No. 24.

Gentlemen, Annamaboe Fort, 11 June 1841.

SINCE the date of our last despatch, we have not received any letters from you. By a Dutch vessel, however, which arrived at Elmina last week, we have accounts from England up to the 30th March. We embrace the opportunity afforded us by the sailing for England of the English schooner Ranavallo Manjaka, to acquaint you that the country generally continues tranquil, and our communications with the interior uninterrupted, save by the heavy rains that have lately fallen, and which have, of course, rendered travelling very difficult.

A considerable number of vessels from the Brazils have lately appeared on the coast under Brazilian, French, and American colours. Two Brazilian vessels lately anchored at Cape Coast Castle and Annamaboe, with which the President felt himself justified in prohibiting all communication, as, although they were not fitted in such a manner as to warrant their detention, he had some reason to suspect that they were in some measure indirectly connected with slave dealers.

The President is at this station, where various matters of public business require his presence for a short time.

We have, &c.

The African Committee,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *George Maclean*, President.
Brodie Cruickshank.

—No. 25.—

No. 25.

COPY of a LETTER from the Committee of Merchants to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Sir, Watling-street, 15 November 1841.

WE have received a letter from Mr. George Barnes (one of our predecessors), alluding to the proclamation issued by the late Sir John Jeremie, dated at Sierra Leone, on the 4th March last, and stating the arrangements under which the Gold Coast settlements were entrusted to the merchants by Her Majesty's Government to be managed by a committee according to rules and regulations, which were drawn up by Mr. Barnes, and approved of by Sir George Murray, then Secretary of State to the Colonial Department, and we beg to enclose you a copy of this letter, requesting you will submit it to the consideration of Lord Stanley.

No. 1.

We further desire to call his Lordship's notice to our letter of the 7th June last, addressed to Mr. Vernon Smith, on the subject of domestic slavery, and the system of pawns.

Copies of that correspondence were supplied to the President and Council at Cape Coast Castle; and Captain Maclean's reply thereto having just been received by us, we beg to transmit you a copy of his letter.

No. 2.

We remain, &c.

(signed) *Joseph Reid.*
W. M. Hutton.
J. G. Nicholls.

Enclosures in No. 25.

No. 1.

Gentlemen, 62, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, 10 November 1841.

YOU have, I understand, already been in correspondence with Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the proclamation published by the late Sir John Jeremie, relative to the forts and settlements on the Gold Coast of Africa; but there is one point that appears to me to bear with considerable weight upon this matter, which I believe you have not noticed.

The arrangement under which the Government establishment was withdrawn, and the forts

(A.)

forts on the Gold Coast surrendered to the resident merchants to be managed by a Council elected from amongst themselves, with the assistance of a limited grant of money from Parliament, having been negotiated with the colonial department, and the rules drawn up by myself, with the approbation of the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, I am enabled to state that it was understood that, although in order to render an Act of Parliament unnecessary, the President and Members of Council were to receive their commissions as magistrates from the authorities at Sierra Leone, the new establishment was to be considered altogether separate from that Government, and not subject in any way to its control. The correctness of this statement will appear both from the rules themselves, and from the fact, that until the proclamation of Sir John Jeremie was published, no interference whatever has been attempted by the Sierra Leone Government with the Gold Coast. The committee have received their grant immediately from the treasury, their accounts have been rendered direct to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and their correspondence, and that of the Council (when necessary), carried on with the same department, without the intervention in any case of the authorities at Sierra Leone.

I am perfectly aware that Her Majesty's Government may at any time alter or annul the present system, but I trust that your correspondence will have already convinced them, not only of the inexpediency, but of the serious danger to the peace of the country, the safety of the forts themselves, and of the lives and property of the British subjects resident under their protection, of permitting the interference of a distant local government, ignorant alike of the manners, customs and prejudices of the natives, and even of the authority and powers of the President and Council on the Gold Coast.

Having still an interest in the welfare of the Gold Coast settlements, I am desirous of submitting to your consideration the propriety of your addressing Lord Stanley at this time, now that a new governor of Sierra Leone is about to proceed to that colony, requesting his lordship, so long as it may be determined to maintain the present arrangements, to consider the propriety of the governors of Sierra Leone being instructed not to exercise any interference with the settlements on the Gold Coast without the direction and sanction of the colonial department.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Barnes.*

To Joseph Reid, Esq.
W. M. Hutton, Esq.
J. G. Nicholls, Esq.

(A.)

RULES for conducting the Affairs of Cape Coast Castle and Accra, and securing the Appointment of fit and proper Persons for the Charge and Management of those Forts.

His Majesty's Government having come to the determination of withdrawing the public establishment and garrisons from the forts of Cape Coast Castle and Accra, and delivering them over to the British merchants residing there, under an arrangement that the management of the forts shall be chiefly regulated by us, or our successors, as a committee, and that five of the said merchants shall be empowered to form themselves into a Council of government according to such rules and restrictions as we or the committee for the time being may, with the sanction of his Majesty's Government, prescribe, the following have received the approbation of his Majesty's Government, and are to be observed.

1. The President and Council who have been already elected at Cape Coast Castle, to continue in office until the 1st July 1829.

2. On the 24th June, or if that shall happen on a Sunday, on the following day, in the year 1829, and each succeeding year, the British resident merchants at Cape Coast Castle and Accra to meet and elect five persons to be the Council in the following year; but no person to vote who shall not have completed one year's residence on the coast.

3. The British resident merchants at Accra to be allowed to vote in the election of members of Council by proxy.

4. The committee to transmit, for the approbation of his Majesty's Government, the names of those merchants who have resided not less than twelve months at Cape Coast Castle or Accra, and who are in their opinion fit persons to be appointed magistrates and members of Council; in order that commissions as magistrates may be granted to them.

5. The members of Council to be chosen from the persons whose names have been so transmitted and approved of by his Majesty's Government, and who are to enter upon their office on the 1st of July in each year, and to be competent to act immediately upon their election; but their names, as well as that of the President, are to be forthwith communicated to the committee, and by them to his Majesty's Government.

6. The Council, within three days after their election, to choose a President, upon whom the executive department shall more particularly devolve.

7. Any dispute arising at the election upon the right of voting, or any other matter, to be settled by the existing President and Council, with a right, if their decision should be objected to, of appeal to the committee in London; but the decision of the Council to be deemed valid until a contrary decision on such appeal to the committee shall be received.

8. Any vacancy which may occur in the Council to be filled by election in the manner before mentioned, three weeks' public notice of the day of election having been given.

9. The Council to meet the President for the despatch of business once in every month,

Appendix, No. 4.

GOLD COAST.

Papers presented by the Colonial Department.

on a fixed day, and on extraordinary occasions whenever summoned by him, or whenever a meeting shall be called for by at least three members of the Council.

10. The President to vote in Council, and to decide the question under consideration in cases where the votes are equal.

11. Any question decided by the casting vote of the President to be specially noted, and the original motion, with any amendments made upon it, entered in the minutes.

12. Neither the President nor any member of Council to vote in any matter in difference between himself and any other person or persons, or in any case in which his own conduct or personal interest is in question.

13. In every case of complaint to the President in Council upon which they may be unable or unwilling to decide, the full particulars thereof to be transmitted to the committee in London, by the first convenient opportunity (if desired by the party complaining), with the President's report thereon, and a copy thereof given to the complainant, in order that he may at the same time transmit his observations upon it, a copy of such observations being first delivered by him to the Council.

14. The number of acting magistrates to be limited to five, and vacancies in that number to be filled up by the President and Council from those gentlemen who, agreeably to Rule No. 4, have received their commissions.

15. The President and Council to transmit to the committee every six months the names of any additional merchants who may have completed a residence of 12 months, and who are in their opinion fit persons to be appointed magistrates and members of Council, in order that if the committee should concur in the same opinion, the names of such merchants may be submitted for the approbation of his Majesty's Government, that they may receive their commissions as magistrates.

16. A report of the state of the country, the forts, trade, &c. signed in the same manner, to be transmitted half-yearly.

17. The establishments at Cape Coast Castle and Accra, and the pay and allowances to the persons composing the same, to be as stated in the annexed list.

18. The general principle of the establishment being voluntary service, the members of Council and other British residents are to act without pecuniary reward in their several offices for the defence of the forts and preservation of order and good government, on which depend their own personal safety and commercial prosperity.

19. The secretary is restricted from trading, in order that his time be devoted entirely to the public service.

20. The captain of the guard is to perform the duties of captain and adjutant, attending personally to all the minutiæ of the troops in which the lieutenants receiving no pay, and having their own concerns to attend to, can afford him little assistance beyond that which may result from the portion of attendance necessary to qualify themselves for their offices. He is also to perform the duty of engineer or surveyor of the repairs of the Castle, and deliver to the President and Council, for the purpose of being transmitted to the committee, regular monthly returns, in duplicate, of the state and pay of the troops.

21. The surgeon is to send similar returns of the casualties and health of the troops; he is also to superintend the schools, and make returns of the number of children educated, and of the state of the school establishment.

22. The secretary is to be the accountant, deputy warehouse keeper, and general assistant to the President.

23. Copies of the accounts of expenditure to be transmitted to the committee half-yearly, in duplicate, by every convenient opportunity, and of the proceedings in Council, also in duplicate; the said accounts and minutes to be signed by the President, one member of the Council and the Secretary.

24. A copy of the inventory of ordnance, ordnance stores, furniture, &c. at Cape Coast and Accra, the original of which has been already transmitted to his Majesty's Government, to be signed by the President and Council, and delivered by them to their successors every year, from whom they shall take a receipt for the several articles in the said inventory.

25. A copy of the said inventory to be sent home to the committee; and any alterations which may take place in it to be notified to them annually.

26. Fifty men, in addition to the regular troops, are to be provided by the resident merchants and traders, in such manner and in such proportion as the President and Council may direct, to be trained and exercised as a militia, so as to qualify them to assist in the defence of the forts when required.

27. All appointments at Cape Coast Castle to be made by the President and Council, except when it may be required to send from this country a captain of the guard, surgeon, or secretary to the Council; in which case the appointments to those stations are to be made by the committee.

28. The President and Council to be empowered to suspend or dismiss any officer in their service for misconduct, incompetency or neglect of duty.

29. All judicial proceedings, both at Cape Coast Castle and Accra, to be conducted publicly, and in the presence of not less than two magistrates.

30. Apartments to be provided in the Castle for the captain of the guard, surgeon, secretary, and the persons in subordinate commands of the troops.

31. The President and Council may also allot apartments to other British residents, upon their engaging to keep them in repair.

32. The fort of Accra to be a dependency on Cape Coast Castle, under the management of the resident merchants; the officer to command the fort to be appointed by the President and

and Council, to whom he shall be accountable for the due application of the moneys issued to him, with a right of appeal to the committee, in all cases of dispute with the President and Council.

33. The salaries of President, captain of the guard, surgeon, and secretary, to be paid by bills drawn by them respectively upon the committee, each bill to be marked with the signature of the secretary, as having been entered in the public accounts, and those drawn by the three last to be countersigned by the President.

34. The remainder of the grant to be applied by the committee to the purchase, shipment and insurance of goods, for the pay of the troops and other necessary objects.

35. The passage-money of the officers sent from home to be paid by the committee.

36. The existing regulations established by the instrument by which the forts were transferred to the merchants by Major Ricketts, dated the 25th June last, or so many of them as the President and Council may deem necessary for the security of the persons and property of the inhabitants, and the preservation of order and good government in the place, to be continued under the direction of the magistrates.

37. The committee to be responsible to Government for the due application by them of the moneys voted by Parliament for the support of the forts.

(signed) *George Barnes.*
Rob. Brown.
M. Forster.

J. G. Nicholls, Sec^y.
London, 31 December 1828.

(Approved) *George Murray,*
Downing-street, January 1829.

No. 2.

Gentlemen, British Accra, 11 August 1841.

My last despatch, dated from Cape Coast Castle, will have made you aware of the arrival at the forts of the Niger expedition, and of the necessity of my accompanying it to this place, to complete the various supplies required by Captain Trotter. The same letter will also have accounted to you for the non-transmission of the accounts and returns due on the 1st ultimo, in consequence of the time of the secretary and myself having been fully occupied in attending to the requisitions of the Niger expedition.

Since my arrival here I have received your despatch to the President and Council, dated 7th June, accompanied by copies of a correspondence which had taken place betwixt you and the Secretary of State, on the subject of domestic slavery and the system of pawns as existing in these settlements; a correspondence occasioned by a communication addressed to the Secretary of State by the late Sir John Jeremie, enclosing copies of a correspondence that had passed betwixt his Excellency and Captain Tucker, whereof copies are also before me.

Having already fully entered into the subject-matter of these communications in my letter to Lord John Russell (of which a copy has been transmitted to you), it is not necessary for me, in the present stage of the discussion, again to go into the case, which has, moreover, been very fairly and ably stated by yourselves in your letter to Mr. Vernon Smith, of the 7th of June.

I may, however, be permitted to remark upon the danger of acting rashly, as in case of Sir John Jeremie's proclamation, upon such vague information as that contained in Captain Tucker's letter to his Excellency of the 3d of March. The case, as stated by Captain Tucker, was obviously of so serious and grave a nature as to call for careful investigation before taking any decided steps in the matter. That officer, at the period alluded to in his letter, was employed in an official inspection of the forts and establishments of this government, but had no instructions to inquire into its internal policy or the condition of the country generally; whatever information, therefore, he procured respecting the points discussed in his letter must have been acquired in the course of casual and loose conversation, and was, as was to have been expected, extremely incorrect. It might be inferred from his letter, that "I having the management of the affairs of the late Mr. Hanson, who had died possessed of 500 or 600 domestic slaves, was about to make 'an inventory of them,' for the purpose, doubtless of disposing of them, as I would of any property." Nothing can be more incorrect than this statement,—nothing more unfair than the inference that must necessarily be drawn from it. The late Mr. Hanson certainly possessed, as was well known to the home authorities, since they frequently employed and paid Mr. Hanson for their services, some 300 domestic slaves (not 500 or 600, but the number is of no consequence), and no law ever came into operation in the settlements depriving him of these people. But it is utterly incorrect to say that I ever intended, or expressed any intention, of taking an inventory of them, or of treating them as property in any way whatever. I think I am, and have proved myself to be, as hostile to the slave trade, and to the condition of slavery, as any officer in Her Majesty's service; but I cannot shut my eyes to the dangerous, the ruinous consequences which must ensue to the extensive country now rapidly rising in civilisation and commercial value, under the protection and influence of this government, by any rash attempt to overturn the very foundation of its society; and I am certain that no wise and prudent man, no true philanthropist, would hastily and rashly endeavour to force upon a people a state of society for which they are as yet wholly unprepared, and which would inevitably plunge them into a worse condition of barbarism than that from which they are now so happily emerging. In conclusion, I cannot but express my deep regret that, although

Appendix, No. 4.

GOLD COAST.

Papers presented by the Colonial Department.

Her Majesty's Government have taken every possible means to acquire accurate information respecting these settlements, by the appointment of a special commissioner, yet their good intentions have been in a great measure frustrated by the unfortunate illness which rendered it impossible for Dr. Madden to make himself personally acquainted with the colony generally. The official replies given to his queries will, no doubt, supply a considerable body of accurate information; but it will lose much of its value from his having been unable to verify it by personal investigation. The country generally remains tranquil.

I have, &c.

(signed) *George Maclean*, President.

—No. 26.—

No. 26.

COPY of a LETTER from the Committee of Merchants to *J. Stephen*, Esq.

Sir, Watling-street, 22 Nov. 1841.

WE beg to enclose you, and which we request may be submitted to Lord Stanley, extract of a letter from the President and Council at Cape Coast Castle, dated 9th September last; at that time it was intended that the African princes should return in the following month to Coomassie, accompanied by two Wesleyan missionaries who were proceeding to that capital with presents for the king of Ashantees. Further, we beg to transmit copies of a correspondence between Captain Maclean and Mr. Brodie Cruickshank (the latter being in charge of Annamaboe fort) on the subject of foreign vessels visiting the British settlements with the alleged purpose of lawful trade, but which are suspected of being ultimately intended to carry slaves off the coast, though no "fittings" or fact appears that would justify detention or seizure of such vessels.

The President and Council are very desirous of receiving some specific instructions for their guidance under such circumstances, and we shall be happy to be favoured with Lord Stanley's opinion and directions upon the subject.

The garden alluded to by Mr. Maclean is a portion of the property that belonged to the late African Company, and which was ceded to the Crown when the settlements were surrendered to the Government in 1822 by Act of Parliament.

We are, &c.

(signed) *Joseph Reid.*
W. M. Hutton.
Jno. Geo. Nicholls.

Enclosures in No. 26.

Gentlemen, Cape Coast Castle, 9 September 1841.

IN my letter to you of the 11th of June, I mentioned the fact of a number of vessels under the Portuguese and Brazilian flags having lately appeared on the coast, and the difficulty which I felt about allowing them to trade at our ports, as it might turn out that they were directly or indirectly connected with the slave trade, notwithstanding the apparent correctness of their papers, and that they were not provided with any of the "fittings" enumerated in the treaties.

Upon this subject I have lately had some correspondence with the commandant of Annamaboe which I think it my duty to forward to you, as it will show you very clearly the difficult situation in which I am placed with regard to these vessels. One of these vessels may anchor here, and if after the most rigorous examination I find every thing correct, I am bound, strictly speaking, to permit her to open trade, otherwise I commit an injustice towards her and the merchants of the place; yet the same vessel (as has happened in similar instances) may be afterwards captured and condemned upon information and documentary evidence obtained from other vessels connected with the traffic, and blame attached to me for having permitted her to trade here. Of late, therefore, I have been compelled to prohibit trade with such vessels in almost every instance.

Perhaps you will think it advisable to forward copies of the correspondence in question to the Colonial Office?

You are probably aware that, when the African Company existed, they possessed a small plantation, known by the name of the "Company's Garden," situated about five miles inland from Cape Coast. This farm, of course, became the property of the Crown when the company's possessions were transferred to the Government in 1822. As, on my assuming the government here, I could not afford to cultivate this garden, I permitted it, some five or six years ago, to be occupied by Mr. Swanzy, of this place. He gradually acquired a great deal of the land adjacent, and formed the whole into a farm of a considerable extent. Finding it expedient, lately, to dispose of this farm, an offer was made to him for the purchase of it by the Wesleyan missionaries; but a sale could not, of course, be effected, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances attending the piece of ground in question.

It is doubtless quite true, that Mr. Swanzy knew all along that he only occupied the "Government Garden" by sufferance, but having expended a great deal of money on the place, and built a house upon it, he naturally feels it a hardship that he cannot transfer the

the fruits of his labour and expenditure. It is equally obvious, however, that I could not permit an alienation of a portion of the Crown property without the direct sanction of the Government, obtained through you.

There appears to me three modes in which the affair may be arranged. The first mode is, for the Government to pay Mr. Swanzy his price (£.500) for the whole plantation, and carry it on as a model farm; and this by far the best plan, provided funds are allowed for the purpose. In the second place, Mr. Swanzy might be called upon to pay a moderate sum for the Government ground; or, thirdly, a free grant may be made of it to him.

I beg leave to request your directions on this point.

I have &c.

(signed) *George Maclean*,
President.

The African Committee, &c. &c.

Sir, Annamaboe Fort, 21 May 1841.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the Brazilian schooner Nova Fortuna, Francesco J. de Roche, master, has anchored in these roads this day.

She is fitted out from Bahia, and is laden with roll tobacco, which the master wishes to dispose of here for gold dust.

As she has not called at Cape Coast, I am doubtful whether I ought to allow the captain to trade here, and therefore beg to refer to you for instructions.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Brodie Cruickshank*,
Commandant.

To Captain Maclean,
Governor, &c. &c. &c. Cape Coast Castle.

Sir. Cape Coast Castle, 22 May 1841.

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, acquainting me with the arrival at Annamaboe of the Brazilian schooner Nova Fortuna, having on board a cargo of roll tobacco, which the master wishes to sell for gold dust; and requesting instructions as to the propriety of allowing the said vessel to carry on trade at your port.

In reply, I beg leave to refer you to my proclamation, dated on the 15th December 1839, wherein all persons in this colony are interdicted from trading with any vessels which there is reasonable ground to suspect of being directly or indirectly connected with the slave trade. In the present case, therefore, it will behove you to ascertain by a strict examination, not only of the vessel's papers, but of the vessel itself, that she is in no respect connected with, or about to be employed in, the slave trade, before allowing trade to be opened with her. Should she have any slave equipments on board, it will be your duty to detain her.

In order to enable you to form a correct judgment on the points, I herewith forward a copy of the Consolidated Slave Trade Act (5 Geo. 4, cap. 113).

It may be regarded as some matter of suspicion against the Nova Fortuna, that she did not touch at this port, on her way to leeward, where she might have been more fully and regularly examined, and received regular permission (if found *suspicione major*) to trade at all the ports of this colony.

I am, &c.

(signed) *George Maclean*,
President.

B. Cruickshank, Esq. M. C.
Commandant, &c. &c. &c.

Sir, Annamaboe Fort, 28 June 1841.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Dores, a small schooner of 25 tons burthen, under Portuguese colours, and commanded by a Portuguese, named Matthos, anchored here late on Friday night.

He landed on Saturday with his papers, which show that he sailed from Bahia in May with a cargo of roll tobacco and aquadente. As far as I am capable of judging, his papers, which have been made at Bahia by the Portuguese consul, are in the regular form; but as there is a strong suspicion of all vessels coming from Brazil, I have judged it proper not to allow the captain to open trade here.

I understand he has gone to Apam, and have in consequence written to Mr. Hughes at Tantum to keep a strict look out upon his proceedings; and if he has any reason to think he is either directly or indirectly prosecuting the slave trade, to give immediate notice to you and Mr. Topp at Accra.

As some roll tobacco was procured from the last Brazilian vessel which anchored in the roads of Apam by merchants here, by means of Dutch agents, and as I have some reason to suspect that the same system may be adopted in this case, I beg that you will inform me if I am justified in seizing any roll tobacco which may be landed here, and which I can trace as having come from the schooner now at Apam. A few canoe loads which arrived some time ago, and was alleged to have been got at Apam in this manner, were allowed to enter here on paying the regular import duty of one-half per cent; but as it is evident that they must

Appendix, No. 4.

GOLD COAST.

Papers presented by the Colonial Department.

must be bought by the merchants, it may be considered an infringement of restriction placed upon British subjects, of not trading with suspicious vessels.

I request that you will give me your opinion and orders upon this subject for my guidance.

I have, &c.

Captain Maclean, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *Brodie Cruickshank.*

Sir, Cape Coast Castle, 29 June 1841.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, acquainting me with the facts of a small Portuguese schooner, named the Dores, having anchored in Annamaboe roadstead of her papers having appeared in all respects regular; of your having nevertheless suspected from her size and nature of her cargo (roll tobacco and aquadente) that she might be connected with the slave trade, and therefore prohibited her from trading at Annamaboe; and, finally, of her having proceeded to the Dutch settlement of Apam, where it was possible she might open trade with the merchants and traders of Annamaboe; and requesting me to instruct you as to whether you may legally seize any roll tobacco or other merchandize which you may be able to prove to have been purchased from the said vessel.

In reply, I beg leave to acquaint you, that I highly approve of your proceedings with regard to the vessel in question, and that you will be fully warranted in seizing any merchandise which may be conveyed in canoes from her to Annamaboe. It is, however, as you suggest, very probable that no British subjects will venture directly to purchase goods from this vessel, but that the latter will in the first instance be purchased by Dutch subjects, landed at Apam, and thereafter resold to any British trader requiring them. In the latter case, I have great difficulty in directing the seizure of such goods; for, as it would be exceedingly difficult if not impossible to obtain legal proof of their having been landed from the Dores, or from any suspected vessel, the seizure of them would amount to a total prohibition to the commercial intercourse carried on betwixt us and the neighbouring Dutch settlements; the merchandise itself not being contraband, I fear that it would be altogether illegal to prohibit its transit from one part of the coast to another, unless the clearest and most distinct proof could be obtained of its having been landed from a vessel not permitted to trade at British ports. It being, however, our duty to adopt every means in our power, short of those absolutely illegal, to discourage and prevent all communication, however indirect, with suspected vessels, you will do well to call the attention anew of the merchants in your district to my proclamation of the 15th December 1839, and to assure them that the law will be rigorously enforced against any British subjects who may be found contravening it. In the event of your being able to procure distinct proof of any British subject carrying on trade, even though it may be through Dutch agency, with the Dores or any suspected vessel, you will forthwith report the same to me.

I have, &c.

Brodie Cruickshank, Esq. M. C.
Commandant, &c. Annamaboe. (signed) *George Maclean*, P.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the President and Council, dated Cape Coast Castle, 9 September 1841.

WITH reference to the subject-matter of your letter of the 7th June, namely, the existence of domestic slavery and of the pawning system in these settlements, we are not aware that we can add any thing to the very full statements which are contained in the President's letters to Lord John Russell, of the 13th April, and to you of the 11th ultimo, as well as in the merchants' resolutions of the 24th of March. In the sentiments expressed in these documents we generally concur; but while we have conscientiously deprecated, and still do deprecate, any rash and ill-advised course of action in this matter, the results of which, we feel assured, would prove ruinous to the best interests of the settlements, and to the cause of civilisation generally throughout the country, we beg at the same time to assure you, and we trust you will convey this assurance to Her Majesty's Government, that we shall at all times be most ready, both in our official and individual capacities, to give effect to any rational, just and well-advised measures which may be suggested for forwarding the great objects we all have at heart, namely, the amelioration of the condition of the native population and the advancement of civilisation. It is intended that William Quantamissah and John Ansah shall proceed to Coomassie next month, accompanied by the Reverend Messrs. Freeman and Brooking, Wesleyan missionaries.

The country remains in a tranquil state, and our communications with the interior continue open and safe.

—No. 27.—

No. 27.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Stephen*, Esq. to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Sir, Downing-street, 17 July 1841.

WITH reference to the correspondence which has passed relative to the question of resuming the government of the forts on the Gold Coast, I am directed by Lord John Russell

Russell to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the accompanying copies of a despatch, and of its enclosures, which have been received from the Governor of Sierra Leone, reporting the practices which have been discovered to exist on the Gold Coast, of holding persons in slavery, and of taking persons in pawn, together with copies of a despatch and of its enclosure, which have been received from Mr. President Maclean, and of an instruction which his Lordship has addressed to that officer relating to the practices in question; and I am to request that in laying these papers before the Lords Commissioners, you will state to their Lordships, that Lord John Russell has thought it right to transmit them to their Lordship's board in illustration of the motives which induced him to recommend the abolition of the system of intrusting the management of the forts on the Gold Coast to a committee of merchants trading with those forts.

No. 28, 4 March.

13 April, printed above, No. 18.

14 July, No. 19.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— Appendix, No. 5. —

Appendix, No. 5.

GOLD COAST.

GOLD COAST.

Affairs of the Gold Coast.

COPY of a LETTER from the Committee of Merchants for Superintending the Affairs of the Gold Coast, to Mr. Under-Secretary *Stephen.*

Sir, Watling street, 16 April 1842.

WE beg leave to transmit herewith several copies of letters and documents, being 27 in number, as stated in the list appended hereto, all of which relate to the affairs of the Gold Coast, and which the Right honourable Lord Stanley may deem proper to be laid before the Parliamentary Committee, now sitting on the affairs of the Western Coast of Africa.

We would beg you to call his Lordship's attention to the document, No. 17, which we have recently received from Captain Maclean, in explanation of the causes of the confinement of prisoners in the Castle of Cape Coast for debt and offences.

It seems to us desirable that every communication tending to explain the position of the authorities at Cape Coast should be brought under his Lordship's notice at this moment, for which purpose we beg further to transmit copy of an important letter which Mr. James Bannerman, who has resided for 30 years at British Accra, addressed to our colleague, Mr. Hutton, on the 9th September last.

We have, &c.

James Stephen, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *W. M. Hutton.*
Jn. Geo. Nicholls.

Dear Sir, London, 9 September 1841.

IN reply to your queries, touching the reports current in this country as to the illegal mode in which culprits on the Gold Coast are imprisoned and punished, and on other subjects, I will briefly state what my experience and observations, after 30 years' residence on the spot, enables me to do. It must be borne in mind that no courts of law have ever been established at these settlements since their foundation, that the power of the Governor is essentially of a moral nature, and can only be upheld under the present form of government by the policy now pursued; and that since the government thought proper to abandon the management of the forts, and place them in the hands of a committee of merchants, the same rule has been followed as closely as possible as was pursued during the period the Crown held them under its immediate control; that is to say, the judicial duties are carried on by the magistrates, who consist of the Governor of Cape Coast Castle, the council, and some of the principal merchants. The culprits are generally taken before the Governor, who, for minor offences, such as debt, assault, or petty larceny, decides the case himself, by a short imprisonment or fine; but if the crime approaches a heinous nature, he calls in the aid of the Council, who with himself adjudge it.

It frequently happens that for offences which in this country would subject the offender to death or transportation, the greatest punishment the power of the magistrates enables them to inflict, is working in a chain on the public roads for a limited period. Thus it will appear the punishments are lighter than would be awarded in this country, and those culprits belonging to native chiefs would, in many cases, if left to be adjudged by their own customs, be decapitated, or cruelly mutilated.

Those who have been on the spot must have become sensible of the impossibility of carrying on the Government without some form of criminal punishment, and the best is adopted which the imperfect nature of the present form admits of. The success of the system must be allowed by all who have witnessed the extraordinary peace and quietness throughout the country, in and adjoining the British possessions.

In regard to domestic slaves, I believe, I may venture to assert none are in possession of British subjects (properly so called) with one or two exceptions, for the natives who live near

Appendix, No. 5.

GOLD COAST.

Affairs of the Gold Coast.

the forts, and who own numbers, cannot be considered as such, as the Government have, in more than one instance, verified, by sending out instructions to the local authorities on the coast, to the effect that their jurisdiction did not extend beyond the walls of the respective forts. Should any attempt be made, in the present state of the community, to emancipate the domestic slaves of the natives without a fair compensation, I am convinced they would all remove into the interior of the country, or into the neighbouring territories of the Dutch and Danes, where they will run no risk of being interfered with.

In the former event they will become the bitter enemies of the English, the alarm would even spread amongst the Ashantees and adjoining states, and a feeling universally engendered hostile to the British name throughout the country; whereas the feeling at this moment is that of veneration and respect, which it is necessary to preserve in order to maintain that moral and political influence so essential to the attainment of those objects of civilisation and humanity which it is the grand aim of this country to accomplish. Should the experiment be tried, at what point is it to stop? Those acquainted with the country, know that at the lowest calculation two-thirds of the native population are in a state of hereditary bondage throughout its whole extent, and it appears to me, from my knowledge of the country and the people, that any attempt to grapple suddenly, and by violent methods, with so gigantic a fabric, could only end in throwing the whole country into confusion, and greatly retard its civilisation and improvement, through which only such a system can be abolished. On the subject of vessels bearing foreign flags, anchoring at the different forts on the coast, it can only be observed, that these being free ports, none coming to them with the flag of a friendly power, can fairly be prevented from doing so; and as they only go to these places for legal traffic, it is quite impossible for the authorities to distinguish those who may intend to end their voyage in an illegal manner. However, no vessels bearing the Spanish, Portuguese, or Brazil flags, have been permitted to anchor at the forts for some time past, which prohibition has in many cases been considered a great hardship by the British merchants resident there, for the Brazilian and Portuguese ships bring roll tobacco (an indispensable article for the commerce of the country), which they exchange for palm oil, ivory, ground nuts, and gold dust; the consequence has been, they have gone a few miles to the westward or eastward, and anchored at the Dutch or Danish forts, and supplied the merchants of those nations with the article so much required by the English, and which the latter have been deprived of the opportunity of supplying themselves with, of course to the great benefit of the foreign trade, while it is attended with no advantage whatever in promoting the extinction of the slave trade; indeed rather the reverse, as every measure which throws difficulties in the way of legitimate commerce has a tendency to promote the slave trade.

I have, &c.

W. M. Hutton, Esq.

(signed) *J. Bannerman.*

LIST OF PAPERS.

1. Extract of a Letter from Mr. President Maclean to the Committee, dated Craven Hotel, Craven-street, London, 16 December 1837 - - - - - p. 155
2. Extract of a Letter to Sir George Grey, dated Sun-court, 23 March 1838 - p. 155
3. Letter from Mr. President Topp and Mr. James Swanzy to Messrs. Reid & Co., dated Cape Coast Castle, 8 May 1838 - - - - - - - - - p. 156
4. Resolutions at a meeting of Council, held 12 March 1839, at Cape Coast Castle p. 157
5. Letter from Mr. President Maclean to the Committee, dated Cape Coast Castle, 17 June 1839 - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 157
6. Resolutions at a Meeting of Council, held 24 December 1839, at Cape Coast Castle, p. 158
7. Letter from Mr. President Maclean to Lord John Russell, dated Cape Coast Castle, 27 January 1840 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 158
8. Letter from Mr. President Maclean to Lieutenant Burslem, dated Cape Coast Castle, 2 April 1840 - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 158
9. Report of Mr. President Maclean, at a Meeting of Council, held the 13th of April 1840, at Cape Coast Castle - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 159
10. Extract of a Letter from the President and Council to the Committee, dated Cape Coast Castle, 17 April 1840 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 159
11. Extract of a Letter from Mr. President Maclean to the Committee, dated British Accra, 12 October 1840 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 160
12. Extract of a Letter from the President and Council to the Committee, dated Cape Coast Castle, 15 December 1840 - - - - - - - - - p. 160
13. Extract of a Letter from Mr. President Maclean to the Committee, dated British Accra, 9 January 1841 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 160
14. Resolutions passed at a Meeting of Council, held at Cape Coast Castle, 10 February 1841 - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 161

15. Correspondence

15. Correspondence between Captain Tucker and the Governor of Sierra Leone, on the subject of Domestic Slavery, &c. - - - - - - - - - - p. 161
16. Extract of a Letter from Mr. President Maclean to J. G. Nicholls, Esq., dated British Accra, 22 March 1841 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 161
17. List of Prisoners at Cape Coast Castle, on 22d of March 1841 - - - p. 162
18. Correspondence, &c., from Mr. President Maclean and others, from March, April and May 1841 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 168
19. Resolutions passed at a Meeting of Council, held at Cape Coast Castle, 11 May 1841 p. 171
20. Letter from Mr. President Maclean and Mr. Brodie Cruikshank, dated Annamaboe Fort, 11 June 1841 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 172
21. Correspondence with Captain Maclean and Mr. Cruikshank, from 21st May to 29th June 1841 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 172
22. Letter from Mr. President Maclean to the Committee, dated British Accra, 11 August 1841 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 172
23. Extract of a Letter from the President and Council to the Committee, dated Cape Coast Castle, 9 September 1841 - - - - - - - - - - p. 172
24. Letter from Mr. President Maclean to the Committee, dated Cape Coast Castle, 17 January 1842 - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 172
25. Extract of a Letter from the President and Council, dated Cape Coast Castle, 19 March 1841 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 174
26. Extract of a Letter from the President, dated British Accra, 22 March 1841 - p. 174
27. Extract of a Letter from the President, dated British Accra, 11 August 1841 - p. 174

— No. 1. —

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. President *Maclean*, to the Gold Coast Committee, &c. dated 16th December 1837.

Vide Appendix, No. 4, Enclosure in No. 23, page 144, commencing with the words "I now proceed," to the end of the Letter.

— No. 2. —

EXTRACT of a LETTER to Sir *George Grey;* dated Sun Court, March 23, 1838.

WE are desirous of referring Lord Glenelg to the records of the Admiralty, in order that the report made of the state and condition of the African establishments by Her Majesty's naval officers on that station, may be examined into, which we make no doubt will show that they have been as efficiently and respectably upheld as possible; and when it is considered that with the means at our disposal we have to support Cape Coast Castle (Phipp's Tower and King William's Tower, keeps of the Castle), with a lighthouse on the latter, Accra Fort, and occasional repairs to Annamaboe and Forts, we trust that the additional 500*l.* per annum we are now asking, will not be refused, more especially as from what has lately occurred to our Dutch neighbours, it is important that we should always be prepared to meet any acts of aggression that may arise out of late events.

The increasing commerce of the country, and the more general intercourse with the interior of the country, presents every prospect of a gradually extending field for the disposal of British manufactures, and worthy of the best attention of Government as the most wholesome means of putting down the slave trade by disposing the natives to legitimate commerce it being a trade carried on by barter, almost the only one now remaining to England, and which consequently demands increased protection to the merchants and traders engaged therein.

We beg Lord Glenelg to feel assured that upon the grant being renewed to 4,000*l.*, we do not hesitate to engage that every exertion shall be made to support the establishments in a most efficient manner at that annual sum, with stores of every description, ammunition, &c., ordnance only excepte .

Appendix, No. 5.

GOLD COAST.

Affairs of the Gold Coast.

— No. 3. —

(Extract.)

Gentlemen, Cape Coast Castle, 8 May 1838.

By this opportunity we have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches transmitted to us by Her Majesty's ship Lynx, by the Eliza Ann, and by the Jack. We have also received duplicates of those on board the Napoleon, but neither that vessel nor the African has as yet reached us.

* * * * * * * *

We have been much annoyed at that part of your despatches which contains directions to us to cease in future charging the one-half per cent. on goods landed here; no more equitable mode of assessment, nor a plan more easily put in execution for the purpose intended, could have been devised. Knowing well the inutility of all remonstrance, that charge, as well as the two dollars for the Fort William Lighthouse, has been discontinued. The abolition of the latter charge, a charge allowed in almost every other part of the world, appears so ridiculous, that we shall not say a word further on that subject. We would merely beg, however, with all due respect, to remark, that we consider the abolition, in the manner now done, of the local regulations of a government constituted in the anomalous manner this one is, and holding its influence and power by so frail a tenure, far from judicious. These regulations were abolished at once by the representations of one person, and without any inquiry being made either as to their justice or purport. By this mode of procedure the influence of the government here is much weakened in the eyes of the nations, in so far as the representations of trading captains and others lead them to infer that they are able at any time to disannul the acts of this government. Sir, here, where it may be said we are allowed to exist on opinion solely, where our physical force is merely adequate for our protection, where, within the walls of our forts, and where the authority that we possess throughout a widely-extended district of country is founded on our moral influence, and on the supposition that the government here will at all times have the assistance and support of Her Majesty's Government at home, where necessary, the greatest care ought to be used that none of the local regulations of that government should, without the most cogent reasons and strictest necessity, be annulled or interfered with; or if they be so, that it be done in such a way as not to throw discredit on that government. Were this a colony with a military force adequate at any time to compel the obedience of those living under it, the case would be widely different; but as it is constituted, and as late events upon the coast have shown, if you once destroy the supposed infallibility of the European governments on the coast in the minds of the natives, the resident merchants and all their property are at any moment at the mercy (to the shame of philanthropic England be it spoken) of people who are as yet semi-barbarians.

We sincerely hope, and have every confidence that our hopes will not be disappointed, that no exertion will be wanting on your part to urge upon Her Majesty's Government the almost absolute necessity that exists for the Parliamentary grant being increased.

* * * * * * * *

Although our influence upon the coast is at present paramount among the natives, yet from the manner in which our establishments are kept up, and the energy and anxiety displayed by the other European Governments in wishing to extend the influence of their establishments, ours, as you yourselves appear to be aware, must proportionally sink. Government ought to consider well before they give up this coast, and allow it gradually to fall into the hands of another power. It may be unhealthy, and many a valuable life may have been sacrificed on it, but so likewise have several of our other tropical possessions been previous to the introduction of civilisation and the cultivation of the country. The returns in your own hands, from Cape Coast Castle and Accra, which returns do not embrace by any means the whole of the trade of the coast, will attest the amount of that trade; and surely, considering the large sums expended by Britain on her other colonies, which do not pay themselves better, Parliament will not grudge 4,000 *l.* where the interests of so large a trade are at stake, where there is an outlet for so much British capital and for the employment of so much British shipping. But if the calls of self-interest are of no avail, let at least the calls of humanity have an influence with our government. Since England has once put her hand to the plough in abolishing the nefarious slave traffic, let her not now draw back, and allow those forts to fall to decay, by means of which, even in their present disabled state, we will venture, without any boasting, to assert, that there is no district on the Western Coast of Africa more effectually protected against the resumption of that traffic than that part over which their influence extends.

Our astonishment was truly excited when we read that part of your despatches which referred to the meeting to be held in the public hall of the castle, upon the arrival of Admiral Elliot. If, after being informed of the nature of the country, and the degree of respect, which in consequence of our physical weakness, we consider ourselves bound to entertain towards our Governor in the eyes of the natives, he should still insist on the native chiefs being assembled, and their opinion of Mr. Maclean's government asked; we shall afford no hindrance to his doing so, although we consider it by no means either complimentary to Mr. Maclean or those who were associated in the government with him. Upon the whole we entertain very great doubts indeed of the prudence of the measure; as stated in a former part of this letter, the natives are as yet little better than semi-barbarians, bound by no ties of religion, or of honour, proverbial for their tergiversation and disinclination to speak the truth, and yet these are the people who are to be asked their opinion of the government of a gentleman who has received such testimonials from the European residents and merchants on

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the coast. The first subject referred to in the despatch, shows how the natives are accustomed only to view a thing in one light, that is, as either really good or really bad; with them there is no medium. We sincerely trust they may view this investigation; but we fear that notwithstanding all the explanation which may be given to them, they will be apt to consider it in no other light than that of a condemnation.

We are informed by Mr. Hanson that he has already replied to your letter, by an opportunity which occurred per England from Accra. We are pleased to find that you have seen proper to alter your determination with regard to his salary bills, and also to increase at our recommendation the sum allowed for the maintenance of that garrison, as we felt perfectly convinced that some increase was necessary.

An account of the sales of provisions is herewith furnished, which we hope will prove satisfactory; as you will perceive, some of those in store previous to 1834 were under the necessity of being sold for almost nothing, being completely damaged.

The rebel chief "Bontyn," about six months ago, began apparently to take measures for leaving Akim and proceeding to Coom-assie, in terms of the agreement entered into with him two years ago. About 250 of his people, principally the women and children of his attendants, were lately dispatched for the purpose of preceding him to Coom-assie. They arrived there in safety, and remained for some time, but on a sudden were seized with a panic and immediately left Coom-assie. No doubt they had heard some surmises of the want of sincerity on the part of the king towards Bontyn, which had caused this sensation among them, and we have good reason to think there is some truth in these surmises. Since that time Bontyn has not moved, but he has again sent up a number of his people; but they, we have just heard, have retreated in the same manner. The king has since sent down to tell us not to be astonished should we find that he has attacked Bontyn very soon. This, however, we have deprecated by every argument in our power; for should he put this threat into execution, it is not difficult to see what will be the issue. Bontyn, when attacked, will fall back on Accra, to which place he is at present nearest, and we will then either have to give him up or assume the position of enemies to the king of Ashantee. Mediation, we fear, will be out of the question. We trust, however, we may be able by negotiation to avert what might embroil the whole country again in a most calamitous war, for the various tribes would immediately range themselves on one or other of the sides of the contending parties.

Upon the arrival of the Dutch expedition, we shall, in consonance with the orders of the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, observe the strictest neutrality. Should the person in command request our advice as to the mode of procedure he should adopt to punish the Ashantees, we shall be most willing to give it to him.

The country is perfectly tranquil at prevent. Annunilee, the chief of Eastern Wassaw, is at present in Cape Coast for the purpose of making a final settlement of the long-pending dispute between the chiefs of Eastern and Western Wassaw.

We herewith forward duplicate of our despatches by the courier, along with the quarterly accounts for Cape Coast Castle and Accra, and the other periodical returns up to the 31st March.

We have, &c.

(signed) *William Topp*, President.
James Swanzy, M. C.

Messrs. Reid, Hutton, and Nicholls,
The Committee for managing the affairs of the Gold Coast,
London.

— No. 4. —

Cape Coast Castle.

At a Meeting of Council held on the 12th day of November 1839.

Vide Appendix No. 1, page 6, Enclosure in Dr. *Madden*'s Instructions.

— No. 5. —

Copy of a LETTER from Captain *Maclean*, President of the Council of Magistrates of Cape Coast Castle, to the Committee of Merchants for Superintending the Affairs of the Gold Coast, dated 17 June 1839.

Vide Appendix No. 4, Enclosure in No. 3, page 127.

Appendix, No. 5.

GOLD COAST.

Affairs of the Gold Coast.

— No. 6. —

Cape Coast Castle, 24 December 1839.

At a Meeting of Council held this day; present,

George Maclean, Esquire, President.

James Swanzy, Esquire, } Members.
Thomas Hutton, Esquire, }

The President stated that he had summoned the present special meeting in consequence of a murder that had been recently committed at the village of "Effitu," the perpetrator of which had been secured, and brought into the castle. The President further stated that he had instituted a preliminary examination into the case, from which it appeared that the accused had deliberately shot his victim in the market-place of Effitu, without any other cause than his (the accused) having had some difference with the father of the deceased.

The Council thereupon resolved that the President and James Swanzy, esquire, be appointed to be present at the trial of the accused before the native chiefs, in order to see that the same be fairly conducted; and recommend the postponement of the trial for some considerable space of time, in order that the inflamed passions of all parties concerned may have time to cool.

Adjourned.

George Maclean, President.
James Swanzy, M. C.

— No. 7. —

Copy of a DESPATCH from Captain *Maclean*, President of the Council of Magistrates of Cape Coast Castl, to Lord *John Russell*, dated Cape Coast Castle, 27 January 1840.

Vide Appendix No. 1, page 5, Dr. *Madden's* Instructions.

— No. 8. —

Sir, Cape Coast Castle, 2 April 1840.

In reply to your application that I should give you my opinion and advice, as to whether the British brig Guiana, at present detained by you in these roads has rendered herself liable to seizure and condemnation under the 5 Geo. 4, c. 113, or whether in fact you would be justified in allowing her to proceed on her voyage, I beg leave to state, that having carefully examined the various papers found in the vessel, and interrogated the master, officer, and crew belonging to her, I am clearly of opinion that you would not be justified in allowing the Guiana to proceed to her ports of destination.

It appears from the document placed in my hands, that the Guiana sailed from the port of Liverpool in the month of October last, bound to Bahia, with freight; that having discharged her outward cargo at Bahia, she was chartered by parties in that port, well known to be connected with the African slave trade, for the purpose of carrying across to this coast a cargo of goods: it further appears from the manifest and invoice of the cargo, that the goods put on board, are such as are especially adapted for the slave trade, and some of them unadapted for any other description of traffic: from the charter-party instructions given to the master, it also appears that the vessel was to call at Elmina, for the purpose of purchasing three canoes, and procuring canoemen, an almost indubitable proof of the real purpose of the charterers and their agents at Elmina: also the supercargo was to purchase by barter such articles of merchandise as might complete the assortment required in the leeward slave markets: further, that the vessel's ports of discharge were to have been Aguae and Onim, or Lagos, two of the most notorious slave factories on the coast, and finally that the sealed letters found on board are addressed to notorious Spanish and Portuguese slave dealers resident on the coast.

It further appears from the statement of several of the crew, more particularly the second officer, and Metcalf, seaman, that the vessel was an object of suspicion in the port of Bahia, and that the legality or illegality of the voyage was a subject of discussion on board the vessel previous to her starting; that in point of fact almost all the original crew refused to proceed on such a voyage, and that some of those now on board were taken out of a gaol for the purpose of being shipped; it appears also that the wages of those who remained were raised. The amount of freight guaranteed by the charter-party, too, appears exorbitant, and altogether disproportioned to the length of the voyage, being 9,000 milreas, equal at 36 pence sterling per milrea, to 1,350 *l.*

With these facts before him, no person at all acquainted with the slave coast, and with the parties connected with the slave trade, can doubt for a moment that the cargo now on board the Guiana was destined for the sole purpose of purchasing slaves; that the canoes

were

were intended for embarking those slaves, and that the slaves themselves were intended to be embarked on board of another vessel, which it appears from some of the letters, and from the evidence of the supercargo himself, was to follow the Guiana a few weeks later.

Under all these circumstances, I certainly do think, that as a commander of a vessel employed for the prevention of the slave trade, you would not be justified in permitting the Guiana to proceed on her voyage; though I am not prepared to say at the same time, that the Court of Vice-admiralty will decree the legal evidence strong enough to warrant the vessel's condemnation. But I am clearly of opinion that under all the circumstances of the case your conduct in detaining the vessel will be approved of, and that you will be protected in this duty by your superiors.

I may also state that if you release the Guiana in these roads, I will feel it my duty to place a prize crew on board of her, and to send her to Sierra Leone for adjudication. If the British flag be allowed to protect property so evidently intended for the purpose of purchasing a slave cargo as in this case, the consequences may be easily foreseen. British shipowners, tempted by high rates of freight, will readily employ their vessels in a trade attended with no risk, and then the provisions of the last treaty with Spain, and of the Act for the suppression of the slave trade, passed in the last Session of Parliament will be effectually evaded and rendered inoperative.

It will also be said, and with much apparent justice, that while English cruisers capture without hesitation, Spanish, Portuguese, and Brazilian vessels, under precisely similar circumstances to those of the Guiana, they are instructed to spare those belonging to their own country, or are afraid to act against them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Maclean*, President.

Lieutenant-commander Burslem, R. N.
H. M. Brigantine, Viper.

— No. 9. —

Cape Coast Castle, 13 April 1840.

At a Meeting of Council held this day, present:

George Maclean, Esquire, President;
James Swanzy, Esquire, Member.;

The President reported that the trial of "Ekkeny Coffee," accused of murder at "Effitu," had taken place as directed by the Council's minute of the 24th December last; that the crime had been fully proved against the accused, both by witnesses and his own confession; that there having been no alleviating circumstances in the case, the prisoner had been unanimously found guilty and condemned to suffer death, and that he had accordingly been executed on the 10th instant, he (the President) having taken care that the execution was carried into effect without any unnecessary cruelty, and with all possible solemnity.

The accounts for the preceding month were then laid on the table, examined and passed.

Adjourned.

George Maclean, President.
James Swanzy, M. C.

— No. 10. —

Extract of a LETTER from the President and Council, dated Cape Coast Castle, 17th April 1840.

Gentlemen,

We beg leave to acknowledge the receipt, by the schooner "Jersey Tar," of your letter of the 26th of February, with its accompanying documents, wherein you announce to us that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to send out a special commissioner to examine minutely into the state of our establishments, with a view to limit, if possible, our expenditure. We have perused the contents of this despatch with much satisfaction, convinced as we are, that the more thoroughly our financial economy is examined into, the more entirely will Her Majesty's Government become satisfied that the small sum granted to us by Parliament is faithfully and judiciously applied, and that an increased grant is imperatively necessary.

We trust, however, that Her Majesty's Commissioner will not limit his inquiries to the merely financial concerns of the local government, but that he will extend them much further.

We are of opinion that these inquiries ought to embrace the following points:—

1st. The actual value of the entire colony here, to the mother country, in a merely commercial point of view, as compared with the cost of its establishments.

2dly. The value of the colony as a means of extending the blessings of religion and civilisation among the large and increasing native population contained within its boundaries, and the progress which has been made, by our exertions, in working out those important objects, since the local government was placed on its present footing.

As also a comparison betwixt the present actual state of the colony, as a means of extending civilisation and commerce throughout, not only Ashantee and its dependencies, but the

Appendix, No. 5.

GOLD COAST.

Affairs of the Gold Coast.

interior of Africa to an indefinite extent, provided the local government had sufficient means at its disposal.

And lastly, the actual services which have been rendered by the government of the country, in totally suppressing within the last ten years, the slave trade throughout an extensive line of coast.

The report ought also to contain a statement of the certain consequences, as well as the probable results:—

1st. Of a diminution of our present very inadequate parliamentary grant;

2d. Of a continuance of our present establishment and parliamentary grant, and

3rd. Of an increased grant being allowed to the local government, in order to their being able to render the establishments more efficient, and to work out more effectually the great objects above adverted to.

It would greatly enhance the value of the Commissioner's report were a gentleman selected for the duty who had known the condition of the colony ten, fifteen, or twenty years ago, and who would, therefore, be enabled to form a judgment of the wonderful improvement which has been effected in the moral and social condition of the native population of late years, as well as of the increased value of the colony in a commercial point of view.

We shall of course afford every possible facility to the Commissioner in the prosecution of his inquiries here, and the President will accompany him to the several out-forts, to insure his receiving similar facilities and assistance in conducting his inquiries there.

—No. 11.—

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the President of the Council, dated British Accra, 12 October 1840.

SOON after my return to this station from the short cruise which the state of my health rendered it necessary for me to take, I had the misfortune to suffer a violent attack of inflammation of the eyes, or purulent ophthalmia, which has caused my detention here up to this time. I am now rapidly recovering, and hope to be able to proceed to Cape Coast Castle in the course of a few days.

You will have been already made aware that Captain Tucker, the senior naval officer on this station, has been commissioned to inspect and report upon every British fort and settlement on the Gold Coast. I have arranged with Captain Tucker that the inspection shall commence about three weeks hence. I expect that it will occupy a month or six weeks. Should another Commissioner subsequently arrive, I shall of course be fully prepared for him.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *George Maclean*, President.

—No. 12.—

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the President and Council, dated Cape Coast Castle, 15 December 1840.

COMMANDER TUCKER, of Her Majesty's sloop "Wolverine," commanding Her Majesty's squadron on this station, is at present here, on a special tour of inspection of the various forts and British settlements on the Gold Coast. His instructions limit his inquiries to the possibility of limiting the expenses of our establishments to the usual annual grant of 3,500*l.*, and to the expediency or otherwise of again taking more formal possession of what are called the abandoned forts and settlements. We cannot but regret that the scope of his inquiry should have been thus limited, and that his attention should not have been directed to the great changes that have taken place in the state of the settlements as a colony during the last 10 years, and to the new important commercial and agricultural interests which have sprung up, and demand protection, and, of course, extended means. We trust that the special commissioner, whom you mention as having been lately appointed by the Colonial Office, will be instructed to direct his attention peculiarly to those points.

The President will leave this to-morrow to accompany Captain Tucker to each of the settlements, commencing with Appolonia.

—No. 13.—

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. President *Maclean*, dated British Accra, 9 January 1841.

I BEG leave to acquaint you that I arrived here a few days ago, after having completed, in conjunction with Captain Tucker, R. N., an inspection of every British settlement, from Appolonia to this place. Captain Tucker's report will, I should think, reach England in about three months hence, when it will, I presume, if approved of, be immediately acted upon by Her Majesty's Government.

Appendix, No. 5.

GOLD COAST.

Affairs of the Gold Coast.

— No. 14. —

10 February 1841.

At a Meeting of Council, held at Cape Coast Castle, this day;

Present:

George Maclean, Esquire, President.

James Swanzy, Esquire, and F. Swanzy, Esquire, } Members.

The President laid on the table a communication which he had received from Surgeon Cobbold, wherein he requests leave of absence, on the plea of urgent private affairs requiring his presence in England.

The Council having taken the same into consideration, it was unanimously resolved to comply with Mr. Cobbold's application, on the understanding that after his departure he should only receive half salary up to the date of his arrival in England, and the secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Cobbold to that effect.

Mr. Swanzy then stated to the Council that during the President's late absence at Accra, it had become his duty to investigate two cases of murder, which had occurred in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast, about 18 months ago. There appeared to be no doubt of the guilt of the accused parties. The first murder had been committed by the head man and male inhabitants of a small village named Aggeryfosah. The second murder by four Mousce fishermen, who, for a bribe of four ackies, drowned a person who it was supposed was about to give information of the first murder.

Mr. Swanzy further reported that another case of murder had been investigated by him, where a native of Abrak had wilfully killed his own brother; this man had not denied his guilt.

It was thereupon resolved that the four Mousce fishermen, being Dutch subjects, should be given over to the Dutch authorities, to be dealt with as their case might require, and that the President and Mr. Swanzy should be deputed to inquire strictly, in conjunction with the native chiefs and elders, into the other cases of murder, and to act as might appear to them expedient.

The accounts for the preceding month were then examined and passed.

Adjourned.

George Maclean, President.

— No. 15. —

Correspondence between Captain *Tucker* and the Governor of *Sierra Leone*, on the Subject of Domestic Slavery, &c.

Vide Appendix No. 4, Enclosures in No. 20, pp. 140, 141.

— No. 16. —

Extract of a LETTER from Mr. President *Maclean*, dated British Accra, 22 March 1841.

The hurry and turmoil in which I have been kept for the last month, and the necessity of my coming down here two days ago to look out for a man-of-war for Dr. Madden, will prevent my replying to your several letters by the "General Brock," as I could wish to do.

My official letter will explain to you that Dr. Madden was attacked by fever before he had been 10 days on shore, which has confined him ever since. I have laid everything as bare to him as the most determined inquirer could wish. He found fault with nothing but the system of confining people without previously sentencing them to some definite period of imprisonment, and for keeping debtors too long in confinement. A little knowledge of the country and people would soon convince him of the necessity, for the sake of justice, of our system; and I think he is pretty well satisfied that we are anything but rigorous in our administration of justice.

Appendix, No. 5.

GOLD COAST.

No. 17.

Affairs of the Gold Coast.

LIST of PRISONERS confined in the Gaol of *Cape Coast Castle* on the 22d of March 1841, with a detailed Statement showing the length of each Person's Imprisonment, and the Circumstances under which each was confined.

No.	Names of Prisoners. (DEBTORS.)	How long Confined.		CAUSES OF IMPRISONMENT.
		Months.	Days.	
1.	Attah Quow - -	42	–	- - the causes of this man's lengthened imprisonment were, the lodging by different creditors of consecutive detainers against him. The detaining creditors on the 22d March 1841, were Mr. Henry Smith, merchant, and the representatives of the late Mr. Hutchinson, merchant; the amount of claims against him was 50 *l.* This man's detention was also prolonged by his obstinately refusing to make any kind of compromise with his creditors. (He has since been released).
2.	Mensah - - -	30	–	- - confined at the suit of Mr. W. Topp and Mr. Spinks, merchants, whose united claims amount to 14 *l.*
3.	Asam - - -	30	–	- - confined at the instance of various creditors, fresh detainers having been lodged against him, several times, when about to be released. The detaining creditor on the 22d March was "Amoah," a cabboceer, for a debt of 9 *l.* 15 *s.*, and some expenses to which he had been put by the prisoner. (Released.)
4.	Addeybie - -	28	–	- - this person swindled Elizabeth Parker out of goods to the amount of 114 *l.*, the whole of which he squandered or secreted. There was reason to believe that he only waited for his release to enjoy such of his plunder as he had not previously spent.
5.	Quow Affadoo -	18	–	- - this prisoner was confined both as a criminal and debtor; he had a lad apprenticed to him as goldsmith, and this lad he took with him into the interior (the country of Awyn), and sold into slavery. He also owed 9 *l.* 10 *s.* to Peter Brown.
6.	Eccotie - - -	18	–	- - this man having contracted a debt of 9 *l.* with Richard Brace, of Dixcove, absconded, leaving his wife and child without the means of support; having, after an absence of eight years, been captured in one of the Danish settlements, he was imprisoned, both for the debt and for the desertion of his wife. This man asserted, on his examination by Dr. Madden, that Brace had been authorised by the President to take possession of his wife and child, and had actually done so. Both of these assertions were utterly false, and were afterwards proved to be so
7.	Taviah - - -	18	–	- - this man had been employed as a confidential servant (gold taker), by Mr. Spinks, of Cape Coast. Taking advantage of his situation, he collected various debts due to Mr. Spinks without any authority, and applied the money to his own purposes. He owed also about 20 *l.* to Mr. Bartels, merchant of Elmina, as well as a debt to Mr. Spinks. He ought to have been inserted as a criminal, and not as a debtor.
8.	Quashie Benyacoon -	18	–	- - this person was confined not only for debt, but for having collected debts in the name of his former master (James Ennis) without authority, and misapplied the money.

No.	Names of Prisoners. (Debtors.)	How long Confined. Months.	Days.	CAUSES OF IMPRISONMENT.
9.	Andee - - -	14	- -	- - confined at the instance of Mr. J. Thompson, for a debt of 18 *l.* 10 *s.* This man having been allowed a certain time wherein to make payment, absconded, leaving his bail answerable for him.
10.	Quow Appewoh -	13	- -	- - confined for a debt of 10 *l.*, due to Confoo Quathie. This man had been allowed to be at large for several months after the date of his apprehension, to enable him to make an arrangement for the payment of his creditors, but he had taken no steps in the matter.
11.	Quamina - - -	11	- -	- - confined at the instance of J. Colecraft (himself insolvent), for a debt of 5 *l.* 15 *s.* This person had made away with money intrusted to him.
12.	Assafooah - -	10	- -	- - confined at the instance of Clara Grant, for a debt of 50 *l.*, and of Mr. Barnes, for a debt of 60 *l.* due for goods, of which he (the prisoner) could give no account.
13.	Cudjoe Ampim -	12	- -	- - confined at the instance of Henry Smith, for a debt of 30 *l.* 5 *s.*
14.	Coffee Sawn - -	10	- -	- - confined at the instance of Mr. Stanley, for a debt of 4 *l.* 15 *s.*, and of Bosumchie, for a debt of 3 *l.* 15 *s.*
15.	Cudjoe Pye - -	10	- -	- - imprisoned at the instance of Abbah Manoo for a debt of 4 *l.*, he having absconded when summoned to appear.
16.	Quashie Bosumchie -	10	- -	- - confined at the instance of Mr. W. E. Stanley, for a debt of 25 *l.* 5 *s.*
17.	Coffee Sobbin - -	9	- -	- - imprisoned for a debt of 20 *l.* 5 *s.* due to Ednah Battah.
18.	Quabina Acquce -	11	3	- - confined at the instance of Awoossie, for a debt of 4 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*, due for money squandered by the debtor.
19.	Quabino Enfeatcheah	8	- -	- - imprisoned at the instance of Mr. Simons, of Elmina, for a debt of 4 *l.* 5 *s.*
20.	Aatchie - - -	7	15	- - confined at the instance of Elizabeth Swanzy, for a debt of 18 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* This man had endeavoured by fraudulent means to relieve himself from a portion of the sum justly due by him.
21.	Quamina Quansha -	7	15	confined for a debt of 6 *l.*, due to Advasie.
22.	Quacoe Arful - -	6	1	- - confined at the instance of Quamino Yaboah and several other creditors, for petty debts amounting to upwards of 12 *l.*, fraudulently contracted.
23.	Coffee Sarkey - -	5	- -	- - confined at the instance of Quagin, for a debt of 6 *l.* 15 *s.*, embezzled while in his employment.
24.	John Hooper - -	2	4	- - confined at the suit of J. Johnson, for a debt of 6 *l.* 16 *s.* 3 *d.*
25.	Quabina Enkatsiah -	1	14	- - imprisoned at the instance of Messrs. Cobbold and Clouston, for debts of 8 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* and 3 *l.* 10 *s.*
26.	Quamina Adjumaccon	1	14	- - imprisoned at the suit of Mensah, of Dixcove, for a debt of 32 *l.* 5 *s.*
27.	Cudjoe Boarful -	4	-	- - confined at the instance of Mr. Clouston, for a debt of 9 *l.* 15 *s.*
28.	Quow Daddie - -	1	14	- - confined at the suit of Attah Yan, for a debt of 1 *l.* 15 *s.*, embezzled.
29.	Quabina Assocra -	3	- -	- - confined at the suit of J. Johnson (an insolvent) for a debt of 5 *l.* 5 *s.*
30.	Cudjoe Eccrah -	6	- -	- - confined at the suit of Robert Oakum, for embezzling 1 *l.* 10 *s.*

(*continued*)

Appendix, No. 5.

GOLD COAST.

Affairs of the Gold Coast.

No.	Names of Prisoners. (Debtors.)	How long Confined. Months.	Days.	CAUSES OF IMPRISONMENT.
31	Quabina Mensha -	3	- -	- - This man ought to appear among the list of criminals; he was employed by a person named Abacan to collect debts, and he not only embezzled the money so collected, but beat one of the debtors with great cruelty.
32.	Coffee Affadoo -	3	- -	- - confined at the instance of J. de Graft, for a debt of 20 *l.* 5 *s.*
33.	Quow Enchery -	- -	10	- - confined at the instance of Effuah Botey, for a debt of 24 *l.* 5 *s.*
34.	Cudjoe Takie - -	- -	4	- - imprisoned at the suit of Quacoe Taviah, for a debt of 9 *l.* 10 *s.*
35.	John Johnson - -	4	- -	- - This man owes a great number of persons debts, to the amount of upwards of 1,000 *l.* He had been employed to collect debts due to him for the benefit of his creditors, but was convicted of embezzling the money so collected and then imprisoned.
36.	Kakassie - -	4	- -	- - owes 27 *l.* 5 *s.* to E. Swanzy, and 9 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* to Quan Sofee, for goods, of which he refuses to give any account.
37.	Quabina Effoom -	4	- -	£. 12. 5 *s.* to Mr. Jackson.
38.	Accudgoe - -	3	- -	- - owes Ganebah, a poor woman in Cape Coast, 2 *l.*
39.	Quacoe Sam - -	1	- -	owes a debt of 9 *l.* 5 *s.* to John Hooper.
40.	Hendrick, Ingman -	2	- -	- - owes Thomas Jones 4 *l.* 15 *s.*, procured by an act of swindling. There are various other claims against him.
41.	John Colecraft - -	4	- -	- - owes Thomas Hutton 208 *l.*, J. F. Park 71 *l.*, Henry Smith 16 *l.*
42.	Quashie Aibeah -	2	- -	owes Mr. Stanley 9 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*
43.	Quashie Edoo - -	- -	4	- - owes Amaah, Aggery, and Neizer, debts amounting to 20 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*
44.	Abrabah Aotchie -	14	- -	owes 16 *l.* 5 *s.* to a chief in the interior.
45.	Adjuah Korentchua -	- -	- -	- - owes to two individuals named Ammah and Ecoom 2 *l.* 10 *s.*
46.	Adjuah Aberammah -	- -	7	- - confined at the instance of James Thomson, as being security for another party, and on the point of absconding. The liability disputed by the prisoner and the case not yet decided.
47.	Abmabah Afasabah -	- -	- -	- - owes Thomas Hughes and M. G. Hutton 18 *l.* 10 *s.*
48.	Effuatah - - -	- -	- -	- - confined at the instance of Serjeant-major Bart, for neglect of duty as a servant of his.
	Criminals:			[The last four cases in the course of being heard.]
1.	John Halm - -	27	- -	- - convicted of having broken open a package belonging to the surgeon of the "Pylades" sloop of war, in Surgeon Cobbald's quarters, and having stolen therefrom $. 29½, under aggravated circumstances; sentence, two years and a half imprisonment.
2.	Ashun Coffee - -	21	- -	- - this man was convicted of having, at Pope, sold his master's son (a mulatto lad of 14 years of age) to the master of a Brazilian slave vessel for 10 rolls of tobacco and six jars of rum. Sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and labour.

No.	Names of Prisoners. (Criminals.)	How long Confined. Months.	Days.	CAUSES OF IMPRISONMENT.
3.	Arko - - -	18	–	- - convicted of having intrigued with various chiefs of Ashantee, for the purpose of rekindling the war betwixt that country and the British, and the native tribes living under British protection. This prisoner was further convicted of having received bribes from Ashantee chiefs, with a view to his betraying into the power of the latter the "Assins," who are living under British protection. The peace of the country rendered this man's imprisonment necessary, but after 12 months' imprisonment his release was ordered, on his finding security for his future conduct.
4.	Quaw Dooah - -	12	–	- - this man was banished to Appolonia in 1825, he having committed a murder, which could not at that period be fully proved against him, on account of the then disturbed state of the country. He returned from his banishment contrary to the sentence pronounced against him, and is imprisoned for 18 months.
5.	Woossoo Ansah -	20	–	- - this prisoner was captured when very young by the King of Dinkara, at the battle of Dodowah. The boy, being of a good family in the interior, was well and kindly brought up by the chief into whose hands he had fallen, but his conduct was most ungrateful. On growing up he committed adultery with the wives of several of the Dinkara captains, and the chief had great difficulty in protecting him from their violence. At length he committed adultery with the wife of the chief himself, and the whole tribe demanded that he should be put to death. He was saved from this fate by the President, and has been detained in the Castle, for his own safety, as well as a punishment for his conduct.
6.	Quashic Abaca -	11	–	- - these two men having a claim against a person in the interior, seized him and treated him with so much cruelty that their victim died. Sentenced to hard labour for three years.
7.	Quow Mensah - -	11	6	
8.	John Carr - -	11	–	- - this man, a militia soldier, had been ordered to convey a murderer to Cape Coast Castle from the interior; on the way the culprit, by means of a bribe, prevailed on Carr to allow him to escape. One year's imprisonment, and hard labour.
9.	Robert Oakum -	18	–	- - this person having been in attendance upon Clara Grant (the mother of four orphan children) at the time of her decease, abused his trust, by stripping the remains of the deceased of a quantity of gold, and by further breaking open the repositories in the house and abstracting gold to a great amount, which deceased was well known to possess. Of the gold so plundered only a small quantity had been recovered, namely, a box containing about $5. The remainder was secreted by prisoner, and remains undiscovered.
10.	Cudjoe Bray - -	6	13	- - convicted of having "panyarred," that is, forcibly seized upon, the wife of a man named Edooabatan and conveyed her to a distance, on pretext of another party owing him a debt. Sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment.
11.	Quamina Prah -			- - convicted of breaking into the warehouse of Mr. Cobbold, and stealing therefrom a quantity of merchandise. Sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, and hard labour.
12.	Arbum - - -	6	20	
13.	Yan - - -			

(continued)

Appendix, No. 5.

GOLD COAST.

Affairs of the Gold Coast.

No.	Names of Prisoners. (Criminals.)	How long Confined. Months.	Days.	CAUSES OF IMPRISONMENT.
14.	Quashie Sassah	8	–	- - eight of these men were convicted of having committed murder, by cutting to pieces a man with knives and cutlasses, and secreting the remains in the jungle; subsequently, suspecting an accomplice of having an intention of revealing the crime, they hired the other four prisoners (canoe-men) to seize him, attach heavy weights to him, and having taken him to sea during the night, to murder him, by throwing him into the sea. These men (excepting the four canoe-men, who, being Dutch subjects, and having drowned their victim in Dutch waters, were ordered to be given up to the Dutch authorities) were sentenced by the European and native authorities to work in chains for ten years.
15.	Ottoo Aquah			
16.	Quabina Bondee			
17.	Quamina Anoom			
18.	Quamina Essadoo			
19.	Quansah			
20.	Quacoe Quay			
21.	Quacoe Assoman			
22.	Quaw Mensah			
23.	Quashie Bosumchie			
24.	Quaw Abbadoo			
25.	Anancoe			
26.	Quow Crampah	5	22	- - convicted of murdering Anderfoo, and sentenced to ten years' labour in chains.
27.	Quashie Assan	- -	–	- - fled to the Castle from a chief in the interior, complaining of bad usage, and ordered to be retained as a labourer in the fort.
28.	Quow Danqua	5	–	- - convicted of breaking into the store of Mr. Clouston, and stealing therefrom silver plate. Sentenced to work in chains for twelve months.
29.	Weradoo	2	–	- - it having been reported that the inhabitants of a village, named Amanpey, in Wassaw, had been sacrificing human beings on the death of one of the chiefs, a party was sent to capture the guilty parties. The prisoners, one of whom had been a principal, and the others accessaries to the crime, were apprehended and brought down. They were detained in the hope that the other guilty parties would be also apprehended, and the whole tried together.
30.	Quabina Weerocoon			
31.	Quacoe Yow			
32.	John Davis	20	–	- - convicted of robbery, under very aggravated circumstances, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.
33.	Quamine Bocro	1	15	- - convicted of having incited, and been ringleader in a riot at the town of Djuguaw, and of having assaulted and wounded the chief of that town. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment.
34.	Coffee Ammah	4	–	- - convicted of having, contrary to the law and treaty with the King of Ashantee, cursed and insulted the latter; who was prevailed upon, with difficulty, to spare their lives, and to give them up for punishment to this Government. Sentenced to one year's imprisonment.
35.	Yow Imoe			
36.	Quamina Mensha	3	–	- - convicted of having procured forged summonses, and gone through the country in the character of a constable, and thereby extorted money from various persons. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and to make good the money extorted from the people.
37.	Acquishee	- -	14	- - convicted of having obtained money by fraud from various persons in the country. Sentenced to four months' imprisonment.
38.	Coffee Ingoo	- -	14	- - this prisoner was employed by the King of Appolonia to cross over to the Dutch territory of Axim, for the purpose of assassinating a person living there, and was captured and sent here by the Dutch governor. This case requires further investigation.
39.	Quashie Asnah	21	–	- - convicted of having manufactured base metal to resemble gold, and of having passed the same. Sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Note.—

Note.—The foregoing return contains a correct list of the prisoners confined in the gaols of Cape Coast Castle, on the 23d March last, with their respective terms of imprisonment. On that day Mr. Commissioner Madden requested the magistrates (the President being then absent for a few days on the public service) to meet him in the hall of the castle, for the purpose of inquiring into the cases of these prisoners, when the circumstances under which each prisoner was confined, as given in the preceding abstract of "causes of imprisonment," were fully proved in his presence. At the close of the inquiry, Doctor Madden addressed the magistrates and others present, and stated that an unfavourable impression had certainly been created on his mind, from the fact of so great a number of prisoners being confined in the castle, but that the result of his examination that day had entirely removed that unfavourable impression. The President, however, having been absent at the time, and having had no subsequent opportunity, on account of Dr. Madden's leaving the coast immediately afterwards, of offering to him some needful explanations, deems it necessary to make a few brief observations on the return given above.

And first, with respect to the number of the prisoners. Although the number of prisoners confined in the gaols at Cape Coast Castle at the period in question was, owing to various circumstances, unusually large as compared with other periods, yet when it is stated, and taken into consideration that the population whence these prisoners are taken, exceeds 250,000 souls, and that a great majority of this population are still in a semi-barbarous state, it is presumed that the number, so far from being considered large, will be looked upon as wonderfully small. It must also be borne in mind that the return includes both debtors and criminals. The average number of prisoners of all kinds confined in Cape Coast Castle at one time, during the last three years, has been about 65.

Secondly, with respect to the right of jurisdiction exercised by the local authorities over so great an extent of country and population, and the expediency of exercising that jurisdiction.

It is presumed that the forts and settlements on the Gold Coast, are supported and maintained first, for their very considerable and increasing value in a commercial point of view; and secondly, for the very peculiar facilities which are afforded through them of extending the blessings of civilisation and Christianity not only to the very large extent of country more immediately under the control of the forts, but to Ashantee and the interior of Africa; but both of these important objects would be utterly thrown away were this government to withdraw the exercise of a jurisdiction which it has so long yielded with so much advantage both to the settlements and the native population.

The blessings secured to the latter by its exercise have been incalculable, and can only be appreciated by those who knew what the country once was, and what it now is. It is deeply to be lamented that the severe illness under which Dr. Madden suffered during almost the entire period of his residence here, precluded the possibility of his directing his attention to this most important branch of inquiry. Any one acquainted with the country, however, must be well aware that the most numerous and disastrous consequences both to the settlements and to the natives themselves, would immediately result from the authorities ceasing to exercise their wonted jurisdiction. It is unnecessary to enlarge further upon this head here, the subject having been already treated of fully by the President in his letter to the African Committee, of the 30th November 1836, and in his despatch to Lord John Russell, of the 13th of April last; but he may be permitted to mention one striking fact in proof of the correctness of the judgment which he has expressed on the matter. About a week before Dr. Madden's departure, a report became current among the native population generally, that he (Dr. Madden), was empowered, and intended to cause the whole of the prisoners to be released. In consequence of this report, the native creditors of the imprisoned debtors, and those aggrieved by the criminal prisoners, provided themselves with iron shackles and other means of restraint, and on the very day on which the prisoners were examined before Dr. Madden a number of them were assembled in the town, near the castle, ready to seize their victims so soon as they should be released, and British jurisdiction thereby declared to be at an end. There is no exaggeration in saying, that if this last course had been pursued, two-thirds of the released prisoners would, in a few weeks, have been sold into slavery in the interior, where they would have been purchased chiefly that they might be sacrificed, and not a few of the remainder would have been put to death shortly after their removal from the vicinity of the castle.

Thirdly, with regard to the periods of time for which the prisoners are severally confined.

To a stranger perusing the above return, or to a casual visitor such as Dr. Madden, it might appear that the terms of confinement of some of the prisoners in the list, particularly the debtors, had been unreasonably and unwarrantably protracted; such, however, is never the case in this colony, it being equally the interest and the anxious wish of the authorities to have as few prisoners in custody, and for as short periods, as possible. Of those debtors in the above list, whose length of imprisonment is noted as exceeding ten months, the majority were swindlers as well as debtors, and were suspected, with good reason moreover (as has since appeared), of having secreted the produce of their knavery with a view to enjoy it whenever they might be released. This last practice is but too common among the native traders in this country, and it is necessary vigilantly to guard against it. As a general rule no debtor is long confined who really is unable to liquidate his debt; in proof whereof, it may be mentioned that out of the 45 debtor prisoners contained in the above list, only nine are in confinement on this 28th of December, although these gaols contain the average number of prisoners. But it would be most unwise in this colony to fix a period beyond which a debtor could not be detained in custody. Not only would such a regulation be taken advantage of by a great majority of the debtors (who care very little for a few months' imprisonment),

ment), but it would have the semblance of injustice to the native population generally, and native creditors would deem themselves justified in resorting to the horrible system of "panyarring," and similar practices, in pursuit of what they would deem their just rights.

With respect to the criminal prisoners, their terms of imprisonment are almost invariably specified when sentence is pronounced against them. But in the above list are several who may, in some measure, be considered voluntary prisoners; that is to say, persons who have committed crimes deserving certainly of punishment, but who would, but for the protection afforded them by the authorities, have been by the native laws subjected to torture and death. So strong are the feelings and prejudices of the native chiefs respecting some points of their laws, that were these individuals prematurely released, their death would be, if not by direct, at least by indirect means, almost certain. It is at the same time to be understood that these persons really have merited by their conduct the minor punishment which they suffer as prisoners. Occasionally, too, there are names of persons inserted in the list of prisoners who are mere refugees from Ashantee, and other parts of the interior, who are not really imprisoned, but work as labourers, and prefer residing in the castle.

It is not deemed necessary to offer any remarks on the sentences pronounced against criminals, as they are almost invariably more lenient than they would be under similar circumstances in England.

Cape Coast Castle, 28 December 1841. *George Maclean*, President.

— No. 18. —

CORRESPONDENCE, &c. from Mr. President *Maclean* and others; 24 March, April, and May 1841.

Enclosure 1, in No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Mr. President *Maclean* to Lord *J. Russell*; dated 13 April 1841.

(*Vide* Appendix No. 4, No. 18, page 135.)

Enclosure 2, in No. 18.

Gentlemen, Cape Coast Castle, 4 May 1841.

UNDERSTANDING that a Bristol vessel will sail from Accra on the 6th instant, I embrace the opportunity thereby afforded me of forwarding to you copies of several documents arising out of the late visit of Dr. Madden to these settlements.

The first document is a proclamation issued by the Governor-in-chief, denouncing the system of domestic slavery, and of holding what are termed "pawns," which has always continued to exist in these settlements.

The second document is a copy of certain resolutions passed at a meeting of the principal merchants residing in Cape Coast, upon the above-mentioned proclamation being promulgated here.

The third is a copy of a petition transmitted to me by a few of the principal Mulatto females, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The fourth and last document is a letter addressed by me to Lord John Russell on the subject generally of Sir John Jeremie's proclamation, and of Dr. Madden's proceedings thereupon.

I feel particularly anxious that you should be in possession of these documents, because I have strong reason to believe, from some communications which I have had from Dr. Madden since his departure, that he is impressed with the idea that this government, and I in particular, have been highly culpable in not having long since taken active measures to carry into effect the Slave Emancipation Act of 1834 in these settlements; now you are well aware that the government was not only never instructed to take any steps in consequence of the passing of the Act of 1834, but, in point of fact, was never even made acquainted that such an Act had been passed. You are also aware that in October 1837, three years after the passing of the Act in question, I brought under the notice of Lord Glenelg, distinctly and prominently, the fact of a system of domestic slavery continuing to exist here, yet I received no instructions for carrying into effect the Act of 1834. In the same despatch I also clearly explained to his Lordship the peculiar mode of hiring or paying for labour, which has ever existed on the coast, and which is termed "taking or holding pawns," yet I received no instructions to interfere with this system further than to guard against its abuse. To my letters of the 30th November 1836, and

14th

14th October 1837, I beg leave particularly to direct your attention, as their contents will enable you to prove beyond a question (should any reference on the subject be made to you) that this government has not only never neglected its duty in this respect, but that it has voluntarily directed the attention of Her Majesty's Government to this very subject of the existence of domestic slavery in their settlements.

Dr. Madden was unfortunately too ill during four or five out of the six weeks of his residence here, to be able to make himself in any degree acquainted with the real state of the colony. Indeed, to actual personal inquiries, he was was not able to devote more than six or seven days. The colony will not, therefore, I fear, derive so much benefit from his labours as I had confidently hoped it would.

On the subject of Sir John Jeremie's proclamation generally, and of Dr. Madden's proceedings after its arrival here, I beg leave to refer you for further details to Mr. Bannerman, a magistrate of Accra, who has sailed for England in Her Majesty's brigantine "Lynx," and whom I requested to afford you every information.

Meanwhile I shall anxiously expect definite and specific instructions from Lord John Russell on this important subject; for I feel that, ignorant as I am of the provisions of the Act of 1834, and of the mode of proceeding prescribed by it, I can but very imperfectly obey Sir J. Jeremie's proclamation without such instructions. I have deemed it advisable, personally to address the letter to you, as the names of the members of Council are attached to the accompanying set of resolutions.

Since the date of the President and Council's last despatch, nothing has occurred requiring special notice; the country remains tranquil.

As a direct opportunity for London will speedily offer, I do not think it advisable to transmit duplicates of our last despatches by the vessel about to sail.

I beg leave to forward a list of arrivals and departures up to this date.

I have, &c.

(signed) *George Maclean.*

Enclosure 3, in No. 18.

PETITION of the Principal Mulatto Females of the Gold Coast.

Vide Appendix No. 4, Enclosure 3 in No. 18, page 138.

Enclosure 4, in No. 18.

RESOLUTIONS of the British Merchants, at a Meeting held on the 24th March 1841 at Cape Coast Castle.

Vide Appendix No. 4, Enclosure 2 in No. 18, page 137.

Enclosure 5, in No. 18.

LETTER of the Merchants at *Cape Coast Castle* to Mr. President *Maclean.*

Sir, Cape Coast, 24 October 1840.

We take the liberty to hand for your perusal the accompanying letter to the Committee in London, which we shall feel obliged by your forwarding per first opportunity, with all the support you can afford it.

The facts stated, and the evils resulting from them, cannot have failed in some measure to have attracted your notice, and you have doubtless been surprised at our supineness in so long silently submitting to them; this has occurred from our disinclination to interrupt the course of established customs, and not being fully aware of the magnitude of the mischief, but finding on inquiry it has increased to that degree of seriousness to disarrange our interests, and render the British commerce of but secondary consideration in amount and extent in its own colony. We have been induced from this state of things to address the letter to the committee alluded to above, and conceiving also, in which we trust you will agree with us that some immediate steps are imperiously called for, we beg to submit for the consideration of yourself and Council, if you have not the power to restrain foreigners owing no allegiance to the British flag from establishing factories on shore for the disposal of the foreign produce they have introduced into the colony to the injury and opposition of the British merchants.

We beg also to suggest in support of the above, and as a precautionary measure, until some decision is obtained from home, that all foreign vessels be restricted to the landing of

Appenidx, No. 5.

GOLD COAST.

Affairs of the Gold Coast.

whole and original packages, against which we conceive there can be no possible objection unless by those who, wishing to avoid the just and open road, may have more facilities for pursuing that clandestine course, which has in fact led to the injuries now complained of; and further, we take leave to propose, instead of the present system of general permits, we fear has been the cause of much irregularity, that for the future special permits only be granted; and, in aid of the expenses of the same, that an office fee of 1*s.* 3*d.* be required and received for every permit issued.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J. Jackson.* *G. Hutton.*
James Swanzy. *W. Cobbold.*
W. Topp. *H. Barnes.*
F. Swanzy. *Sam. Bannerman.*
B. Cruikshank. *W. E. Gedge.*
J. Clouston. *J. Bannerman.*
W. E. Stanley. *Jno. Marman.*
James Thomson. *J. W. Hanson.*
H. Smith. *Geo. Smith.*
J. Topp.

To George Maclean, Esq.
President of the Council, Cape Coast.

Enclosure 6, in No. 18.

Gentlemen, Cape Coast, 24 October 1840.

THE injurious effects of the present rules of the Port of Cape Coast upon the British trade in general, and particularly to the interests of the undersigned resident British merchants upon the Gold Coast, have induced us to introduce the subject to your notice, in the hope it will meet your kind consideration, and find that remedy which, upon inquiry, the case may seem to require.

By the existing regulations a duty of half per cent. upon the invoice amount of such goods as may be landed, without any distinction of flag, is the only impost upon the commerce of the place, and in consequence of this unprotected state of the British merchant, foreigners have been encouraged to import large quantities of merchandise at a lower rate than we can do from England, thus excluding us from our own markets, and taking from our vessels their return freights, without which it is impossible to find carriers for our goods. We instance the case of the "Governor Maclean," twice, and the "Jack," and "Jersey Tar," each one within the last six months, having brought goods out, and not been able to obtain cargoes in return, but put to heavy expense for ballast; while at the same time the American brigs "Oregan," "Cipher," and "Sarah Ann;" have gone away full, and others each taken great portions of that freight, which our vessels in vain seek for, besides large sums in gold and ivory; in fact, the amount of the foreign trade of the colony, we now estimate at about a quarter of the whole, and rapidly increasing, as shown by the brigs "Oregan," "Cipher," "Sarah Ann," the "Hope" and "Pamelia," having within the last five months brought into the place, and disposed of, retail as well as wholesale, besides other goods, five cargoes of rum. The Prussian ship, "Catherine," at the same time came with 10,000 cases of German gin, and the Belgian ship, "Independance," with a full cargo of Brazilian aquadente, and the French ship, "Marabout," besides other goods, a cargo of Brazilian aquadente and tobacco, and now going back to Bahia for another, to return in four months, and the Hamburgh brig "Herald," besides a very valuable general cargo, had one item in his invoice, 20,000 dollars' worth of one particular description of Venetian bead, brought all to orders given him on his last voyage. The French ship, "Le Singe," had similar orders for the same description of beads, silks, &c.

These are some of the evils we are labouring under, that we earnestly beg to call your attention to.

Our correspondents at home have doubtlessly, within the last year or two, experienced a diminution in the amount of their business, which is to be attributed solely to the causes we have here described.

To protect us for the future against these hardships, we wish to find support, for it cannot be supposed that a foreigner, a sojourner of a few weeks in the place, to gather his gains only, should have a decided advantage over the permanent settler, whose interests are linked with the welfare of the colony, who is put to the cost of maintaining expensive establishments, who contributes his means to the improvement of the place and people, and other local expenses the stranger is not liable to, and who, besides, after staying to deprive us of a fair portion of our rights, should a war or any disturbance occur, would tie up his bundle and be off, leaving us to defend as we could our empty purses and crowded stores. In fact, can the foreigner, owing no allegiance to the British flag, locate himself among us

for

for a short period, as may suit his interests or convenience, to oppose our commerce by the introduction of foreign produce.

Against a part of the evil a remedy exists, we believe, in the navigation and reciprocity laws, which besides prohibiting the importation into a British colony of some foreign goods, as gunpowder, arms, rum, &c. restricts the importation of others, except under the flag of which said goods are the growth or manufacture, or under a British flag; thus not admitting Brizilian aquadente in a Brazilian or French bottom, indeed not admitting it at all; (query), will they admit our vells at Senegal? did they leave us quiet at Portendick, and to enter a Brazilian or Portuguese port; the cost to our vessels is about 20 per cent. on the invoice.

Against the general case, we conceive we have some remedy in the colonial laws of Sierra Leone, which, though owing chiefly to the near neighbourhood of the Dutch and Danes, are not applicable, in all instances, to this place, would in some no doubt prove beneficial. The foreign and transient duties which were once in force here, it would be well, we think, again to revive on a reduced scale, say five per cent. in addition to the half per cent. now levied on the invoice amount of all goods landed from foreign vessels, and a transient duty of two and a half per cent. in addition to the half per cent. now levied upon the invoice amount of all goods limited by such parties who have not been 12 months resident in the colony, or who do not at the time possess colonial property in land or houses to the amount of 400 *l.*

Having thus submitted a fair statement of facts and our opinions of the remedies we would gladly see adopted, we beg to leave the case in your hands, as the proper channel for presentation to the Colonial-office, earnestly soliciting your strenuous endeavours to obtain the object of our prayer, either in the form we have suggested, or any other which may afford us equal protection, without throwing too decided an advantage into the hands of our neighbours and strong opponents, the Dutch and Danes.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J. Jackson.* *G. Hutton.*
James Swanzy. *Wm. Cobbold.*
W. Topp. *Henry Barnes.*
— Mant. *Samuel Bannerman.*
F. Swanzy. *Wm. Ed. Gedge.*
J. Clouston. *J. Bannerman.*
W. E. Stanley. *John Murmure.*
James Thomson. *J. H. Hanson.*
H. Smith. *Geo. Smith.*
J. Topp.

—No. 19.—

Cape Coast Castle, 11 May 1841.

At a Meeting of Council held this day: present,

George Maclean, Esquire, President.

John Jackson, Esquire, } Members.
William Topp, Esquire, }

The President reported that Mr. Swanzy and himself had most fully and patiently investigated the charges of murder against the people of Aggeryfooah village, and also against the Abrah man, when their guilt was not only proved but confessed to by the accused themselves.

It appeared that the Aggeryfooah murder had been committed by the whole of the people of the village conjointly, under the superstitious idea that their victim was a "devil," or sorcerer. After discussing the matter at great length, the Council finally resolved to save the criminals from punishment of death, to which by the laws of their country they had subjected themselves; but as example to others, to mark their sense of the dreadful nature of the crimes committed, they (the Council) recommended that their lives should be spared only on condition of their labouring as convicts for the space of 10 years.

The accounts were thereafter examined, and passed, and the Council adjourned.

(signed) *George Maclean*, President.
J. Jackson, M. C.
W. Topp, M. C.

Appendix, No. 5.

GOLD COAST.

Affairs of the Gold Coast.

— No. 20. —

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. President *Maclean* and Mr. *Brodie Cruickshank* to the Committee of Merchants for Superintending the Affairs of the Gold Coast, dated Anamaboe Fort, 11 June 1841.

Vide Appendix No. 4, Enclosure in No. 24, page 146.

— No. 21. —

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE with Captain *Maclean* and Mr. *Cruickshank*, 21st May to the 29th June 1841.

Vide Appendix No. 4, Enclosures in No. 26, pages 151, 152.

— No. 22. —

COPY of a LETTER from Captain *Maclean*, President of Council at Cape Coast Castle, to the Committee, dated 11 August 1841.

Vide Appendix No. 4, Enclosure 2 in No. 25, page 149.

— No. 23. —

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the President and Council, dated Cape Coast Castle, 9 September 1841.

WITH reference to the subject-matter of your letter of the 7th of June, namely, the existence of domestic slavery, and of the pawning system, in these settlements, we are not aware that we can add anything to the very full statements which are contained in the President's letters to Lord John Russell of the 13th of April, and to you of the 11th ult., as well as in the merchants, resolutions of the 24th of March.

In the sentiments expressed in these documents we generally concur. But while we have conscientiously deprecated, and still do deprecate, any rash and ill-advised course of action in this matter, the results of which we feel assured would prove ruinous to the best interests of these settlements, and to the course of civilisation generally throughout the country, we beg at the same time to assure you, and we trust you will convey this assurance to Her Majesty's Government, that we shall at all times be most ready, both in our official and individual capacities, to give effect to any rational, just, and individual measures which may be suggested for forwarding the great objects which we have all at heart, namely, the amelioration of the condition of the native population, and the advancement of civilisation.

We perceive with much satisfaction that you are about to bestow your most serious consideration upon the contents of the letters addressed to yourselves and to the President by the merchants generally, on the subject of foreign vessels being permitted to trade at our ports on the same terms as those under our own flag. You are aware from the President's letter which accompanied those documents, that copies of them were handed to Captain Tucker and Dr. Madden.

— No. 24. —

Gentlemen, Cape Coast Castle, 17 January 1842.

HAVING learned, from sources upon which I can rely, that Mr. Commissioner Madden's Report to the Colonial Office respecting these settlements is unfavourable as regards the administration of affairs by the local authorities, and deeming it extremely probable that the Government will apply to you for explanations on various points more particularly touched upon in that Report, I embrace the present opportunity of forwarding to you some documents which may, I think, aid you materially in your communications with the Colonial Office.

I hav

I have in former communications so fully discussed the subject of "domestic slavery among the natives," that it is unnecessary for me to advert to it at present. Next to this important point, Dr. Madden's Report, I understand, complains of the manner in which justice is administered here, and founds his remarks upon the fact of his having found upwards of 90 prisoners confined in the gaols of Cape Coast Castle. I am not a little surprised at Dr. Madden making this a subject of animadversion, inasmuch as he publicly expressed quite a contrary opinion here: however, to set the question at rest, or, at least, to place it in its true light, I have drawn up a return of the prisoners alluded to by Dr. Madden, which will fully enable you to appreciate the justice or injustice of his remarks. This paper, with a few observations annexed, I now beg leave to enclose.

Dr. Madden, I believe, next mentions, in terms of strong reprobation, the fact of the merchants of this colony having been permitted by me to trade with vessels afterwards engaged in the slave trade. Nothing can be more unjust, nothing more unfounded, than such a charge. Previously to the late treaty with Spain, you are aware that not even cruisers employed in the suppression of the slave trade, far less this government, had any power to interfere with any vessels not actually having slaves on board, or engaged in the purchase of them; but when this treaty was concluded, and the subsequent Act of 1839, applying the provisions of that treaty to other nations, passed, was any notice issued, any instructions on the subject given, to this government? None whatever. We may or may not have had a vague knowledge of some such treaty and Act of Parliament having passed, but no definite information upon which we could have dared to act. And was I not the first to draw attention to the subject, and to request express instructions respecting it, in a separate and particular despatch, addressed to yourselves? To prove that such was the case, I enclose a copy of my letter to you dated 17th of June 1839. When, in reply, I was made acquainted with the sentiments and wishes of the Government, and when, by the Marquis of Normanby's and Lord John Russell's despatches of the August 1839, and the 3d and 24th October 1839, my attention was especially directed to the case of Mr. ————, did I not take immediate and decided steps to prevent the possibility of suspected vessels trading at any of our ports on this coast? To prove this, I enclose copies of my proclamation of 15th December 1839. And have any suspected vessels, in point of fact, ever traded at any of our ports since I issued that proclamation? To my knowledge, not one. Of this Dr. Madden must have been well aware, because I furnished him with a list of all Spanish, Brazilian, and Portuguese vessels that had visited this colony during the previous 10 years, and the last on the list had been here in the month of June 1839. In truth, so far from having shown any leniency or favour to vessels of whom a shadow of suspicion could be entertained, I fear I may have sometimes acted *ultra vires*, and beyond the law in this matter. As a proof that I have shown no backwardness to proceed against suspected vessels, I beg to forward a copy of a letter addressed by me to Lieutenant Burslem, of H. M. schooner "Viper," when that officer brought in here the "Guiana" (now the "John Forster," and when, but for me, that vessel would not have been detained. In short, while in my communications to the Government, I have candidly stated (for neither I nor any one here were conscious of having neglected any duty, or done any wrong) how the matter actually stood before the alteration of the law, and before I was made acquainted with that alteration, I defy any one to state with truth, that any vessels, of which suspicion could be reasonably entertained, have ever been encouraged, or even tolerated here.

There is a minor point on which, I am told, it is possible that Dr. Madden may have animadverted, though I scarcely think he can have formed any accusation on grounds so absurd, as I am assured that the matter was fully explained to him (during my absence) on the single day which he devoted to his "inquiry" when here. I allude to the younger soldiers and recruits receiving only 20*s.* per month, though the stated pay of the garrison is 25*s.* each. This matter was formerly fully stated and explained to yourselves. It is quite true that when a recruit is enlisted, he is so at the monthly pay of 20*s.*, and by a reference to former pay lists, you will find that the 5*s.* is placed in the column of stoppages and credited to the public. I early found this a beneficial practice, because the prospect of increased pay was an encouragement to the recruit to behave well, and the fear of losing the 5*s.* was an inducement to the older soldiers to conduct themselves well. Besides, the recruit's services were not actually worth more, as compared with those of their older comrades. More lately, when additional soldiers were actually required by our increased commerce, I have had a few (six, eight, or ten) recruits not in list (our number being limited by the Regulations) who have been paid from the surplus saved from the others. The names of these recruits are appended in our books to the lists. By this plan, no injustice is done to any one, and much good is effected. I only allude to this matter in order that you may be prepared to explain it, should Dr. Madden have thought it worth while to animadvert upon it.

I am not aware that there are any other points on which it is probable that the Colonial Secretary will call for explanation.

I have, &c.

(signed) *George Maclean*, President.

The African Committee.

Appendix, No. 5.

GOLD COAST.

Affairs of the Gold Coast.

— No. 25. —

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the President and Council, dated Cape Coast Castle, 19 March 1841.

DR. MADDEN, Her Majesty's Commissioner of Inquiry, arrived here on the 19th ultimo, at which time the President was at Accra, upon public business. He, however, lost no time in repairing to head-quarters, and proceeded to afford Dr. Madden every facility for the prosecution of his inquiries. The latter had intended to visit Accra, and had accompanied the President for that purpose as far as Annamaboe, when he was unfortunately attacked by the fever of the country, and obliged to return to Cape Coast. Under this fever he has been suffering ever since, but we are happy to say that he is now convalescent, and rapidly regaining strength. He intends proceeding to Sierra Leone by the first man-of-war that can be spared for the purpose of conveying him there. His knowledge of the country will necessarily have been much more limited than we could have wished, but we trust that his report will be beneficial to the colony.

— No. 26. —

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the President, dated British Accra, 22 March 1841.

AFTER closing the President and Council's letter of the 16th instant, I was induced to visit the station, chiefly for the purpose of procuring for Dr. Madden (who has become exceedingly anxious to proceed to Sierra Leone) a man-of-war; my stay here, however, will not exceed a few hours.

— No. 27. —

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the President, dated British Accra, 11 August 1841.

IN conclusion, I cannot but express my deep regret, that although Her Majesty's Government have taken every possible means to acquire accurate information respecting these settlements, by the appointment of a special commissioner, yet their good intentions have been in a great measure frustrated by the unfortunate illness, which rendered it impossible for Dr. Madden to make himself personally acquainted with the colony generally.

The official replies given to his queries will no doubt supply a considerable body of accurate information, but it will lose much of its value from his having been unable to verify it by personal investigation.

— Appendix. No. 6. —

Appendix, No. 6.

ACT to enforce certain Regulations to be observed on Importing and Exporting Commodities into and out of the British Possessions and Settlements on the *Gold Coast*.

Anno Decimo Georgii IV. Regis; Anno Primo Henrico Johannis Ricketts Administrationis.

AT a Council held the Twenty-fifth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Twenty-nine.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is necessary that Regulations should be established with respect to all goods and commodities which may hereafter be imported into, and exported out of the British Settlements and Possessions on the Gold Coast:

On arrival of vessel, register to be deposited with proper officer.

1. Be it therefore enacted by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Council now assembled, and by the authority of the same, it is hereby enacted, That no ship or vessel whatsoever which shall hereafter arrive at any of the British Settlements or Possessions on the Gold Coast, shall be permitted to trade or barter for or with any goods or commodities at such British Settlements or Possessions until the master or person having the command of such ship or vessel shall deliver to the officer or officers, person or persons who shall or may be appointed for such purpose by the committee

mittee of persons exercising the powers and authorities of government of the said settlements and possessions aforesaid, the register or passport of such ship or vessel, which said register or passport shall be taken, kept, and held by such officer or officers, as a security for the due observance of the several regulations and enactments hereinafter directed.

Goods not to be landed until invoice be delivered.

2. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that no goods, commodities or produce shall be imported or brought into, or landed in any of the British possessions and settlements on the Gold Coast, in any ship or vessel whatever, until the owner or owners, consignee or consignees, or other person or persons having or taking charge of the same, shall first reduce into writing a just, true, correct and particular account or invoice of such goods or commodities respectively, which said account or invoice shall also contain where such goods or commodities have been respectively laden or taken on board, and the quantity of such goods or commodities, distinguishing British from foreign, and the true and *bonâ fide* invoice value thereof; the person or persons aforesaid shall then take and subscribe the following oath before any one justice of the peace in such British settlement or possession, which oath shall be written or annexed to such account or invoice:

Oath.

"I, *A. B.*, do swear that the contents of the within (or annexed) account or invoice contains a just, true, and faithful statement of the value and particulars of the goods and commodities therein enumerated and set forth. So help me GOD."

Permit to be granted.

3. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that upon the production of such account or invoice, with the aforesaid oath taken and subscribed as aforesaid, to the officer or person who shall or may be appointed for that purpose by the committee of persons exercising the powers and authorities of government of the British possessions and settlements aforesaid, the said officer, or such other person, shall grant a permit in writing to land such goods and commodities.

Register or passport of vessel not to be delivered until cargo is reported.

4. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the register or passport of every ship or vessel, deposited as before directed by this Act, shall not be given or delivered up to the master or person having the command of such ship or vessel, until the master or person or persons having or taking charge of the goods, commodities, or produce which have been shipped or laden on board of any such ship or vessel, at any of the aforesaid British settlements or possessions, shall first produce to the officer or person appointed as aforesaid, a just, true, correct and particular account or invoice, setting forth the quantity and value thereof; and such person or persons aforesaid shall verify upon oath the true contents of such account or invoice, in the like manner as hereinbefore required, and shall thereupon obtain a permit or clearance in writing from such officer, or other person, to depart from such possession or settlement.

Landing or shipping goods contrary to this Act.

5. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that if any goods, commodities, or produce shall be landed from or shipped on board any ship or vessel, or carried or removed in any way for such purpose, by any person or persons whomsoever, contrary to the provisions of this Act, every such person, upon proof upon oath before any one justice of the peace for such British settlement or possession an the Gold Coast, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds, to be levied by warrant of distress under the hand and seal of such justice; and for want of sufficient effects whereon to levy such fine, such justice shall commit such offender to the common gaol for any time not exceeding one month, or until such fine shall be paid.

General issue.

6. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that if any action or suit shall be commenced against any person or persons for anything done in pursuance of this Act, the defendant or defendants in such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trials to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in pursuance and by the authority of this Act; and if it shall appear so to have been done, the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants, and if the plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his action after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if judgment shall be given on the verdict or demurrer against the plaintiff, the defendant or defendants shall recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same as defendants have in other cases by law.

Treble costs.

7. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that one moiety of all fines imposed by this Act shall be paid and credited to the public, and the other moiety thereof to him, her or them who shall inform and prosecute to conviction for the same.

Distribution of fines.

8. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that this Act shall commence and take effect on and from the 25th day of May 1829, and that it shall extend only to the British settlements and possessions on the Gold Coast.

— Appendix, No. 7. —

Appendix, No. 7.

GOLD COAST.

Emigration by Gold Coast Natives.

PAPER delivered in by *J. G. Nicholls*, Esq.

THE system to be pursued in order to induce the Gold Coast natives to emigrate for a limited service to the West Indian Colonies, is a very difficult question to grapple with; at the same time, I wish it to be understood that I am not so competent as others to form any decided opinion thereon. I much apprehend that Gold Coast natives in any considerable numbers will not be persuaded to quit their locality. Should an emigration agent be sent to the coast, and that he succeed in procuring even a limited number, if brought back at the expiration of their service, having bettered their condition, the moral effect would be very great, and might be the means of inducing others to follow their example, and consequently a regular system would be established. Great obstacles must exist in carrying this plan into execution, and consequently great difficulties to surmount. Some of the natives might be induced by bounty money, and probably domestic servants, if emancipated; but their time of service must be short at first, in order to show to the natives the nature of the system. Several of the Cape Coast townspeople entered for bounty into the Netherland service; and I beg to state that, upon inquiry, some of the Dutch natives who have been wounded, have been sent back to Elmina with a pension.

In prosecuting this system of emigration, the most distant approach to slave dealing is to be avoided.

Upon the question of selling goods to masters of vessels afterwards engaged in the slave trade, it is recommended that the authorities on the Gold Coast be empowered to demand and retain, if necessary, the papers of all foreign vessels anchoring in the road of Cape Coast, and who are suspected of being intended to carry off a cargo of slaves; to search them strictly, and seize them if circumstances warrant their being detained; and further, to interdict goods being sold by a resident merchant if the slightest suspicion attaches to the vessel. It would tend very much to check the sale of goods if a vessel of war, colonial craft, or steamer, manned by Kroomen (officers excepted), be constantly employed in cruising up and down the Gold Coast from Cape Appolonia to Cape St. Paul's. This will tend very much to check slave vessels from approaching the forts: at the same time, due consideration must be given whether this plan may not be the means of throwing all the foreign trade into the hands of our neighbours the Dutch, and afford great facility of introducing goods purchased from any slave dealer into Cape Coast Town by land or by canoe.

The question of Judicial Courts must have the most serious consideration. This subject has been brought occasionally to the notice of the Colonial Department by the African Committee, but the inadequacy of their funds prevented its being entertained. During the period of the occupation of the forts by Her Majesty's Government, from 1821 to 1828, no Court was established, and the system which had continued for 70 years was pursued.

It is highly requisite that defined authority should be given to the President and Council; also to the Magistracy, in order that a Petty Sessions and Appeal, with a Court of Requests, might form part thereof. Much unnecessary responsibility attaches to the person administering the government, who can at all times demand the advice of the Council; and all offences committed by natives have been generally adjudicated in the Public Hall of Cape Coast Castle, before the Pynins and Cabboceers of the town, with the Fort linguist always in attendance. This anomalous state of things cannot continue, and the African Committee have long felt that some definite measures may be adopted, which will afford satisfaction to all parties.

— Appendix, No. 8. —

REPORT OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONER ON THE STATE OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

GAMBIA.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Settlement, Population, Forts, and Garrison	177
The Government, Administration of Justice	182
Prison	183
Public Buildings	183
Imports and Exports	183
Expenditure and Revenue	185
Soil, Cultivation, and Produce	185
Schools and Missions	186
Liberated Africans	187
Slave-Trading Factories in the vicinity of the Gambia	188
Bissaos	190
Bulama	190
Nunez	191
Nature of our Relations with Native Chiefs of adjoining Countries	191
Fugitive Slaves in British Settlements	193
Ditto; improper restoration of	194
Ditto; suicide of	194
The Native Settlers	194
The Mandingoes	194
The Foulahs	195
The Jaloffs	195
Slavery	196

APPENDIX (A).

No.	Page
1. Report on the Locality of St. Mary's	197
2. Memorandum on the Trade and Public Works of the Settlement	198
3. Return of Imports	199
4. Ditto of Exports	200
5. Letter respecting Imports and Exports	200
6. Liberated Africans; Declaration of Master of Transport	201
7. French Compact for Purchase of Land at Sejeu	202
8. General Comparative Meteorological Table	203
9. Register of Thermometer at M'Carthy's Island	204
10. Brief Notice of Islands in the vicinity of Western Coast of Africa	206
11. Slave War at Barsansang	207

APPENDIX (B).

No.	Page
1. On Forts and Settlements; to Lieut.-Governor Huntley	208
2. On Trade and Navigation, and Relations with Native Chiefs; to Lieut.-Governor Huntley	210
3. On Judicial Establishment, &c. &c.; to Lieut.-Governor Huntley	211
4. On Emancipated Negroes; to Lieut.-Governor Huntley	212
5. On Merchandize for Slave Trade; to Colonial Secretary	214
6. On Merchandize for Slave Trade; to Lieut.-Governor	214
7. On Slave Trade; to Lieut.-Governor	216
8. On Schools and Missions; to Rev. Mr. Fox	218
9. On Climate, Health, &c.; to Dr. Robertson	221

Settlement, Population, Forts, and Garrison.

page 3 orig.

The advantages of this noble river for carrying on trade with the natives in the interior of Africa were well known to our merchants upwards of 220 years ago.

In 1618 a company was formed in England for the purpose of establishing a trade on the river Gambia.

The countries on the Upper Gambia were said to be rich in gold; and even at this early period Timbuctoo was considered the El Dorado of this part of the world. We need hardly wonder at Columbus dying in the belief of Cuba being a portion of the continent of Asia, bordering on Japan, when we find the rivers Senegal and Gambia, described by their explorers, with one exception, as branches of the Joliba, or Niger, from the period of the expedition of the first British voyager, Thompson, in 1618, up to the time of Park in 1795.

Thompson proceeded up the Gambia to Kassan, where he left the greater number of the persons who accompanied him from England, and went some distance higher up; but on his return he found his people slaughtered by the Portuguese, and by the survivors of his party who had remained with them; Thompson himself was soon after assassinated.

Another vessel was sent out by the company to form an establishment, and the climate effected, in this instance, what the deadly animosity of the Portuguese to the British had accomplished on the former one. A new mercantile expedition was next sent out in 1620 under

Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report.

under the direction of Richard Jobson; he proceeded past the Falls of Barraconda, and as high as Tenda, and procured some gold and ivory in exchange for his merchandize; but the adventure did not answer the expectations of the company.

About 40 years later, another expedition was undertaken by a merchant of the name of Vermuyden; his great search was after gold. By collecting the earth impregnated with this metal and carefully washing it, he states that he obtained 12 pounds, which was the result of 20 days' labour.

The next expedition was that under Captain Stibbs, who was sent out in 1723 by the African Company, the Duke of Chandos, its director, having his imagination filled with golden visions of Africa which have not yet been realized.

At this time the settlement and factory of the British was on the small island of St. James's, about 17 miles from St. Mary's. Captain Stibbs got about 60 miles above the Falls of Barraconda, and finding the difficulties of navigation too great for his canoes, and in point of trade being entirely disappointed, he returned. He was treated by the writers of the day as an ignorant and presumptuous man, because he expressed some doubts of the Gambia or the Senegal being branches of the Niger.

In 1724 the company had two factories, one on James's Island, and another at Joar, about 100 miles distant from St. James's Island.

From the work of Moore, the company's chief factor, at this period the trade in slaves would appear to have been the staple traffic of the company's factories on the Gambia; and it is well to bear in mind that 117 years ago, men like Moore, of intelligence and good reputation in the company's service, speak of the slave trade as an honourable and praiseworthy pursuit, and of their zeal in the service of that company with as much complacency as the Portuguese and Spanish factors on the coast now do of the subterfuges by which they elude the vigilance of the British cruizers on this station.

page 4 orig.

In 1688 the fort at St. James's Island was captured by the French, and the works destroyed, and there is now hardly a vestige of them remaining.

From the date of the abolition of the slave trade to the year 1816, British commerce continued to decline, and the factories at St. James and Joar were finally abandoned.

In 1816 a new settlement was formed at the Island of St. Mary's; the French, by the treaty of 1783, had guaranteed to Great Britain "the possessions of Fort James and of the River Gambia." By the treaty of Paris this guarantee was confirmed; and in consideration of all the forts and factories of the Gambia being given up to the English, Goree and Senegal were restored to the French: the new settlement at St. Mary's was made on the faith of the guarantee given for the exclusive right of forming or retaining establishments on the Gambia.

* * * * * *

The Island of St. Mary's was obtained by purchase from the King of Combo, and an annual payment of 200 dollars is made to his successors.

On the opposite bank of the river we purchased from the King of Barra, in 1820, the sovereignty of a large tract of country, extending one mile inland and about 36 miles along the river, and to the eastward of Barra Point.

We have no establishment on this territory except Fort Bullen, immediately opposite to Bathurst, and a small house, the residence of a missionary of the Wesleyan connexion. This tract of country is low and swampy, and of little advantage, except from its position in giving us the command of the mouth of the river.

In Park's time the King of Barra was the most powerful of all the river chiefs, and our vessels were obliged to pay very heavy duties to him, about 20*l.* for every vessel that entered the river; now all the power and influence of his successors are gone.

The sovereignty of another and more valuable portion of territory, as regards the soil and salubrity of its position, was obtained, in 1840, by Captain Huntley, the Lieutenant-governor of the Gambia, in the vicinity of Cape St. Mary's, seven or eight miles to the southward of Bathurst. A convalescent house, which had been established here some years ago on account of the healthiness of the locality, has been converted into temporary barracks for a detachment of the African corps, and the natives are said to be well pleased at the change which has delivered them from the rapacity of their own chiefs, by whom the sovereignty of the territory has been ceded.

The name of this territory is Baccow; it was purchased of the king and chiefs of Comba, and the sum paid for it was 100 dollars.

If this title of sovereignty were supposed to give us any right to the land on which the natives are settled, for the purpose of dispossessing them and placing our own settlers on it, its acquisition would be anything but desirable; but, on inquiring of the Governor on this point, I understand that such was not the nature or the intention of the right we had acquired; and that if a settlement were formed here, it would still be necessary to purchase the land from them.

But I must confess, in all cases where extension of our territory is required or thought requisite, I think it would be much better to purchase the land at once, or, rather, to pay an annual rent for it, and not leave the inhabitants of the country in uncertainty as to the tenure of the land, and our pretensions to it at some future time.

This territory, at Cape St. Mary's, extends south-westerly from the Cape about five miles, then trends to the eastward and reaches the Gambia.

Macarthy's Island is situated on the Gambia about 175 miles, following the windings of the river from St. Mary's. This distance is generally called 300 or 250 miles, but does not exceed 175 miles.

The

The advantages of this island have been greatly exaggerated. I do not speak of it from my own knowledge; the shortness of my stay at the Gambia, occasioned by my ill state of health, prevented my visiting this part of our settlement. A great deal of money has been expended here, or, rather, has been granted for that purpose, for the construction of barracks, residence for commandant, and a fort. The fort that is supposed to exist goes by the name of St. George, but its existence is yet to come; the barracks that do exist, two or three more very wet seasons, it is feared, will leave of an existence that is passed.

This island was obtained by purchase from the King of Catabar by Sir Charles M'Carthy.

It is in extent about five miles and a half in length and one mile in breadth; the river is navigable up to this island for vessels of large tonnage; beyond it the trade is carried on in small schooners; the breadth of the river here is about 200 yards; a considerable portion of the island becomes a swamp in the rainy season, and, from all the accounts I received of this island, I should conclude it to be by no means healthier than the settlement, so much below it, of St. Mary's. The thermometer indicates a height of temperature here that it never attains on the coast, the ordinary range from ten o'clock in the morning to three P. M. is from 95 to 106, an elevation which I never saw on any part of the coast from the lower settlement on the Gambia to the Portuguese islands bordering on the line.

page 5 orig.

There are several other intermediate islands between M'Carthy's and St. Mary's, Elephant Island, Deer Island, and Dean Island, and Kakaye Island. On Deer Island the Governor thinks the mahogany timber worth attending to; but we have no establishment on any of them. Some of these islands have been strongly recommended for liberated African locations, but fortunately these recommendations were not acted on; there are none of these islands on the Gambia that are not low, swampy, and unhealthy.

The principal buildings on M'Carthy's Island consist of the barracks, the Wesleyan mission-house, school and chapel, and three other stone houses.

The population on M'Carthy's Island amounts to about 1,200 souls, 800 of which are males, and 400 females.

There is a small Mandingo town here called Morocunda, formerly of considerable size, and another village at the upper extremity of the island, called Falotta.

Before proceeding to the subject of the settlement at St. Mary's, I would beg to direct a moment's attention to the distance of the principal districts and British settlements on the Gambia, one from the other.

From Sierra Leone to the Gambia - - - -		500 miles.
From Senegal to ditto - - - - - - -		180 miles.
From St. Mary's to James's Island - - -	17	
From James's Island to Elephant ditto - - -	80	
From Elephant Island to Deer Islands - - -	45	
From Deer Islands to M'Carthy's Island - -	33	
	175 miles.	
From St. Mary's to Barraconda Falls - - - -		300 miles.
From St. Barraconda to Fort St. Joseph on the Senegal, about five days' journey on foot, or - - - -		150 miles.

Albrida Fort is about half a mile from Jillifree.

Jillifree is about half a mile from Fort James.

From Bathurst, partly by river to Dungaseen the capital of Kementang's country, by the river 250 miles.

From Bathurst to Cattabar by river 180 miles; from M'Carthy's Island to Culerin, about 80 miles; and from Culerin by land to Dungaseen, it is only 15 miles.

Bathurst is situated in the island of St. Mary's; it is a small prosperous-looking town, with several excellent stone houses, especially on the wharf where the houses of the merchants are situated.

The total population of St. Mary's is 3,514 souls, including 81 aliens and resident strangers; of the fixed population, 42 are whites and 3,291 coloured people. The females of the total population exceed the males by 105.

The area in square miles of St. Mary's is five miles.

Of the above population, 580 are employed in manufactures, 271 in agriculture, and 370 in trade.

The island is situated on the south bank of the river, opposite to Barra Point, where a battery has been erected, and where a few black troops are stationed; the breadth of the river here is about two miles.

The island is separated from the main land by a very narrow creek, called Oyster Creek. The length of the island is about four miles, and the extreme breadth one mile.

The island of St. Mary's is a sandy desert in the dry season. The soil is barely perceptibly elevated above the sea; the banks are low, and when the seaward current sets in, and the wind is high, the centre of the island is swamped, and the houses in the upper part of the town in the rainy season, even to the doors of the Wesleyan mission-house, are inundated; and in that season, I am informed by Mr. Fox, the excellent and highly respected superintendent of the Wesleyan mission in this settlement, that it is by no means uncommon to see the natives paddling about the streets in canoes from house to house in the time of the rains.

page 6 orig.

With the exception here and there of a patch of ground on which labour has been lavished, where some sickly vegetation seems to be doing violence to the poverty of the soil, the whole of this island is a sandy desert with intervals of mangrove swamp, where every

Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report.

every noxious exhalation that can arise from vegetable decay must be emitted, for here is found the very combination which is essential to the mangrove growth, namely, the admixture of fresh and salt water, and its subsequent stagnation and decomposition.

It would really seem that the person who had selected the sites for our settlements on the western coast of Africa were influenced by the desire of trying the utmost degree of insalubrity which English constitutions are capable of resisting; at all events, if a stranger on the western shores of Africa desired to ascertain the most unwholesome spots on all the coast, the most swampy situations, the worst soil, and most worthless territory, he would only have to visit the British settlements, and most especially the Gambia.

Here at the Gambia, close to St. Mary's, there were two admirable situations for a settlement, one at Barra Point, the other at St. Mary's Cape, and we now are possessed of the sovereignty of both these districts, and might no doubt have been, at the time St. Mary's was founded, if the founders of the latter had the slightest regard for the health of the newly-proposed settlement.

They founded that settlement where the water was brackish, the site subject to inundation, where the soil was bad, and the atmosphere itself vitiated by the exhalations from it.

1.

The territory at Barra Point was recommended as "the more eligible situation" for a settlement by Her Majesty's Commissioner of Inquiry in 1826; and in the past year a very admirable report was presented to the Lieutenant-governor of the Gambia by two medical gentlemen, to whom the inquiry was referred, on the subject of the objections to the locality of the present settlement, and the superior advantages, in point of soil and salubrity, of the territory at Cape St. Mary's, the sovereignty of which has been recently acquired by the Lieutenant-governor Huntley, "for the location of the liberated Africans, and a place where troops might be quartered with every probability of having them always in a state of health and efficiency, and where a mercantile settlement might be commenced with every likelihood of ultimate success." And with respect to St. Mary's, they state that, "even in the river Gambia, a worse locality for a settlement could not be found."

A vast deal of expense has been gone to at different periods to improve the low swampy soil of St. Mary's, to carry off the stagnant water in the rainy season, and by making extensive embankments to prevent the influx of the sea; but no permanent good appears to have been effected.

In 1837 these embankments gave way, the island was inundated; and when the sickly season came, "nearly all the Europeans and a great number of the native inhabitants died of fever."

The same event happened in 1838 and 1839, and "both years proved extremely unhealthy."

In 1839 plans were adopted, proposed by the colonial engineer, for draining Bathurst, by damming up the sluice-gate and making extensive channels in other directions for carrying off the water, but these proved worse than useless. In the first rains the town was swamped worse than ever, and the sickness was considered to have been greatly increased by it.

In June 1840, Lieutenant-governor Huntley opened the former sluice-gate, and made a new channel for the stagnant water; and these works prevented the island and upper parts of the town from being flooded to the same extent as in former years. The influence on health was likewise thought to have been favourably affected by these improvements in 1840.

But a season or two of heavy rains will, in all probability, undo all that has been done.

In fact, the level of the land is so nearly on a parallel with that of the sea, that it is impossible to drain the country, or to shut out the sea at particular seasons.

The only advantage which the locality of St. Mary's has over Barra Point and St. Mary's Cape is in the excellence of its position for a naval station, vessels of 250 and 350 tons being able to anchor close to the shore, which they cannot do either at Barra Point or Cape St. Mary's so near the beach; and, consequently, vessels would be more exposed and landing more difficult if some steps were not taken to improve the places of landing at either of these places.

page 7 orig.

If the trade and population of Bathurst continues to increase, the settlement at St. Mary's at no distant period must be abandoned; and the sooner it is abandoned, and a more eligible locality selected for one, the more speedy would be the increase of both.

If an open roadstead was an insuperable objection to the establishment of a settlement on this coast, there is not one on the Gold Coast that would not be considered unfit for trade; and either at Barra Point or Cape St. Mary's there would be more shelter for shipping than at Accra or Cape Coast.

At all events the removal of the Government offices, the residence of the Governor, and the location of the liberated Africans, to Cape St. Mary's, would lead to the old settlement at St. Mary's being only retained for the convenience of its anchorage and the careening and refitment of vessels, whilst any protection that place might require from the military stationed at Cape St. Mary's could easily be rendered, the distance between the two places being only seven miles.

The merchants at Bathurst have 23 factories, great and small, in the various towns along the river, commonly managed by coloured men, or, in some cases, by European agents. Most of these factories, however, are mere huts, hired from the natives and converted into storehouses for goods. At Cantabiunda they have the hull of a schooner moored, which serves for this purpose.

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The trade is carried on up the river by small craft, varying from five to sixty tons, and manned chiefly by a mongrel race, sprung from the natives and the Portuguese, and are badly managed by them, indeed so badly as frequently to damage the goods of the merchants, and, in some cases, to cause the entire loss of them.

The Lieutenant-governor is of opinion, that the trade of the Gambia would be greatly increased if the merchants had the advantage of steam communication with their factories up the river, of sending their goods by this mode of conveyance, and had such a facility for frequently visiting their distant establishments, which they cannot now do without subjecting themselves to the hardships of a passage in the miserable river-boats now in use.

The communication between the government at Bathurst and their officers at M'Carthy's Island, and between the Wesleyan missions at both those places, is likewise carried on by the same modes of conveyance; and it is impossible for Europeans to go up the river in these boats, exposed for several days to the broiling sun, and at night to the heavy dews or the intolerable atmosphere of a close unventilated cabin, without prejudice to health.

These difficulties, no doubt, prevent the persons administering the government from visiting the upper Gambia, where all its trade exists, as frequently as they otherwise would.

On one or two occasions the services of a vessel of war have been availed of, either in conveying troops, or the Governor and some of his officers, as far up as M'Carthy's Island.

In March 1841 Her Majesty's brig Saracen went up the Gambia as far as M'Carthy's Island with the Governor and some troops, whose assistance had been demanded by the King of Catabar to protect his country against a notorious marauding chief in the neighbouring country, of the name of Kementang.

The consequence of this voyage of the Saracen up the Gambia was, the breaking out of fever on board; the commander, the surgeon, and several of his men, were attacked with this disease, and the vessel was consequently rendered inefficient for several weeks subsequent to her return.

The Governor is of opinion that the establishment of a small steamer on this river would remove all these obstacles to communication with the upper country, which he very justly deems of so much importance to the colony. He also suggests the employment of a colonial cutter, of 80 or 100 tons, on the river.

The French, I have already stated, have a steamer on the Senegal. Captain Huntley considers, that although one for the Gambia would not need to be equipped like a vessel of war, the armament of two light brass six-pounders would be desirable. This vessel, he thinks, should be under the direction of the Colonial Government, commanded by an officer in the navy, and manned by Kroomen, entirely at the control of the Governor, subject to dismissal by him.

This part of the recommendation I do not see the necessity of adopting; any vessel thus employed should be under the direction of the Admiralty, and all matters of discipline be left to the naval officer in command.

page 8 orig.

The Lieutenant-governor has, I believe, already suggested the necessity there exists for such a vessel on the Gambia; her draught of water, he considers, should not exceed four or five feet; and as the colony, he thinks, is not able to purchase such a vessel, he recommends that she should be sent out by the Government, and charged as a debt to the colony, which he thinks in two years would be paid off.

I think it would be as well for Government to put down her cost to the nation at once; for all past colonial experience on subjects like this would lead one to believe that for "debt" the colony in the course of two years would read "gift," and the money advanced would never be refunded.

I think each large settlement on the Western Coast of Africa, namely, at Sierra Leone, Cape Coast, and the Gambia, should have the services of a colonial schooner, equipped as a vessel of war, commanded by European officers, and manned by Kroomen, to the extent at least of two-thirds of her complement; that she should be under the Admiralty department and kept in the port or roadstead of the settlement, at the disposition of the Governor, for all matters of public service.

For the reasons I have given in another part of this report, I think a sailing vessel would be preferable to a steamer for this particular service, and that she should be furnished with slave-trade papers, and be empowered to act as a cruiser when occasion required.

If the commerce of the Gambia is such as to require the employment of a steamer for the transport of merchandize on that river, the trade ought to be able to afford the purchase of the kind of vessel the merchants require, and the Government can hardly be expected to furnish them with the means of transport for their goods, or indeed to do more than afford protection to them, and this might certainly be given to a much more beneficial extent than it is now rendered by the employment on the river of a Government colonial schooner.

Vessels of any size may go 100 miles up the river; those drawing four or five feet water may proceed upwards of 350 miles, some say more, and even merchant vessels of 250 tons may go up the river nearly 100 miles beyond M'Carthy's Island.

The anchorage at Bathurst is at all seasons safe; but while its security is admitted, it is sometimes overlooked that the making of the port is by no means easy or safe; and while I was on the coast several instances came to my knowledge of vessels going on shore on the knowls and sandbanks that extend so very far from the land, and one of these instances occurred on the Red Bank while I was at the Gambia. I believe the river Gambia to be the most difficult and dangerous of approach of any port of our settlements on the Western Coast of Africa.

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Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report.

THE GOVERNMENT, ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAWS, AND PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE government is administered by a lieutenant-governor, appointed by the Crown. The colony is a dependency of Sierra Leone, and has no council or legislative body.

The laws for this settlement are enacted at Sierra Leone, and having obtained the sanction of the Governor-in-chief, are transmitted to the Gambia.

With respect to the administration of justice, the dependence of the colony on Sierra Leone for its laws, and the dispensers of them, is productive of serious inconvenience to the public and of cruel hardship to prisoners confined for criminal offences. The latter who are committed for trial must stay in gaol till such time as the chief justice finds it convenient to visit this colony; no matter how long he may be delayed by business or be detained by contrary winds, for the voyage from Sierra Leone to the Gambia, though only 500 miles, frequently occupies 20 and 25 days to beat up. And in the event of death, as in the lamentable case of the late chief-justice, who was drowned in the Gambia, where he touched on his way out to Sierra Leone, a year may elapse before a court of oyer and terminer can be held in the Gambia.

The Lieutenant-governor states, in his replies to my queries on this subject, that prisoners have been detained for two years in gaol from a similar cause; and I saw one man in the gaol myself, charged with felony, who informed me he had been confined 10 months waiting for the chief justice to come from Sierra Leone to take his trial.

page 9 orig.

The Lieutenant-governor further states, that when Acts are framed at the Gambia and sent to Sierra Leone to be enacted by the Governor and Council of that colony, that usually from one to three years elapse before they are returned—never under a year; and one Act, called the "Grumetta Law," purporting to be applicable to the Gambia, and passed in Sierra Leone in 1825, only reached the Gambia in 1841.

The Lieutenant-governor further states, that in order to know what laws were applicable to the Gambia, an application was made to the Sierra Leone authorities for a copy of the laws, and the reply they received was, that no copy existed in that colony but one, which was the Government copy.

The growing importance of this settlement, and great increase in its trade, would render it necessary, I think, to make it independent of Sierra Leone, as to the framing of its laws and the execution of them.

For this purpose a council would be required, not exclusively composed of merchants, but of two of the senior magistrates of their body, the colonial chaplain, or, in his absence, the superior clergyman of whatever Christian denomination there may be in the settlement, the Queen's advocate, the colonial surgeon, and one or two of the respectable class of coloured residents.

If there be objections on the score of expense to the appointment of a chief justice, a stipendiary magistrate of the legal profession, associated with one or two of the senior local justices, might preside over the courts of quarter sessions, and their jurisdiction be confined to that class of offences which assistant barristers take cognizance of in Ireland: and if their jurisdiction could be extended to all crimes not punishable with death, and subject to the sanction of the Governor, in cases where the term of confinement exceeded 12 months, it is probable the ends of justice would be fully answered, till such time, at all events, as the colony was equal to the heavy expense of a more complete judicial establishment.

A court of requests has been in existence at Bathurst, for some years, for the settlement of disputed claims, where the sum litigated does not exceed 10 *l.*, and for the last two years has been presided over by the acting Queen's advocate.

In criminal trials the evidence of the natives is taken, but received with great caution. When the witnesses are Mahomedans, they are sworn on the Koran by a Marabout priest of their own persuasion; and the Governor states that he would take the evidence of a Mandingo Mahommedan before that of any other class of the natives in the colony.

There are 12 magistrates who have cognizance of the same offences as justices of the peace in England, and have the power of inflicting fine, imprisonment, hard labour, and whipping.

The practice of giving the commission of the peace to every white person settled in the colony, even to the clerks in the principal mercantile houses, has a great tendency to bring the magisterial office into contempt.

The facility likewise with which governors can get rid of troublesome magistrates, or those who become obnoxious to them, and strike their names off the list of justices of the peace, is equally mischievous; and no magistrate's name should be struck out of the commission without the sanction of the Secretary of State, and the power of the Governor be restricted to the suspension of their functions till such time as that sanction could be given or refused.

One cause or other has been prejudicial to the magisterial character in all our settlements on the Western Coast of Africa, though unquestionably there are persons in all of them perfectly well qualified to fill that office; but as from matter of courtesy on the part of Governors, all are appointed who happen to be white, or what is called "respectable," and none can be said to be selected, it follows that many very unfit persons are made justices of the peace.

The Prison,

At Bathurst, serves for a common gaol, a house of correction, and a debtors' prison. On the ground-floor there are 12 small cells, each calculated to hold one person, about 8 feet in length and 5 or 6 in breadth.

In some of these I found three or four prisoners confined.

There are six cells on each side of the hall, and on the upper story four debtors' rooms, each about three times the size of those below.

page 10 orig.

In these 16 cells and rooms I found 42 persons confined, of whom two only were in for debt.

The weekly allowance of each prisoner is 10 ½ lbs. of rice, and 10 ounces of salt per week, which, no doubt, is ample.

The size and construction of the prison admits of no classification. There is no chaplain, and no means of employing the prisoners except on the public roads. The gaol is a great deal too small, and is insecure.

At M'Carthy's Island the places of confinement are described by the Colonial Secretary to be a mud hut, and the hollow of a monkey bread-tree.

The gaol at Bathurst is capable of containing 12 culprits, and four debtors in separate cells, and in May last I found 42 prisoners confined in them.

The Principal Public Buildings

Are the government house, the barracks, the hospital, and gaol. There is neither church nor school supported by Government; there is no court-house nor building for a market-place.

2. 1

It was the custom here to employ any merchant's clerk who might be considered an architectural amateur, as the colonial architect and civil engineer; by such amateurs a market-house was built at an expense of 682 *l.*, and immediately after its erection the roof tumbled in, on the 22d July 1839.

The barracks at M'Carthy's Island, at an enormous cost to Government, were thus constructed; and there now is a necessity of supporting the walls with props or buttresses, I am informed by the Lieutenant-governor, to prevent the building from going to ruin.

The government house was also built by similar architects, at an expense of between 8,000 *l.* and 10,000 *l.*, the building having been blown down after it was roofed, by a tornado; and in the month of May last, when I was in the Gambia, repairs, which almost amounted to rebuilding, were again required, and had been just completed, at the expense of about 3,000 *l.*

As it now stands, however, it surpasses all the other residences of governors in our African settlements, and all the merit of its improvement is due to the taste and judgment of Captain Huntley.

The Commissioners of Inquiry, in 1826, state in their Report, that the colonial public buildings had cost, up to that time, between 12,000 *l.* and 14,000 *l.* sterling, the principal part of which had been expended on the government house.

During the last 15 years, between the new buildings on M'Carthy Island, and those at Bathurst repaired or reconstructed, it is probable that a sum equal to the former has been expended; and had these works been originally done under the direction of a civil engineer in the government employ, in all probability one-half the expense might have been spared, and more permanent buildings have been erected.

The barracks are the best constructed of the public buildings in Bathurst, but the hospital is in so dilapidated a state as to render it unfit for the habitation of either sick or sound.

Imports and Exports.

The total Imports into the settlement

In 1836 amounted to	- - - - -	£. 114,772
1837 ditto	- - - - - - -	99,763
1838 ditto	- - - - - - -	105,625
1839 ditto	- - - - - - -	153,903
1840 ditto	- - - - - - -	105,397

The total value of Exports

In 1836 amounted to	- - - - -	£. 147,732
1837 ditto	- - - - - - -	138,226
1838 ditto	- - - - - - -	129,498
1839 ditto	- - - - - - -	162,789
1840 ditto	- - - - - - -	124,669

There

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report.

page 11 orig.

There is an import duty of three per cent. on all goods, British and foreign, imported into this settlement; an extra farthing a pound on tobacco, and 6 *d.* a gallon on rum.

The quantity of shipping employed in the Gambia trade in the above five years was 66,492 tons, 1,276 vessels, and 10,067 men.

In Park's time, 1795, the trade of this river was only able to support two or three ships, and the imports were under 20,000 *l.*

The shipping averaged 12,500 tons a year in 1839; 239 merchant vessels entered the Gambia, the tonnage of which amounted to 12,407 tons. There are about 40 vessels belonging to Bathurst, and built there by native workmen, chiefly Jaloffs. These vessels are mostly schooners, from 5 to 60 tons; but I saw vessels on the stocks of much larger tonnage. The number of canoes and boats are about 200.

Less than one-half of the above-named exports are to Great Britain.

There is a considerable trade springing up in ground nuts, with this country and the United States, during the last six years. It now reaches in value about 15,000 *l.* a year.

In 1836, the value of ground nuts exported was only 838 *l.*; in 1837 it reached 8,053 *l.*; in 1839 to 8,264 *l.*; and in 1840 to 15,209 *l.*

The increase in the exports of this commodity is very remarkable, and shows what the commerce of Africa is capable of becoming.

The decrease in the export of gold from the Gambia is no less remarkable; by the Colonial Secretary's Return in 1836, it amounted to 5,010 *l.*, and in 1840 only to 1,289 *l.* The gold which comes from Bondou, Kartha, Manding, and the mines of Brooko and Bambarra, is considered the purest; the distance of these places from the Gambia varies from 5 to 25 days.

In 1823, the Commissioners of Inquiry state in their Report, the export of gold from the Gambia amounted to 9,912 *l.* sterling; but on the authority of Mr. Forster, a merchant of the Gambia, quoted in the same Report, "In 1822 and 1823 the exports of gold amounted to about 15,000 *l.* and ivory 5,000 *l.* annually;" so that the exports of the former are now reduced to about one-twelfth part of the amount exported, according to Mr. Forster, in 1822–23. The trade in ivory has likewise decreased, and is likely to continue to decrease; in 1836 the value of the ivory exported was 70,055 *l.* and in 1840 it had fallen to 4,759 *l.* But the most extraordinary decrease of all is in the recent exports of gum from this settlement; in 1836 it amounted to 20,809 *l.*, in 1837 to 15,077 *l.*, in 1838 to 21,755 *l.*, in 1839 to 25,114 *l.*, and in 1840 it fell to 1,636 *l.*, and in this year, 1841, the merchants have not ventured to send a single vessel to Portendic, where the gum trade is carried on.

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It is to be borne in mind that of the sum set down as the amount of the value of the goods and produce exported from the Gambia, namely, for 1840, 124,669 *l.*, the value of the products grown in the settlement is confined to a very small portion of the inconsiderable exports of two articles enumerated in the list, those of rice and corn, and a small quantity of ground nuts; all the rest are the products of countries which do not belong to us, with the exception of the very large item in the export lists, for the last five years, of goods principally British manufactures, exported from the Gambia to the neighbouring countries.

These goods are exported to Bissaos, the Cassamanza, the Pongas, and the Nunez, and are sold and disposed of at the slave-trade factories of these notorious haunts of theirs.

These exports of British manufactures, which swell the amount so considerably of the export lists of the Gambia, and are calculated to lead people to form a very erroneous conclusion as to the nature and extent of the legal trade of that settlement, amounted

In 1836 to - - - - - - -	£. 44,865
1837 to - - - - - - -	45,221
1838 to - - - - - - -	38,283
1839 to - - - - - - -	57,980
1840 to - - - - - - -	31,750

page 12 orig.

It must be remembered that when these exports of British fabrics from the Gambia so suddenly increased in the year 1836, the new Spanish treaty, with the equipment clause, which made vessels seizable for carrying goods and stores intended for this trade, had come into operation, and rendered other methods necessary to supply the slave-trade factories with these goods; and in 1840, when we find such a speedy falling off of these exports, namely, from 57,980 *l.* the preceding year, to 31,750 *l.*, we have evident proof of the panic produced by Capt. Denman's proceedings in the year 1840, in destroying the slave-trade factories, and the property found in them at Gallinas.

I have already entered so fully on the subject of aiding and abetting the slave trade, on the part of British subjects established in our settlements, that I shall not further refer here to that topic, except to state that this illegal practice is carried on more extensively at the Gambia than at any other of our settlements, and in corroboration of the fact I will barely refer to a paper in the Appendix, containing answers to a series of questions of mine on this subject, addressed to Mr. Ingram, the Colonial Secretary, whose willingness to give me every information I desired, and whose ability to afford it, I feel happy to have the opportunity to acknowledge.

To those replies I beg leave to direct particular attention.

Query 1. To whom are these goods sold at Bissaos?—Generally to the resident merchant traders, but to any other person who may be willing to buy them.

2. To

2. To what amount are they sold there?—I think from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* worth of merchandize is sold annually at Bissaos by the British.

3. How are they usually paid for?—In produce of the country; viz. rice, bees'-wax, hides, ivory; sometimes in cash or pure gold.

4. Are they ever paid for by bills on the Havannah?—I have been informed that goods have been sold at Bissaos for bills on that place; I am personally aware of one instance of this sort.

5. Are they sold unreservedly to persons engaged in the slave trade?—They answer for that purpose as well as for that of legal commerce.

6. Are you aware that bills drawn on London houses are given at Bissaos by the foreign traders (engaged in the illegal traffic), in payment of British goods sold for the slave trade, such as guns, gunpowder, &c.?—I am not personally aware that such transactions have taken place, but I have heard a report to that effect.

But with respect to the latter reply of the Colonial Secretary, I have to state that it is a matter too well known to leave any doubt upon the subject, that the payments referred to are regularly made, and that at the Portuguese factories of Bissaos, where Senors Cateno, Mattos, and Roberts, are large exporters of slaves; they are in the habit of purchasing their merchandize from two English houses established in the Gambia; and that in a recent instance one of these houses received a bill for 12,000 dollars, drawn in the Havannah by a slave-trade merchant on a London house for goods thus sold.

It is to be hoped that a time may come when imports of a different kind to those now brought into our settlements, and introduced into these factories, may find their way into Africa; and that a different description of commodities exported from Great Britain for Western Africa, may be found in the returns of the trade of the United Kingdom in the list of imports to those of 1839, where we find in that year that "printed books were exported for the Western Coast of Africa, to the declared value of 452*l.*, and arms and ammunition to the value of 107,992*l.*, and ardent spirits in quantity upwards of 100,000 gallons."

The Expenditure and Revenue of the Settlement.

The expenditure for the government, military protection, and for the maintenance of liberated Africans of the Gambia, in the year 1839, amounted to 18,588 *l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*

Of this amount the colony defrayed the sum of 6,002*l.* 9*s.* 10½*d.*

The expenditure of the military establishment included in the first amount was 8,481*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.*; and the expenditure for the liberated African department, included also in it, amounted to 2,238*l.* 0*s.* 2¾*d.*

The maintenance of the settlement and its establishments then, deducting the amount defrayed by the colony, costs Great Britain the sum of 12,586*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* a year.

page 13 orig.

I do not think any reduction can be made in the establishments of the Gambia; on the contrary, I think it is necessary to add to them.

There is neither church, chaplain, school, nor teacher, maintained by the government in this colony.

The salaries of the principal Government offices are the following:—

Lieutenant-governor, per annum	£. 800
Do. allowance for table-money	200
Colonial secretary	450
And Director of Liberated African Department	200
Queen's advocate	500
Commandant of M'Carthy's Island	130
Colonial Surgeon	400
And forage for one horse	41
Collector of the customs	200
Clerk of the customs	75
Harbour-master	100

There are, besides first and second clerks, clerks of the courts, clerks of the markets, gaolers, and constables, at fixed salaries.

The amount of revenue collected since the formation of the settlements in 1816 to 1826, according to the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry of 1826, amounted for those 10 years to the sum of 21,263*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

It averaged, in short, upwards of 2,000*l.* a year up to 1826.

It amounted, in 1839, in fixed revenues, to 7,809*l.* 12*s.*, and incidental revenues to 94*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* Total, 7,903*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

Soil, Cultivation, and Produce.

The quantity of land in St. Mary's that is not considered a portion of the mangrove swamps, by a recent survey, is estimated at 650 acres; of this quantity of dry land the total amount under cultivation, in 1839, was 60 acres; 11 in ground nuts, 27 in millet, 8 in Indian corn, 5 in rice, 2 in beans, 3 in pumpkins, 3 in sweet potatoes, 1 in cassava.

5.

Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report.

The produce of these was 165 bushels of ground nuts, 480 of millet, 75 of Indian corn 100 of rice, 100 of beans, 1,800 pumpkins in number, 120 bushels sweet potatoes, 60 bushels of cassava.

The prices at Bathurst that year was, ground nuts 2*s.* 2*d.* a bushel, millet 2*s.* 6*d.*, Indian corn 3*s.* 6*d.*, rice 6*s.* 6*d.*, beans 2*s.* 2*d.*, pumpkins 1*s.* 1*d.* each, sweet potatoes 2*s.* 2*d.* a bushel, cassava 2*s.* 2*d.*

On M'Carthy's Island the produce was 2,500 bushels of ground nuts, 1,500 of millet, 200 of rice, 280 of beans, pumpkins in number 1,910, 180 bushels of sweet potatoes, cassava 63 bushels.

The quantity of stock at St. Mary's and M'Carthy's Island, in 1839, was, horses 118, horned cattle 717, sheep 518, goats 757.

In 1833 a grant of land in M'Carthy's Island was made by the Government to the Wesleyan Missionary Society of 600 acres. This land was taken possession of in 1836.

An agricultural superintendent was appointed to go out to take charge of the cultivation of the land, but he died shortly after his appointment; and it was not till January 1839, that another gentleman was selected, but he was taken ill immediately after his arrival, and was compelled to quit the island in bad health in the month of June following.

The Rev. Mr. Fox (whose zeal and energy in the cause he has devoted himself to, I had many gratifying occasions during my short stay at the Gambia to observe) had been previously obliged to undertake the superintendence of the land; he first employed between 30 and 40 liberated Africans in clearing the ground, making roads, and erecting sheds for the cattle.

He soon had the necessity to increase the number of hands to 50 and 60, and on some occasions to 100 labourers, paying them at the rate of 7*d.* and 8*d.* a day. The produce of the cultivation in the first year amounted to 40*l.*, and in 1838 and 1839 about the same sum, but the income from its sale by no means meets the amount of money expended in clearing the land and carrying on the cultivation; but the employment of the liberated Africans and other negroes on the island has been a great benefit to them; and such is their eagerness to get employment, that Mr. Fox states their constant and unfortunate cry to him was, "Do, Massa, I beg you give me book for to go work."

page 14 orig.

He says, I believe with great truth, that the employment which he fortunately was thus enabled to give them, "saved many from acts of dishonesty, if not from perishing."

Mr. Fox has succeeded in clearing about a third of the land; he has built two native houses, with sheds for the harvest, &c.

But the want of funds seem to be felt, and the progress of the Missionary farm is, no doubt, impeded by the smallness of the means at the disposal of the excellent person who has the superintendence of it.

Schools and Missions.

I have already observed there is no public free-school in this settlement, and there is no missionary establishment but that of the Wesleyan Society. The society have three schools in the settlement, one in Bathurst, one at Barra Point, near Fort Bullen, and one in M'Carthy's Island. There are 121 male children and 51 female children on the books of the schools of Bathurst and Barra Point.

But when I visited the school at Bathurst there was not above half that number of children in the school. The children were taught on the Infant-school system, and were instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The female children were taught to sew, &c.

A coloured man of respectable appearance, of the name of Cupidon, who had undergone some persecution at the hands of violent and arbitrary men a few years back at M'Carthy's Island, was employed in teaching the children in the Bathurst school when I visited it; and although the amount of instruction was necessarily limited, the children were certainly improved in their behaviour, and had the appearance at least of incipient civilization, which the poor liberated African children cannot be expected to exhibit, for they receive no instruction; and I found on inquiry, there was not one of them sent to this school, and there is no other in St. Mary's.

The school at M'Carthy's Island, maintained also by the Wesleyan society, has 96 children on its books; the Rev. Mr. Swallow and his lady superintend it, and it is occasionally visited by Mr. Fox. The school-house at Bathurst, adjoining the chapel, is a plain, solid, spacious building; at M'Carthy's Island and Barrow Point the children are taught in the houses of the missionaries. The schools are entirely supported by the society, aided by donations in the settlements. The instruction is gratuitous, and the elder children are only expected to pay for their books.

Missions.

There are three places of worship in St. Mary's, two at M'Carthy's Island, and Divine service is held in the missionary house at Barra Point. The principal chapel at Bathurst does great credit to the gentleman who took charge of its construction, Mr. C. Grant, and to Mr. Fox, who had the superintendence of it. It is a substantial stone building, 54 feet by 38,

38, with a shingled roof; the doors, windows, and pulpit of mahogany. This chapel was opened for Divine service in July 1835.

At M'Carthy's Island an institution for the education of the sons of native kings and chiefs is being formed. The mission-house schools and chapel intended for it have been erected, but are not yet completed.

There are three missionaries in the settlement. The annual salary of two married missionaries and one single is 692 *l.* 16 *s.* per annum; contingent expenses for rent, repairs, lighting chapels, are 300 *l.* The total annual expense 992 *l.* 16 *s.* Besides which, in building schools, mission-houses, chapels, &c., in the past five years, the society have expended 3,197 *l.* 17 *s.*, exclusive of subscriptions in the settlement.

The total number of natives professing the Christian religion in the settlement is 634.

The number of marriages in 1840 was 15 at Bathurst, and Mr. Fox believes that about as many more took place at M'Carthy's Island.

Liberated Africans.

page 15 orig.

Of all places selected for the location of this class of persons, the settlement of the Gambia was the most unfitted, and the consequence has been that in no place where they have been located has their condition been more unfortunate.

They have undergone no change for the better, either in their moral character or in their habits of industry.

The statements of the Lieutenant-governor are sufficiently explicit on this head, and I owe it to that gentleman to state that on this as on every other subject on which I sought information from him, it was given fully, frankly, and unreservedly.

The character, however, of the liberated Africans, as it exists, and not as it ought to have been, and might have been under different circumstances, must be viewed distinctly, and while we find the liberated African class at the Gambia furnishing a great majority of the cases of crime brought before the courts of justice, it is necessary to look into the means which have been adopted to render them industrious, to improve their morals, and to enlighten their minds; and on inquiry it will be found that no means have been employed to improve them, and no means have been afforded them to gain an honest livelihood in this settlement. The total number removed from Sierra Leone to the Gambia, Captain Huntley states to have been 2,914, and of these about 1,400 are now living in the settlement, namely, 1,000 males and 400 females. About 600 were sent to M'Carthy's Island, and of these about 400 are left. In fact, by the above returns and making allowance for those who were fortunate enough to escape from the settlement, it appears that nearly one-half of the whole number brought here must have perished.

The result could not have been otherwise; for, by the replies of the Lieutenant-governor to my queries on this subject, it will be found that although some portion of land was allotted to the adult negroes, "from the nature of the soil, sand and swamp, the allotment was of no kind of use." It is therefore not surprising to find that only about 20 of them are now employed in predial labour; and even if they were disposed to work as predial labourers, they could only get employment, while the missionary farm at M'Carthy's Island afforded occupation for them: but now a great portion of the land is let out to the natives, and in the words of the Lieutenant-governor, "there is no ground to cultivate here if they were so disposed:" "they gain a livelihood as mechanics, sailors, and labourers, but are far behind the Jaloffs and other natives of this part of Africa."

If they are so far behind them, however, they must find it difficult to compete with the latter; and are not likely to gain a livelihood as mechanics, sailors, and labourers in the towns.

The natives alluded to are industrious and enterprising people, who come here expressly to exercise those callings, and have some previous knowledge of their occupations. The liberated Africans are brought here in barbarism, and are left in barbarism; and they have no friends or countrymen of theirs in the place, by their practice or example, to teach them modes of labour they have hitherto been unaccustomed to.

We cannot look upon the liberated negroes as a particular cast or class, different from the other natives of Africa, and with peculiar characteristics of indolence, laziness, and depravity which belong to them alone. They are not of one tribe, or nation, or region of Africa, but are carried away from all parts of it, and can have no characteristic qualities peculiar to them, except what belongs to their condition, and its degradation is common to all who are made slaves.

If we look to their emancipation alone for their improvement, and locate them where there are no schools for their instruction, no fit soil for their subsistence, and no steps taken for their civilization, we may expect to find them swarming in our gaols, or skulking about the market-places in idleness and want. My only wonder is, that, being left in a state of such ignorance and destitution, their crimes are not greater and more numerous than they are.

I have already stated they receive no instruction; the Governor admits there is no land to allot them in the settlement that would be of any benefit to them.

A considerable number of them are kept in Bathurst, in the liberated African yard, as prisoners are kept in gaols, or slaves in barracones; and when they go beyond the walls it is as felons in a gang, to work upon the highways.

Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report.

page 16 orig.

I found 180 of these nominally emancipated negroes confined in this place. On inquiry of their gaoler, as the person in charge of them seemed to be, I found that many of them had been there for upwards of two years.

They were employed at this time in making a new road in the direction of the Oyster Creek, and some hopes (to my own knowledge) were held out to them, that when the road was completed, which there was no immediate appearance of, they would be set at liberty; and previously to the Governor's departure he set 40 of them free, and considerately continued their allowance of provisions for a short time till they should be able to get into employment, but I did not see why the others should have been kept in.

Such was the kind of location existing in St. Mary's for the liberated Africans; are these unfortunate negroes to be left to perish like the other 1,500 of their companions, who have disappeared and cannot be accounted for?

No numerous or considerable body of them have quitted the settlement at any known period; from time to time a few of the fugitives, from the mock freedom they found here, may have escaped; they have not been kidnapped, they have not been entered as recruits into the black regiments, but they died off, and there is nothing further to be said of them.

In justice to this colony, however, it must be admitted that the state in which many of them arrived here was such as to leave little chance of their surviving the hardships they had undergone in their passage even from Sierra Leone to the Gambia. The mode of conducting these removals may be inferred from the declaration on oath of the master of one

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of the transport ships, as to the causes of sickness and death which had taken place amongst the negroes, and if such things have happened in a passage of so short a distance as that between Sierra Leone and the Gambia, what may not be expected to happen in the course of a little time, when the rigour of the new regulations is relaxed in longer voyages, and where the control of government officers will not exist. Masses of men are not like bales of merchandize intended for transportation from clime to clime, unless indeed it be intended to make merchandize of them, and then an account is opened in which eventually the merchant's profit must set off the sufferings of the people who are removed on freight.

In 1826, the Commissioners of Inquiry state in their Report, that there was at that period about 100 liberated Africans in the colony; but amongst them, it appears that there were some negroes who had been convicted of crimes at Sierra Leone, and had been transported to this settlement so lately formed and so unfitted for the punishment of offenders.

But when it is stated, that the only persons tried at the Quarter Sessions of 1826, at Bathurst, were of the liberated African class, it should be remembered also, that the transported convicts of Sierra Leone were mixed up with them, and all negroes, in short, who were not Jaloffs or Mandingoes, and who were in poverty and ignorance and crime, went under what is considered at the Gambia a term of reproach, "Liberated Africans."

The custom of apprenticing the children of this class has been discontinued for the last two years; formerly they were apprenticed till their 18th year, and the masters had the courage to complain of the shortness of the term, and to bring their application before the Commissioners of Inquiry in 1826, for a prolongation of the period of apprenticeship, of course entirely for the benefit of the children; and the Commissioner was persuaded that, with certain conditions, "both parties would be benefited" by the prolongation of the term.

The term, however, of five and seven years, which was subsequently adopted, was found so injurious to one of the parties, namely, the apprentices, that for the last two years the Lieutenant-governor thought it advisable to discontinue the apprenticeship system altogether.

The wholesale system of marriages which I have referred to elsewhere, and which I am informed by Mr. Finden and also by Mr. Fox, formerly took place here, attended with the same scandalous results which I have already noticed, has been discontinued for some time, but its effects remain in operation.

The Lieutenant-governor states in his replies on the subject, "that frequent applications for the annulment of their marriages are made by the liberated Africans."

Mr. Fox, however, thinks there is some improvement of late observable in their social habits; but there are circumstances in the disparity of sexes not calculated to better them;

page 17 orig.

on his authority, the males at M'Carthy's Island are 50 per cent. more than the females, and in Bathurst about 10 per cent. The circumstances, also, which have attended the transport of the different "cargoes" of liberated Africans to M'Carthy's Island, and their location there, I have been informed on good authority, were not of a nature to inspire much confidence in our intentions towards them, or to encourage them to be industrious.

In 1835, a large number of them were sent to this island, and disease having either preceded their departure, or broken out during the tedious passage up the Gambia, a considerable number on their arrival having no place of shelter or previous provision made for them, languished, and, in colonial parlance, "died off rapidly." It was better for them no doubt to die off here than aboard the slave-ship; there was less absolute suffering and fewer horrors surrounding their dying moments; but there was sickness and privations enough to cause it to be said that the liberated Africans in this settlement have "died off rapidly."

The Slave Trading Factories in the Vicinity of the Gambia.

The principal rivers in which these factories are, are at the Cassamanza, Bissaos and the Nunez. Not having been at these places, the information I received respecting them,

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I am chiefly indebted for to Lieutenant Hill of Her Majesty's ship Saracen, and Dr. Fergusson, of Sierra Leone, both of which gentlemen had recently visited those places.

The trade carried on between the Gambia and the Cassamanza is very extensive. The list of vessels cleared out from the Gambia in the year 1839 for the Cassamanza was 36 British and two foreign vessels, the tonnage of which was 664 tons, while the British vessels that entered the Gambia from the Cassamanza in the same year were 32, and the tonnage 465.

This river is situated about a degree to the southward of the Gambia; the natives carry on a considerable trade in wax with the merchants of the latter place.

The house of Forster have a small stone-house for their goods, and a resident European factor in charge of them, a Mr. Lloyd. The Gambia trade in bees'-wax had gradually increased from 1816 till 1826, according to Mr. Grant's statement to the Commissioners in that year, when it amounted to about 200 tons per annum.

The article was then chiefly obtained from the left bank of the Gambia and in the Tendi and Wooli country. In 1840, the exports of wax from the Gambia in estimated value amounted to 42,851 *l.*

Formerly the exclusive trade of this river was claimed by the Portuguese, and appears not to have been disputed by any other person, till 1838, when the French formed an establishment here, and were strongly opposed, at least so far as by protests and complaints on the part of the Portuguese.

The new military post and factory of the French were formed high up the river, at a place called Sejeu. The ground on which the building stands having been purchased of the natives on the terms specified in the compact entered into with the natives, a copy of which will be found in the Appendix in the original language, and also in English. The French were no sooner established than they attempted to exclude our vessels and traders from the upper part of the river. In 1839, our trade commenced in this part of the river, with the sanction of the natives. The first vessel of ours that proceeded as far as Sejeu for trading purposes was the Eliza; and shortly after, in the same year, two other British merchant vessels, the Grant and the Highlander, were seized by the French, unmoored, and taken to a lower part of the river to prevent our trading with the natives higher up.

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Now it will be seen by their compact with the chiefs for the purchase of the land, that they acquired no exclusive right whatever to the trade in any part of the river.

The English crew and captain of the Highlander, when they found the French had taken possession of the vessel, abandoned her to them, and protested against their proceedings.

On the complaint of the merchants at the Gambia, who were the owners of the Highlander, Lieutenant Hill, of Her Majesty's ship Saracen, proceeded to the Cassamanza in the month of February 1840, and ascended the river as far as Sejeu, where the French settlement, called Tubaconda, is formed, 50 miles above. The commander of the French acknowledged the aggression was made by his orders, by the directions of the governor at Senegal.

page 18 orig.

On Lieutenant Hill's applying to the native chiefs of Sejeu, they stated that they had merely sold the ground to the French on which their settlement was stationed, the quantity of land being about 300 yards by 200; on this they have erected a strong palisado of 80 fathoms diameter, with bastions and other fortifications, and they are now building the fort in masonry.

The treaty for the purchase of this land is dated 3d April 1838, the price of the land being 39 bars of goods a year.

In this treaty I find no exclusive privilege of trade claimed or conceded of any kind. The chiefs expressed a strong desire to have trade with the English.

The Portuguese governor, in April 1837, addressed Governor Rendall at the Gambia for the assistance of a vessel of war to prevent the French from forming their intended establishment at Sejeu. This application was of course refused, and the Portuguese governor-in-chief of the Cape de Verde Islands and African possessions, officially communicated to our authorities at the Gambia, that since the French had set their prior rights to the trade of this part of the river at defiance, the English had their entire consent to trade in the Cassamanza wherever they thought proper to send their vessels.

This was the state of things when the British vessels were forcibly driven from the neighbourhood of Sejeu by the French in 1839. On Lieutenant Hill's visit to the Cassamanza, he found the English flag of the abandoned vessel called the Highlander, still kept flying by order of the French authorities, and they stated they had merely taken charge of her from friendly motives towards our Government, when the vessel was abandoned by her crew and captain.

Lieutenant Hill stated, that the vessel was not moored within any part of the territory rented by the French at Sejeu. The French, on the other hand, maintained that she was moored within range of their guns at Sejeu. The French fort is about half a mile south of the native town of Sejeu, where the English vessel was trading when she was seized. However, the probability is, that the vessel was moored within range of the guns of the French fort, and on this ground the French commandant justified the steps he had taken, disclaiming however all intention to seize the vessel, and proposing her immediate restitution.

This proposal Lieutenant Hill did not feel himself justified in accepting. He then proceeded to Senegal, and entered into an arrangement with the French governor, by which it was agreed that the matter was to be referred to the two Governments, and there the matter now rests.

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Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report.

A great quantity of the goods included in the returns of the exports of the Gambia is of British manufacture, and is re-shipped at the Gambia for the Cassamanza. These goods are " tobacco, iron, gunpowder, rum, blue and white baffs, Manchester and Birmingham goods," and for these, the Lieutenant-governor states in his replies, that gold, bees'-wax, hides, ground nuts, and ivory are received. He likewise states, in reply to my queries if the goods are exclusively adapted for a legal trade, that these goods " are adapted for every description of trade carried on on this part of the coast;" and with respect to their being purchased for legal trade, " that the merchant sells in the best market he can find;" and with respect to the sale of goods, whether it would be considered legal or illegal to sell them to strangers, without inquiring into the pursuits for which they were intended, and subsequently proved to have been purchased for slave-trade purposes? the reply is, " I presume legal; I know of no law obliging the merchant to inquire what a purchaser intends doing with the goods he purchases, otherwise I apprehend the inquiry should be made of the manufacturer in England upon the original sale." To the next query, that supposing such goods were sold for the slave-trade to an agent or factor of the slave trade, and known to the seller as such, what would be the consequence? the reply was as follows: " I do not conceive that the seller would in such cases be punishable, unless he were to receive additional payment on account of the future sale of the slaves."

page 19 orig.

With respect to the proofs that would be requisite to sustain a prosecution in such a case, the reply is, " It must, I conceive, be shown that the seller had an interest in the future sale of the slaves, or, at least an additional price, because slaves were to be purchased with the goods so sold."

With respect to my inquiry, whether it would be held a violation of the law to sell stores or provisions to a slaver, touching at this settlement, or to assist her in refitting or repairing, even though she had no slaves on board, the reply of the Lieutenant-governor is, that " If she was not fitted as a slaver she would be supplied, because she could not be considered one legally, and the merchant must sell where he can find a suitable market. Was she fitted in opposition to the treaties, she would be seized, and of course no supply could take place."

I am reluctant to make any comments on these opinions. I will barely ask, does the law in this country admit the plea of the purchaser of stolen goods, that he is not bound to inquire into the pursuits of the seller so far as regards the legality of his possession of them? Does the law of this country recognize the right of a vender of military stores or weapons, or of medicinal drugs, to sell those things belonging to their trades to persons whom, they have reason to believe, want these objects for a felonious purpose?

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On these points, with great regret, I feel myself compelled to dissent from the opinions of Captain Huntley; but it was necessary to refer to this subject, to show that the slave-trade factories are supplied with goods and stores, with impunity, by the merchants of the Gambia.

Bissaos

Is the great stronghold of the Portuguese slave trade. The island of this group, on which the Portuguese fort and factory are established, is situated at the mouth of the river Jeba, about 100 miles to the south of the Gambia.

This island is about five miles in length, and two in breadth; the fort is dilapidated, but of considerable size, and commands the entrance of the river. The guns are in an unserviceable state.

Formerly the trade in slaves at this place was very considerable, and still is carried on to a great extent by the Portuguese, aided and abetted, so far as the supplying of the slave-trade factories with their goods and stores, by our own traders.

The Portuguese Government officers, the Governor himself, and the settlers at Bissaos, are all concerned in the interests of this trade. The Government colonial schooner Constitution has been even employed in carrying slaves from this place to the Cape de Verd Islands. There is a considerable trade carried on here, on the part of the merchants of the Gambia and the Senegal, in wax, hides, and rice, and a very large portion of the produce shipped from the Gambia, and inserted among its exports, is brought from the river Jeba.

The Island of Bulama

Is situated in the same estuary, about 30 miles to the southward of Bissaos, at the entrance of the Rio Grande. It is claimed both by the British and Portuguese, and by the latter in right of a treaty for its purchase entered into with the natives by Captain Beaver. The Portuguese claim a prior possession to that of Captain Beaver's purchase, which, they say, was made by a chief who had no right to sell the island.

The island, however, on account of its insalubrity, was abandoned for many years by both, till one of the slave dealers of the Havannah, a Senor Gaetano Nozzalini, obtained a Royal Portuguese charter for settling this island, and in 1829 he established himself there. During 10 years the island was in the hands of Nozzalini it was the haunt of the slave dealers. But in December 1838, Lieutenant Kellett, of Her Majesty's brig Brisk, visited

visited the island, attacked and destroyed the factory, and carried away 119 slaves, and subsequently carried away another batch of slaves, which their owner asserted were his domestics, notwithstanding the fetters with which they had been manacled were found amidst the ruins of the barracone.

In 1840, Lieutenant Hill, of the Saracen, had an interview with the Governor of Bissaos on the subject of the occupation of Bulama by the Portuguese, and threatening to expel by force any Portuguese subjects he might find on the island. The Governor of Bissao repaired to the Cape de Verde Islands to complain to the Portuguese Governor-general of the threatened dispossession of the Portuguese, and the matter is still undecided.

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This island is now of little value to the Portuguese, and might become, in our possession, of importance, as a refitting station for our cruizers, and a depôt for coals for East Indian or cruizing steamers on this coast. The merchandize supplied to the slave factories at Bissaos by our traders is usually paid for either in money or by bills drawn by the Spanish merchants at the Havannah on London houses.

The inhabitants of these islands are called Papells; the occupation of the island of Bulama or of Bissaos, and of the Isles de Loss, is desired by many who have the means of knowing the advantages of their position.

With respect to the latter, the chief commissioner at Sierra Leone strongly recommends their occupation; but from the general appearance of these islands at the distance of a couple of miles from the sea-shore, I should not imagine there was anything in their position particularly favourable to health.

These islands were ceded to the British Crown in 1818 by Dalla Mahomedu, and an annual payment made for them.

Three only of these islands are of any considerable size, Tamara, Crawford's Island, and Factory Island; of these the most fertile and the largest is Tamara, five miles long and one in breadth. Crawford is about a mile long and half a mile broad; and here, in consequence of Dr. Nicholls' favourable report on the climate and locality of this island, Sir Charles M'Carthy was induced to recommend the establishment of barracks, a house for officers, and hospital, and various other buildings for the accommodation of liberated Africans.

But the settlement had not been long formed when it was discovered that the water on this island was bad and brackish; that the climate was not favourable to European health, and that the mortality among the soldiers was not exceeded at any other part of the coast, and finally the establishment was abandoned.

At Tamara the water is good, and vegetables tolerably abundant.

Factory Island has good water but a sterile soil; it is four miles long and about half a mile broad.

The late Mr. Samo, of Sierra Leone, resided here for 15 years, off and on; he was the only European living on the island. These islands are situated about 400 miles to the southward of the Gambia.

The Nunez

Lies about 300 miles to the southward of the Gambia; a vessel drawing 12 feet water might go up to Kakundy, a large and important town about 60 miles from the coast.

There is a great deal of trade carried on in this river, both legal and illegal. There are four British traders established here, and three or four French likewise. A good deal of coffee is brought down the river from the Foulah country. About 20 pounds of this coffee was sent to me as a sample of its quality; and from what I have seen of this article, both in the West Indies and in the East, I would say it approached nearer to the quality of the Mocha coffee than any I have seen elsewhere. In 1838–9, about 100 tons of the Nunez coffee were shipped to England in the expectation of succeeding in getting the Commissioners of Customs to consent to its introduction at the low duty. In that expectation the merchants were deceived, and a stop is put to any further importations of Nunez coffee.

In the month of May last, I was informed at Sierra Leone by the newly appointed commodore of the squadron on this station, Captain Nourse, of Her Majesty's ship Iris, that he had just returned from the Rio Pongas, where he had destroyed a slave-trade factory, the business of which is carried on by a Mrs. Lightburn, a Mulatto woman, married to an American, by whom this factory was established, and left in charge of Mrs. Lightburn.

While preparations were making for the attack on the factory, Mr. Lightburn contrived to get away all the slaves in the barracones, with the exception of 11, who were taken by Captain Nourse and conveyed to Sierra Leone. It unfortunately happened that in destroying this factory an explosion of several barrels of gunpowder took place in one of the barracones; and one man of the Iris was killed on the spot, and several wounded.

page 21 orig.

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The Nature of our Relations with the Native Chiefs of Adjoining Countries.

There is a sentence of Vatel, which in Liberia and Cape Palmas, and formerly in some other places on this coast, it would be well to have printed in legible characters on the draft of every treaty entered into with the natives, namely, that "whosoever agrees that robbery is a crime,

Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report.

a crime, and that we are not allowed to take forcible possession of our neighbour's property, will acknowledge without any other proof, that no nation has a right to expel another people from the country they inhabit in order to settle on it herself."

Our relations with the native chiefs in the vicinity of our different settlements take their colour from the character of our colonial governors, and have had till lately little to do with any fixed views of the general Government. The consequence has been, that whenever a governor died, all the arrangements he entered into with the natives died with him, or such was the instability of the power of the latter, that chief followed chief in a succession only less rapid than one governor succeeded to another. So that it would be very difficult to say what our relations might be with any particular king in six months' time, however friendly they might appear to have been at the present period.

There is a general opinion entertained at the Gambia that our commerce is to be largely extended by opening communications with the interior, and protecting our trade high up the Gambia, by means of a military force of one kind or another. It is agreed by all that M'Carthy's Island is not well situated for trade; that it is not high enough up the river to be beneficial to it.

In the course of last year two treaties were entered into with the native chiefs, one with the King of Combo for the sovereignty of the territory of St. Mary's Cape, extending about seven miles in a south-westerly direction from Cape St. Mary's, and to the eastward as far as the Gambia, for which 100 dollars were paid; and one entered into, though not yet ratified, the 23d April 1840, with the King of Cattabar, by which he places his territory under the protection of the British Sovereign, in consideration, if not precisely specified, at least understood, that he is to be protected against a rapacious chief in his neighbourhood, of the name of Kementang of Dungaseen, who is the scourge and terror of all the adjoining countries. The whole life of this marauder is spent in making wars on the neighbouring countries for the sake of plunder, and he defrays the expenses of these wars by the sale of the captures he makes in his attacks on the weak and defenceless tribes about him. In the time of Lieutenant-governor Rendall he seized on a British schooner laden with goods, and plundered the vessel.

The Lieutenant-governor, with a small body of troops, marched against Kementang, and at length reached Dungaseen, his fortified town and garrison. The voyage up the Gambia to Culerin is about 255 miles, and from Culerin by land to Dungaseen is 15 miles. But by land the greater part of the way the distance is much shorter.

The troops had three days of land travelling before they reached Dungaseen; they left the river unprovided with water, and they had to march through a jungle in which none was to be found.

They attacked the mud walls of Dungaseen with two or three field-pieces. After expending a good deal of powder and ball without seeing the face of an enemy, for Kementang wisely kept within his walls, the want of water and provisions, and the fatigue the soldiers had undergone under the scorching rays of a vertical sun, compelled the commandant to retreat, which he accordingly did, with the loss of two or three pieces of brass cannon.

Kementang's reputation rose from that period, and now he is considered as a mighty warrior, whom every one dreads, and none of his neighbours dare to attack.

In April 1840 the King of Cattabar was informed that Kementang meditated an attack on his country. He demanded assistance of our Government at the Gambia, and Captain Huntley proceeded up the Gambia with 80 soldiers, and from thence to Catabar with his small expedition, but Kementang, finding the Governor had arrived with troops, relinquished his intended attack, and the Lieutenant-governor took his departure from Catabar, leaving 36 men under the command of an officer, with two field-pieces, to afford protection to this country.

page 22 orig.

This is the present state of our position with respect to Cattabar and Dungaseen; should Kementang choose to make war on the latter, he is capable of bringing 500 soldiers into the field, as the Lieutenant-governor thinks. Ill qualified, as I am well aware I am, to form an opinion on a subject of this kind, it seems to me that our force in tl at country is a small one, without any fort or stronghold for their protection. It is said, that "where a turbulent chief or a people make a practice of trampling justice under foot, despising and violating the rights of others whenever they find an opportunity, the interests of human society authorize all adjoining nations to form a confederacy in order to humble and chastise the delinquent."

But, as justice is the basis of all society, and the sure bond of all commerce, I question, where our own rights are not injured, if we are justified in employing force, and if the law of nations can ever recommend the use of unjustifiable means for the attainment of an end, however laudable it may be. I say unjustifiable means, for war is said to be "that state in which we prosecute our right by force," and the employment of force is just, so far only as it is necessary for the maintenance of our own rights.

While this turbulent man remains in power, it is very probable he will never let the countries around him rest. There will be no peace for them, and consequently no cultivation of the soil, and no field for our efforts to civilize the people; but it is for these people, if they find their countries ravaged by this marauder, and all peaceable means ineffectual to repress his rapacity, to form a confederacy, and rid the country of such a lawless despot.

The soil of some parts of the country about Cattabar, Captain Huntley thinks is superior to any on either bank of the Gambia; lower down the land is elevated in some places about 200 feet above the level of the sea, the country is rich and variegated in its scenery, and

and was once largely cultivated; but the terror of Kementang's name has caused the people to give up their peaceful occupations, and now there is little cultivation going on.

This country is situated on the left bank of the Gambia, in the country of Lower Nyani; Dungaseen, the capital of Kementang, is situated in Upper Nyani. He is said to be in alliance with the Kings of Bondou and Bambarra. The poor King of Cattabar seems to have no dependence but on our protection, and is not a little pleased at having the Union flag hoisted on the walls of his town.

Captain Huntley found the climate of Cattabar far superior to that of M'Carthy's Island; the thermometer of Fahrenheit stood usually at Cattabar from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. at 102, and the air was by no means oppressive; while at M'Carthy's Island, when it was only 90, the sultriness of the atmosphere was far more oppressive.

The King of Cattabar is desirous that the English should build a fort in his capital; and one capable of containing the number of troops that would be requisite for the defence of the country; Captain Huntley estimates would cost 5,000*l.*

I do not clearly see the necessity or expediency of this military occupation of Cattabar, for the establishment of a fort of the magnitude suggested would inevitably lead to this result.

It seems to me that it is not territory, or the power that arises from military force, that we want in Africa, but the protection of our commerce in the interior, which a very small display of military force would give; and for this purpose the establishment of blockhouses on a very limited scale, at three or four stations between M'Carthy's Island and Jallacotti, with a single piece of ordnance, and garrisoned with eight or ten men each of the coloured troops, under the command of a non-commissioned officer, and superintended by a commercial agent appointed by the Governor, would answer all the purposes for which such posts are wanted, namely, for maintaining a communication between our commercial factories in the upper parts of the Gambia, and affording them all the protection which they require. One of these posts might be established at Cattabar, another at Barraconda, and a third at Jallacotti. The extension of trade by means of this chain of communication would probably compensate very soon for the outlay they occasioned, and there would be nothing in their armament or appearance to excite the fears or jealousy of the natives of the country.

With respect to the suggestion in the queries I have referred to as to the advantages of Contabacunda for the capital of this settlement, though I am fully persuaded of the truth of the observation, that it is not by planting our settlements in the mangrove swamps on the shores of Africa that our commerce is to be extended into the interior, I am also persuaded that our principal establishments must be on the coast (though not in the very worst localities that could be chosen for them). The capital of a settlement like that of the Gambia, at a distance of 500 or 600 miles from the coast, would be attended, in my opinion, with insurmountable difficulties; no vessel above five or six feet draught of water could reach the settlement. In the event of hostility on the part of the natives, a circumstance not to be overlooked in the establishment of an European colony in Africa, there would be great difficulty in saving either life or property at such a distance from the shipping.

page 23 orig.

In short, I am persuaded that our efforts for the extension of our trade, and the introduction of civilization, must proceed from the Coast upwards, but not be confined to it as they have hitherto been. The custom of planting settlements on the coast, without advancing our commercial posts beyond it, would seem to be the effect of some fascinating influence in the miasma of those places which chained us down to those mangrove swamps, and which the founders of those settlements seem to have been so much attached to.

Fugitive Slaves in British Settlements.

It is well known that slaves taking refuge in our colonies are held entitled to an asylum, and that they ought not to be given up, on any British territory, by the authorities, to persons claiming them as slaves. I am sorry to say, that in our British settlements on the Western Coast of Africa, I have heard of many instances of fugitive slaves being given up, in defiance of the positive injunctions of the Government to a contrary effect; and that these injunctions have been evaded by the making of a distinction without a difference, between a fugitive slave who is accused of no crime but that of flight from slavery by his late master, and one who has fled from slavery, and is charged with some crime when his master comes before our authorities and applies for his restoration. This flimsy pretext for getting possession of the slave is made without difficulty, and admitted without hesitation. The master must be a very scrupulous barbarian indeed when he is asked, has the slave committed any crime (because no fugitive who is guiltless of one can be given up), if he do not answer in the affirmative, and say, "the slave was a thief," or, "he disputed my authority." And for the trouble of saying so much, the slave is accordingly brought forth and delivered over to the claimant. On what legal plea are negroes at all made slaves of in Africa, except on that of having committed some crime, or incurred some debt, and on what ground then can the governors of our African settlements deliver up men who were enslaved on the plea or the pretext of crime, and now, for the purpose of re-capture, who are again called criminals, and have yet committed no offence of which these authorities are cognizant? Whether the chief is a Cudgo Cheebo of Cape Coast, a Dallah Mahomedu in the vicinity of Sierra Leone, or a King of Barra, at the Gambia, once his slave has set his foot on the soil of a British settlement, he is redeemed from slavery, and his fetters cannot be

Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report.

replaced, unless indeed the power of a colonial governor is stronger than the instructions under which he has to act, and his courtesy to a barbarian chief or king is more due than his attention to the letter and the spirit of a law that is derived from one of the boasted principles of the British constitution. There are cases of the delivering up of slaves, of women, too, who had taken refuge in Sierra Leone, which show but too plainly how extremely desirable it is that specific instructions should be given to our authorities on the Western Coast of Africa, to give up no slaves who have fled to our settlements for an asylum on any allegation of crime short of murder. And that good evidence be adduced in substantiation of the charge before the fugitive be restored to the person claiming the individual, not as a slave who had escaped from bondage, but a criminal who had fled from justice.

We have had some frightful instances of the results of the restoration of slaves of no very distant date, and in one case where the fugitives happened to belong to a Portuguese lady of Prince's Island, whose hospitality to our officers, and others visiting this beautiful island, is well known in this part of the world. It is imagined rather generally in tropical climates, that hospitable hosts and hostesses are equally kind masters and mistresses to their slaves. I have heard it stated, that Madame Pereira was particularly indulgent to hers, but I cannot say that my own observation at Prince's Island would lead me to form that opinion. Her slaves were miserably clad, haggard in their appearance, and evidently hard-worked and ill fed. I had hardly been on shore for half an hour, before I had an application from one of the slaves to beg the captain of a vessel of war who was present to receive him on board, that he wished to fly from his mistress whenever the vessel might be going.

page 24 orig.

Had the man been found at sea in a canoe, he might have been picked up to save his life, but, where he was, on the property of his mistress, his request of course could not be granted. Madame Pereira, shortly before my visit to Prince's Island, had one of her vessels, equipped for the slave trade, seized by Captain Tucker, of Her Majesty's ship Wolverine, and condemned at Sierra Leone. I have noticed these matters to show the kind of person for whom the practice of our courts and the instructions of our Government have been set aside, in the case of certain fugitive slaves taking refuge in Sierra Leone, and subsequently been delivered up to this slave holder, and, as the recent case has proved, slave-trading lady also. Her complaint in the first instance was brought to the notice of Sir Patrick Campbell, the admiral on the station, and on information being given him that the slaves had taken refuge in Sierra Leone, he immediately sent a vessel of war to obtain the fugitives and convey them back to their owner, Madame Pereira. The vessel sent on this service was under the command of Captain Craigie of the navy, and one negro man and two women were given up to him by the authorities at Sierra Leone. An officer like Captain Craigie, of humanity and benevolent feelings, did not fail to observe the terror these poor creatures showed at the idea of returning to Portuguese slavery, even with the knowledge of the tender mercies of Madame Pereira, and it was evident to him that they would attempt to destroy themselves the first opportunity that presented itself to them. He was obliged to put them in irons to prevent them committing suicide, and one of the women, but for Captain Craigie's prompt interposition, would have succeeded in throwing herself overboard. The only observation she made when thus prevented from destroying herself was, "You can't stop me from doing it when I get to Prince's Island."

But notwithstanding all Captain Craigie's care, the male slave succeeded in hanging himself on board. Captain Huntley, who was on board at the time, accompanied Captain Craigie to the place below deck where the unfortunate man was found, it could not be said suspended, but kneeling on a bench and hanging by the lanyard string attached to his knife, and fastened to a hook in the beam over his head. Captain Huntley stated to me, that he had never seen a more pitiable sight, and I can well believe it must have been so.

The women were taken to their mistress, and what their fate was in her hands is not known, but it may be imagined.

There is matter for reflection in the fate of these unfortunate fugitives, who had taken refuge in our settlement, and were wrongfully deprived of its protection, if such matters be thought worthy of consideration in these distant places, where men's notions of right and wrong get frequently utterly confounded.

The Native Settlers.

The strangers settled in Bathurst and M'Carthy's Island are of the Mandingo, Foulah, and Jaloff nations; the majority of these tribes in the vicinity of our settlements profess the Mahommedan religion, and are considered superior in intelligence to the Pagans of the adjoining countries. The Mandingo negroes, of any rank or station in their own country, are taught to read and write their own language in the Arabic characters; but all their learning is confined to the knowledge of the Koran, they read no other book, and are taught no other lessons in their schools, but an unmeaning repetition of its laws and precepts.

The highest point of Mandingo erudition is to attain to such a knowledge of the Koran as to be able to repeat whole chapters of the perspicuous book by heart; and a Marabout, who can do this and write the obscurest passages of it on scraps of paper, for amulets and charms, is held in the highest honour as a scholar and a priest.

As the country of the Mandingoes is situated on the borders of the Gambia, they are well known in our settlements, and their palavers or disputes are frequently brought there for adjustment.

page 25 orig.

Their

Their priests have a digest of the laws of the Koran, which is called Alshazzar, and by this code their quarrels are generally settled amongst themselves.

They are skilful in the manufacture of leather and the tanning of it. Their amulet cases, sword and dagger sheaths, whips, bridles, &c. are made with remarkable neatness.

They also manufacture their own cotton cloths, and dye with indigo and other vegetable dyes, and have the art of fixing the colours of these cloths.

The Foulahs in the vicinity of the Gambia have more of the nomadic habits of the Arabs, and even of their lineaments, than any other negro tribe.

Their features are more Nubian than negro, and if it were not that their complexions are darker than the Nubians, and their hair more of a woolly texture, I would hardly have known the difference between the natives of the country beyond Assouan and those of the country between the Gambia and the Rio Grande, whom I saw at Bathurst.

The Foulahs appear to me to be a distinct race from all the other negro tribes of Western Africa, and approach the nearest to the Ethiopian Arabs.

It would be a subject worth inquiry, to ascertain what analogy there may be in their respective languages. They are acquainted with the melting of native iron, and the manufacture of spear heads and other weapons. In the kingdom of Foota Jallon they are numerous and warlike, while in the neighbourhood of the Gambia their characteristics are those of a conquered people; they are mild and submissive in their manners and demeanor.

The Foulahs, next to the Mandingoes, are the most considerable of all the nations in this part of Africa; their original country, now possessed by the Mandingoes, they say was Fooladoo; they are more tawny than the Mandingoes, their features smaller and sharper, and their hair more wiry. In the Mahommedan schools, the chief things taught them is to abominate kafirs or unbelievers of all kinds, but especially of their own nation.

Dr. Lindoe's benevolent design for the formation of a colony of the pastoral Foolahs at M'Carthy's Island was unfortunately found impracticable, and that design has merged into the establishment of an institution for the education of the sons of native chiefs of the surrounding countries.

The island did not afford sufficient pasturage for the cattle of the Foulahs, and few consequently have settled on it.

The Rev. Mr. M'Briar, of the Wesleyan mission, has made a translation of the Gospels into the Mandingo language; he has likewise composed a Mandingo grammar, an elementary one of the Foulah language, and a Vocabulary of Foolah words. The mission of Mr. M'Briar's predecessor, the Rev. Mr. Morgan, was connected with the intended execution of Dr. Lindo's plan for the formation of the Foolah colony. This people were found living on sufferance in the Mandingo country, which there is reason to believe was formerly their own, in a miserable condition, subject to every species of oppression at the hands of the present possessors of the land. There are three tribes of this people distributed in the countries between the Senegal and Sierra Leone; the Teucolars, the Foolahs, and Loubies. The countries over which they are distributed are: Foota Toro, south of the Senegal, Foota Jallon, near Sierra Leone, and Foota Doo, now a Mandingo country adjacent to the Mandingo territory; and these are the pastoral Foolahs of Western Africa. The Loubies are supposed by Mr. M'Briar to be a mixed race of the Foolahs, probably the descendants of the Leucothiopes of Ptolemy and Pliny, of Asiatic origin, and the regular negro Jaloffs, whose language they speak as well as the Foolah. They are a degenerate race, poor and squalid in their appearance, and neither cultivate the soil nor follow the pastoral habits of the other Foolahs, but live by making wooden bowls and other trifling objects, and carry on a petty traffic with the Mandingoes. The Teucolars are the settled Foolahs of the Mahommedan religion, who inhabit Foota Toro and Foota Jallon, and have a reputation for learning similar to that of the Mandingoes. The Mandingo language, of all the dialects of Africa, is the softest and most harmonious, as far as one unacquainted with it can judge from its pronounciation. That of the Foolahs is completely the reverse, and yet it is said that the language of the Foolahs is far more copious, and evidently shows a structure that at some former period was the result of a degree of advancement in knowledge that no longer exists amongst the Foolahs.

The Jaloffs are distributed over a vast district on the sea side, between the Senegal and the Gambia, between 700 and 800 miles in length. The kingdom of Kayor is supposed to have a Jaloff population of from 150,000 to 180,000 inhabitants, but in most places they have so intermingled with the Foulahs, that it is not easy to discriminate between their tribes. The pure unmixed and high-spirited Jaloffs who have not been long enough in our settlements to have been demi-civilized, and three parts demoralized, by European vices, are the finest specimens of the negro race that I have seen. They differ widely from the Kroomen in their forms and features. They are far from muscular, and by no means remarkable for their bodily vigour or robustness; but in that air of natural nobility in their appearance, in the intelligence and vivacity of their looks, in the independence of their deportment, and the stateliness of their carriage, the Jaloffs so far surpass the other natives that strangers are accustomed to look upon them as the gentlemen of Africa. And they scarcely differ less from the Kafirs of the Cape than the Spaniards or Portuguese do from the people of Marocco. They are of warlike habits and generous dispositions; their dress generally consists of two long pieces of cloth, one wrapped round the body, and the other worn as a kind of toga, or a vestment like the Bernoos of the Syrian Arabs, with an aperture to be slipped over the head, and which hangs loosely on the shoulders. In Bathurst they are employed chiefly as artizans, and are remarkable for their ingenuity and manual dexterity; they work as carpenters, ship-builders, goldsmiths, and blacksmiths. Those

page 26 orig.

Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report.

who work in gold also work in iron. There is one of this tribe in Bathurst who has got some celebrity over all the Western Coast for the fineness of his workmanship in gold. He makes rings, chains and ear-rings, little inferior to European manufacture. I found this ingenious man squatted on a mat in a corner of his dusky workshop, delicately manufacturing the small objects of jewellery around him, and at the other end a number of juvenile and real blacksmiths hard at work at the forge and anvil, heating and hammering huge bars of iron. All these people, Mandingoes, Foulahs and Jaloffs, are held in the highest estimation in the Gambia for their industrious habits and general good conduct, and serve as a foil on all occasions in conversations, for the indolence and poverty and depravity of the poor, idle, destitute, ill-reputed, and shamefully neglected liberated Africans.

Slavery.

Slavery is said not to exist at the Gambia, but it does exist there, however, and to a considerable extent. A great many slaves have been introduced, and are still introduced into the settlement from Goree and Senegal, in the capacity of servants and mechanics, by French subjects who visit our settlement on the Gambia, and become settlers there.

But the guilt of this violation of the law does not rest alone with the foreigners who settle in the colony. British subjects, also, by the connexions which are customary here, become involved in the interests of domestic slavery.

Mulatto women from Goree who come to the Gambia with their slaves, on forming connexions at Bathurst, continue to possess their slaves, and become with them inmates very frequently of European houses, and these slaves serve, as I have stated, in their houses in the capacity of servants, and in some cases, in their stores, and on their wharfs, as porters and labourers. When these Goree people leave the Gambia, they carry away these slaves with them. On inquiring into this subject of our authorities, I was told, Goree women established in the Gambia were in the habit of holding slaves, whom they had brought with them, but that the slaves had only to come to the Lieutenant-governor and claim their freedom, and they would no longer be compelled to remain with their owners against their will. I inquired how many instances had occurred of their having come to the authorities to obtain their freedom, and I was informed of one instance, in which a slave belonging to a well-known Goree woman, established in Bathurst, had come to the government-house and claimed the protection of the Lieutenant-governor, and the slave was set at liberty on the spot, and the owner menaced with legal proceedings if any force or violence was employed to regain the services of the slave; but I did not learn that any steps had been taken by public notice, or the promulgation of any ordinance, to inform the slaves that were illegally held in bondage in Bathurst, of their right to freedom, or to acquaint their owners with their culpability in holding them in bondage, except in the single instance which I have mentioned.

page 27 orig.

There is a strong disposition, which I have referred to elsewhere, on the part of the settlers in our African possessions to perpetuate slavery under a different name, and to tolerate compulsory labour under the title of "task-work," or "hired service," or "specific engagement;" and a case occurred at no distant date of the illegal authority and control which is exercised over these Goree negroes on the part of British subjects.

* * * * * * * *

Many of the Jaloffs and Mandingoes also who are residents in the settlement retain their slaves on sufferance. If the negroes came before the Lieutenant-governor, and demanded their liberty, I have no doubt but their application would be successful.

But how are the slaves to know they have this privilege? We are very loth in our colonies to meddle with the habits and prejudices of the natives, however opposed to humanity or favourable to superstition, when pecuniary or mercantile interests are not affected by their barbarity. I do not speak in reference to any particular settlement, but to a general tendency in all to succumb, especially to the system of slavery which so universally prevails, regarded as an evil that cannot be removed, and ought not to be resisted.

I beg most distinctly to state my strong apprehension of the danger which I perceive in some of the modes adopted for the suppression of the slave trade, of rendering domestic slavery perpetual, and prædial slavery more widely extended than it ever has existed heretofore in Africa.

It is not desirable to go into details on this subject, but it is very necessary to direct attention to it, and leave the means of avoiding this mischief to the better judgment of those who are equally interested in the abolition of slavery and the slave trade.

(signed) *R. R. Madden.*

London, 31 July 1841.

APPENDIX OF REPORT ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

THE GAMBIA.

(A.)

— No. 1. —

page 32 orig.

REPORT ON THE LOCALITY OF ST. MARY'S.

Sir, Island of St. Mary's, Gambia, July 1840.

IN answer to your communication, requesting an opinion as to the comparative eligibility of this island and Cape St. Mary's as a locality for a settlement, we beg to submit the following observations:

The island of St. Mary's is about three miles from the cape of the same name, and extends along the south bank of the River Gambia for about four miles, separated from the main land by the Oyster Creek, a small muddy stream, the banks of which are thickly studded with mangrove trees.

The town of Bathurst is situated on the point from the Cape, on a low sandy piece of land, the greater portion of which has been reclaimed by embankments from a mangrove swamp. The embankments frequently give way, thereby inundating the settlement, as was the case in 1837, when nearly all the Europeans and a great number of the native inhabitants died of fever. It also occurred in 1838 and 1839, both of which years proved extremely unhealthy.

On the east point there is an immense swamp, extending even to the outskirts of the town, over which the high tides flow, depositing a compound of mud and animal and vegetable remains, carried down by the river. When this filthy mass, pregnant with diseases, is acted upon by the tropical sun, a most offensive effluvia is brought forth so destructive to human health and life that even the natives reared in the swamps of Africa begin to desert the fatal spot. Several attempts were made, at considerable expense, to improve the place by embankments; but the plan has totally failed, and now seems totally abandoned.

To the south-west the town is surrounded by mangrove swamps several miles in extent, over which the land-wind blows for several months in the year, carrying with it the febrile miasma necessarily generated in so large a tract.

Indeed this island may be briefly described as a low mangrove swamp about four miles long, averaging two miles and a half in breadth, having a few sandy spots some feet above the level of the sea.

From the above slight topographical sketch it is almost unnecessary to state that, even in the River Gambia, a worse locality for a settlement could not be found.

Cape St. Mary's is situated on the lee-shore, at the mouth of the River Gambia. The land in the immediate vicinity of the coast is 50 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is a dry loam, superincumbent on a bed of granite.

The country, for several miles along the coast, is clean and almost clear from wood. It descends in a gentle slope from the sea towards the interior; consequently the great quantity of water that falls during the rainy season is rapidly carried away from the vicinity of the Cape, and flows into a creek situated some distance in the interior, and through this channel finds its way into the sea.

The Cape, being so much nearer the sea-shore, enjoys at all times the full advantage of the sea-breeze, which, combined with its elevated situation, gives it a continual atmospherical temperature several degrees cooler than the island of St. Mary's.

The Cape has been for some years resorted to by invalids; and the great improvement in health, universally experienced after a short residence there, is a sufficient proof of itself that the atmosphere possesses a degree of salubrity not often to be found on the western coast of Africa.

There being no swamps in the neighbourhood, the land-breeze brings with it a cool air, devoid of that pestilential effluvia which poisons the atmosphere of St. Mary's.

From what we have ourselves observed, and the information we have been able to obtain, it appears that the natives enjoy excellent health at this place; and the many old persons to be seen in the native town near the Cape show that the inhabitants arrive at a stage of longevity seldom, if ever, witnessed at the island of St. Mary's.

The above facts, we conceive, are sufficient to point out the superiority of the Cape as a settlement for liberated Africans; as a place where troops might be quartered with every likelihood of having them always in a state of health and efficiency; and where a mercantile settlement might be commenced with every probability of ultimate success.

(signed) *D. Robertson*, Colonial Surgeon.
E. T. Burton, R. A. C. Corps.

To his Excellency Lieutenant-governor Huntley.

Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

page 33 orig.

— No. 2. —

MEMORANDUM, DRAWN UP BY A MERCHANT OF THE GAMBIA, ON THE TRADE AND PUBLIC WORKS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

THE island of St. Mary's being low, and during the rains swampy, I consider having the streets well cleaned in the month of July, and the drains cleared out, and the floodgates in a perfect state of repair, and at least as low down as half-tide, are objects of the very first importance, as calculated to improve the settlement and promote the health and comfort of its inhabitants.

There has always been a tendency on the part of the river to encroach on the island, and from 1820 to 1823 it was attempted to keep it off by running a double and treble row of piles along the beach, and filling up the open space between them with brushwood; it, however, proved an inefficient defence, and was given up. The encroachments of the river have since been prevented by running out small piers or jetties, which, by collecting the sand, soon improved the beach and prevented the encroachment of the river. Having observed the old system (which proved an entire failure after a fair trial) again introduced, is my reason for calling your attention to this subject.

On laying out the town of Bathurst, it was intended to have the market in M'Carthy's-square, and Sir Charles M'Carthy, when last there in 1823, approved a plan and authorised laying a foundation; experience, however, having shown that M'Carthy's square was too far from the beach to suit the convenience of the natives and canoes resorting to the market, and the late Lieutenant-governor Rendall, after consulting the inhabitants and duly considering the subject, removed it to the beach where it remains, and where several Boards on public works have recommended that a permanent or new market should be built. About a twelvemonth since the new market was commenced at a different place on the beach at the end of Picton-street, but it unfortunately fell down last July before it was finished. I consider that in rebuilding it it should be removed to the old site recommended by the Board of Public Works. The objections to the present site are, first, its lying too far from the centre and too near the south end of the town, which cannot be extended in that direction; second, its confined situation, that does not admit of being enlarged to meet an increased population of the settlement.

Thirdly, its interfering with the privilege of the beach in landing bulky articles of produce, and especially building materials, by means of which the back only can be improved; and, fourthly, its preventing the building and repairing vessels on the beach, which the daily resorting to the market causes to be entirely filled up.

Bricks have heretofore been made by the liberated Africans, and so inferior has the quality become, that I consider it a fraud to pass them on the public; and as the improvement of the settlement depends on the facility with which building materials can be procured, I would recommend that two or three experienced brickmakers be sent from this country to instruct the Africans as to the materials and best mode of manufacturing them, which would be of great importance to the Africans themselves, as well as to the settlement.

In reference to trade, having to compete with the French, American, and Portuguese, a small revenue is all that the state of the settlement will bear; but such is the desire of increasing the revenue, that extra duties on spirits and tobacco, on which no drawback is allowed on exportation (although a drawback is allowed on spirits at Sierra Leone), were imposed. This injudicious tax greatly cramps the energies of trade, although it cannot much benefit the revenue; for instance, the merchant knows he cannot, after having paid duties in the Gambia, compete with the French and Americans in the coasting trade; he is compelled to import in vessels that can proceed on coasting voyages without landing their cargoes; the goods, therefore, do not pay duty, and the revenue is not benefited, although the merchant is put to great inconvenience and expense in employing vessels not the best adapted to the trade, nor can the supplies dependant on a distant market be so regular as if drawn from the Gambia, which this duty alone prevents.

The late proceedings of the French too clearly show the necessity of more sufficient protection; and connected with that, I should also suggest the expediency of a more frequent and regular intercourse with the mother country.

As regards the natives, they are quite of a commercial turn; they are ready, and indeed anxious to treat on all subjects of mutual interest; and notwithstanding that they may afterwards wish to evade any unfavourable condition or engagement, I have always found them willing again to treat; and when the conditions have been promptly insisted on, they invariably give way to the extent of their means; so that I am decidedly of opinion that by negociating with prudence and firmness, a much more extensive and efficient control may be exerted than ever can be effected by violent or coercive measures.

At St. Mary's the labouring natives, such as mechanics, sailors, &c. suffer great inconvenience, and not unfrequently heavy losses, for want of an establishment wherein to deposit their savings with a certainty of having it at command when needed. Having myself been the treasurer of many small sums first brought the subject to my notice, and so sensible had many of the most intelligent of them become of the want of something of the kind, as in 1837 to form themselves into a benevolent association, and applied to the late Lieutenant-governor Rendall, to have them incorporated and some person appointed to manage their affairs. His Excellency sent them to me; there were, I think, from 70 to 80 names on the list;

list; but the epidemic breaking out at the time, no steps were taken, but the amount raised returned to the subscribers on my leaving the island.

Maturely considering the subject has led me to conclude that a savings bank would much better meet the wants of St. Mary's than a benevolent association, because in a savings bank all the surplus cash in the settlement might be deposited, which would save the temptation and risk of keeping it in huts, where it is so frequently stolen, and could always be made available when required; and once the small sum of only 1,000 dollars was deposited, guaranteed bills of short dates might be discounted, which would be an accommodation to strangers or persons desirous of making payments a useful conversion of capital, and a benefit to the inhabitants, as affording a small return in interest for capital not otherwise required.

It would, however, require to be a chartered association, as without the fullest confidence it could not be expected to succeed, and conducted by a committee or board of directors of European officers and merchants, having a salaried secretary or treasurer to carry on the business, but whose salary might be a commission on the business done.

Our settlements in the Gambia having been made dependencies of Sierra Leone by the new charter of 1821, all grants and charters, and the enacting of all laws vested thereby in the Governor and Council of the latter colony, and up to 1828 all appointments to offices, all commissions to judges and magistrates, all payments of colonial revenue, all passing of colonial accounts, and also in the province of the Governor and Council of Sierra Leone, the judges and magistrates act under the Lieutenant-governor's commission; the revenue is expended, and all civil appointments filled up by him, subject to the approval of the Colonial Office.

The Lieutenant-governor is, however, restrained by the charter from enacting laws, granting of charters, or indeed legal titles for lots or grants of land, a subject that greatly needs being inquired into and remedied. A number of illegal grants issued by Mr. , when administering the Government in 1829, were called in by Government and given up by the holders on the express understanding that legal title-deeds would be supplied free of expense, which has led to much confusion; but as yet no step has been taken for redeeming the pledge, so that the tenures by which much of the property is held, both at St. Mary's and M'Carthy's Island, is most unsatisfactory, and if not soon remedied, must lead to litigation and insecurity of property.

The best remedy that can be applied would be granting St. Mary's an executive council to assist the Governor in enacting of laws, granting of charters, title-deeds, &c. which would add security, inspire confidence in the Government, and greatly tend to promote the prosperity of the settlement.

— No. 3. —

RETURN of IMPORTS into the Settlement of *Bathurst, Gambia,* for Five Years.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Beads	3,337	2,528	2,489	4,472	4,685
Cotton goods	7,839	8,518	8,283	7,578	7,461
Gunpowder and guns	17,036	14,674	11,867	18,397	11,447
Iron	2,247	2,459	2,931	2,875	2,781
Spirits	3,507	5,013	4,088	5,247	3,847
Tobacco	13,762	7,585	6,630	20,450	14,024
Slops	2,150	860	1,413	1,802	1,060
Other articles	64,894	58,126	67,924	93,082	60,092
TOTAL £.	114,772	99,763	105,625	153,903	105,397

SHIPPING employed in the Import Trade in the above Five Years.

NUMBER OF VESSELS.	TONNAGE.	MEN.
1,266	67,657	10,229

(signed) *T. L. Ingram,*
Colonial Secretary.

Bathurst, Gambia, 31 May 1841.

Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

— No. 4. —

RETURN of EXPORTS from the Settlement of *Bathurst, Gambia*, for Five Years.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Gold - - - -	5,010	1,712	1,218	1,339	1,289
Gum - - - -	20,809	15,077	21,755	25,114	1,636
Ground-nuts - -	838	8,053	8,264	11,228	15,209
Hides - - - -	17,533	18,097	14,665	17,896	20,721
Ivory - - - -	7,055	7,278	4,083	5,388	4,759
Rice - - - -	4,084	1,743	3,646	2,715	1,278
Teak-wood - - -	12,355	12,374	4,974	4,522	5,176
Bees' wax - - -	35,183	28,671	32,610	36,607	42,851
Other exports, principally British manufactures -	44,865	44,221	38,283	57,980	31,750
TOTAL - - £.	147,732	138,226	129,498	162,789	124,669

page 35 orig.

SHIPPING Employed in the Export Trade in the above Five Years.

NUMBER OF VESSELS.	TONNAGE.	MEN.
1,276	66,942	10,067

(signed) *T. L. Ingram,*
Colonial Secretary.

Bathurst, Gambia, 29 May 1841.

— No. 5. —

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER RESPECTING THE PRODUCTS OF THE GAMBIA.

I SHALL briefly enumerate a few leading articles which form a commerce among the natives in this neighbourhood, and which, in my opinion, might be made exportable commodities.

1st. The Toullacouna or bitter oil, extracted from a nut by the natives; it produces in its natural state a good and pleasant light, and is used in considerable quantities in the settlement.

2d. Cotton wool. The plant being indigenous in this part of the country, is cultivated and manufactured to a great extent on both banks of the river, and forms in the various shapes in which it is brought to market, by far the most considerable article of domestic and inland commerce. The nominal or bartered price is about 2*d.* per lb, in the rough. It can be procured in any quantity, but the want of machinery adopted to the cleaning of it has hitherto deterred Europeans from engaging in the trade.

3d. Indigo. This plant being also indigenous in this part of the country, is cultivated and manufactured in the native form with great success, as far as the demands of their own market require, with which they produce dyes not inferior either in appearance or durability to that on the best Indian baft. But the process of manufacturing for the European market not being understood by the natives, a small sample of about 70 lbs., purchased by a Mr. Bodries some years ago, and which was found to be of good quality, is all that has yet been sent to the London market.

4th. Hemp. This article being but little in demand, is cultivated but sparingly; a little, however, is attached to every village, of which they make cords adapted to domestic purpose. From the number of fibrous plants with which the banks of the river abounds, particularly those of the Phromium species, I am led to hope that a very important branch of commerce will be found in this article.

5th. Potash is manufactured by the natives from several plants and trees, and used in their soap and snuff manufactories, for settling their dyes, and a variety of domestic purposes; it is bartered at about 5*d.* per lb., and might be procured in considerable quantities were not the exchangeable value too high to admit of Europeans engaging in the trade.

6th. Cardamoms are also brought in small quantities by traders from the interior, and form a branch of commerce among the natives; and could our intercourse with the interior be facilitated, they might become of some importance as an article of commerce.

In

In addition to the foregoing, the natives carry on an extensive inland trade in Kolar-nuts, honey, butter, cayenne-pepper, soap, the shea or vegetable butter, &c.; but as I do not expect that any of them will become articles of export, I shall not detain you with an account of them, but proceed to enumerate a few other articles to be met with in the neighbourhood, which, although not yet collected or looked upon either by natives or Europeans as articles of commerce, their exchangeable value in other countries induces me to hope that they may one day occupy a conspicuous place in the list of exports.

1st. As to the caoutchouc or Indian rubber, the number of plants and trees on the banks of the Gambia which produces this gum, justify the conclusion that large quantities of it might annually be collected; and as the sample sent home last year was found to be of a merchantable quality, I entertain great hopes that it may ultimately become an article of export.

2d. Ebony, found on the north bank of the Gambia, and in great abundance in the Salum branch, a sample of which has lately been sent to Bristol, but time does not admit of advices as to its quality, or what prospect there is of its becoming an article of trade.

3d. Bark, although I am not aware of any experiments having been made in this article, I am satisfied that the bark of the black or red margrom, the kem or rosewood, and several species of timber, plentifully found on the banks of this river, possess qualities which render them valuable both to the dyers and tanners.

There are also acorns produced by certain trees, with which the natives, by the most simple process, have brought the tanning and dyeing of hides to a degree of perfection that could hardly be expected of so rude a people, although their superstitions and veneration for the habits of their ancestors prevent their offering them for sale in a dressed state.

Although the foregoing articles may, on taking a superficial survey of the country, present themselves as most likely to become export commodities, there can be no doubt were the qualities of our plants and minerals better ascertained, that many others of equal importance might be added.

Sincerely regretting that time and my scientific acquirements do not at the moment enable me to submit a more detailed or interesting report, I beg to assure you of my readiness at all times to communicate such information as may be within the compass of my knowledge.

page 36 orig.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. Grant.*

To Andrew Hunter, Esq. &c. &c.
Colonial Secretary.

— No. 6. —

REMOVAL FROM SIERRA LEONE TO THE GAMBIA OF THE LIBERATED AFRICANS.

Settlement of Bathurst, River Gambia, to wit,

PERSONALLY appeared before me, John Foster Duffey, mariner, master of the schooner Governor Campbell, of the port of Sierra Leone, who declared that he sailed from Sierra Leone for the Gambia, on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 25th of November last, with 300 liberated Africans on board his said vessel, for a passage to the latter place.

That symptoms of the small-pox amongst the liberated Africans were visible on the 29th November, and one man died next day. From the 1st to the 11th of December, 27 other liberated Africans died of the small-pox and dysentery.

Deponent, at the time of embarkation of the liberated Africans, observed that several of them had recently been attacked by small-pox, and that they did not appear entirely cured of it; but deponent did not apprehend any danger, as the colonial surgeon was present when they were embarked. Deponent refused to receive one liberated African youth on board his vessel at Sierra Leone, seeing him carried to the water-side in a man's arms, he being too ill to walk; after examining this individual, the surgeon allowed him to be taken back.

No blankets or clothing of any kind were issued to the liberated Africans for their use during the passage, and many of them were naked. Duck-frocks and kilts were sent for their use after their arrival, but deponent signed receipts for their safe delivery at Bathurst, and could not issue them.

Deponent and his crew used every exertion during the passage to render the condition of the negroes more comfortable, and frequently received them into his cabin and gave the sick food from his own table. The weather was extremely cold, and deponent took on himself the responsibility of issuing the mats sent for the use of the negroes after their arrival at the Gambia to cover them whilst on board.

Deponent believes that the great number of deaths arose from the very unhealthy state of the negroes when embarked at Sierra Leone, and from the total want of blankets and proper clothing during the passage.

(signed) *John Duffey.*

Declared before me at Bathurst, River Gambia, this 18th of December 1835.

(signed) *T. L. Ingram,*
Director Liberated African Department.

(A true copy)
(signed) *T. L. Ingram,* D. L. A. D.

Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

— No. 7. —

COMPACT CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE KING (OF THE FRENCH) AND THE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTRY OF THE BONDHIE (CASSAMANZA).

IN the name of the all-powerful Being, this 3d of April 1838, we, Henry Louis Félicité Victor Bergome, commandant of Goree, appointed by the Governor of Senegal, have concluded in the name of His Majesty the King of the French, the following agreement with the king and people of Bondhie, in an assembly held on the territory sold to us last year.

1st Article.—The treaty of the 24th of March 1837, remains in force with respect to the possession of the territory which has been sold to his Majesty the King of the French; but the conditions for price are modified as follows:—

2d Article.—The King of Bondhie and the people renounce the payment of the second half of the price of this territory, and in lieu of it will be paid in annual rent.

3d Article.—The amount is to be partitioned as follows:—

To the king - - - - - -	30 bars.
The alkali - - - - - -	5 „
The king's envoy - - - - -	3 „
The alkali's secretary - - - -	1 „

all in goods according to their wants, and at the current price of the time of payment in the month of April in each year.

page 37 orig.

4th Article.—The French will have the right to cut fire-wood without molestation, which they will require as well as that which will be necessary to their establishments in all the country.

5th Article.—If the people of the French post give to the natives any subjects of complaint, they will address themselves to the commandant of the fort, who will render them justice.

Done at Sejeu, the year and month, &c. &c.

(signed) *Dagoure Dalen,*
Lieutenant of Marines.

(signed) *J. Boudin.*

ESCRITE conclu le 3 Avril 1838, avec le Roi et les Habitants du Pays de Bondhie.

Au nom du Bien tout puissant, aujourd'hui 3 Avril 1838, nous, Henry Louis Félicité Victor Bergome, commandaux particulier de Gorée, chargé des pouvoirs de Monsieur le Gouverneur du Sénégal, avons conclu au nom de Sa Majesté le Roi des Français, les conventions suivantes avec le Roi et les habitants du Pays de Bondhie, dans un palavre tenu sur le terrein à nous vendu l'an dernier.

Article Premier.—Le Traité du 24 Mars 1837, reste entier en ce qui concerne la possession du terrein qui à été vendu à Sa Majesté le Roi des Français: mais les conventions pour le prix sont modifiées comme il suit.

Article 2.—Le Roi de Bondhie et les habitants renoncent au payement de sa seconde moitié du prix de ce terrein, en revanche, il leur sera payé une coutume annuelle.

Article 3.—Cette coutume ou redevance est tirée comme elle suit, savoir,—

Au roi - - - - -	Trente barres,
A l'alkali - - - - -	Cinq –
A l'envoyé du roi - - -	Trois –
A l'ecrivage de l'alkali - -	Une –

le tout en marchandises suivant leur besoin et au prix courant du Pays dans le moment du payement. Cette annuité sera payée au mois d'Avril de chaque année.

Article 4.—Les Français auront le droit de couper sans en etre empêches, le bois de chauffage dont ils auront besoin aussi bien que celui nécessaire à leur établissement, et cela dans tout le pays.

Article 5.—Si les gens du Poste Français viennent à donner aux indigènes quelques sujets de plainte, ceux ci s'adresseront du commandant du Poste, qui leur ferait rendre justice.

Fait à Seju, les jours, mois, et an, &c. &c.

(signé) *Z. Dagoure Dalen,*
Lieutenant au 2de de Marine.

(signé) *J. Boudin.*

— No. 8. —

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, contrasting the Weather at *River Gambia* (175 miles up), *Sierra Leone*, *Cape Coast Castle*, and off the *Coast* (at Sea).

MONTH.	YEAR.	SITUATION.	Mean range of Fahrenheit Thermometer.	Prevailing Winds.	Rain, in Inches.	REMARKS.
January -	1836	Gambia, M'Carthy's Island.	91 17 0	- - -	- -	Harmattan winds.
	1839 } 1840 }	Off the coast, at sea -	82 22 0	N. E. & N. W.	- -	Hazy and very sultry weather.
			76 48 23	N. E.	- -	Hazy along the horizon.
	—	Sierra Leone - -	81 0 0	easterly	- -	Harmattans.
	—	Cape Coast Castle, 5 miles inland.	74 15 39	N. easterly	- -	Rain and fog; four days' rain.
	1841	Cape Coast Castle -	81 5 2	W. to S. W.	1·565	- - Fresh breezes and squally; one tornado.
February -	1836	Gambia, M'Carthy's Island.	86 40 0			
	1839 } 1840 }	Off the coast, at sea -	83 10 0	N. E. & N. W.	- -	- - Hazy and very sultry weather; one tornado.
			73 2 0	N. W. & N. E.	- -	Hazy weather.
	—	Sierra Leone - -	81 40 0	westerly	- -	Tornadoes.
	—	Cape Coast Castle, 5 miles inland.	77 1 2	- - -	- -	- - Cloudy, thunder and lightning; four days' rain.
	1841	Cape Coast Castle -	82 12 51	S. W. to S. S. W.	0·214	Clear weather generally.
March -	1835	M'Carthy's Island -	100 25 31			
	1839 } 1840 }	Off the coast, at sea -	83 0 0	N. E. & N. W.	- -	Calms; sultry.
			79 29 4	N. W. & N. E.	- -	Fine, but hazy weather.
	—	Cape Coast Castle, 5 miles inland.	77 14 5	- - -	- -	- - Clear weather; two tornadoes, N. E.; one days' rain.
	—	Sierra Leone - -	82 0 0	- - -	- -	Much rain.
	—	Cape Coast - -	—			
April -	1835	M'Carthy's Island -	100 1 24			
	1839 } 1840 }	Off the coast, at sea -	82 30 0	westerly	- -	Tornadoes and rain.
			80 36 0	N. W. & N. E.	- -	Hazy weather.
	—	Sierra Leone - -	81 40 0	- - -	- -	Rainy.
	—	Cape Coast Castle, 5 miles inland.	76 53 20	- - -	- -	- - Cloudy and rainy weather; one tornado; eight days' rain.
	—	Cape Coast - -	80 22 0	W.S.W. & S.S.W.	5·679	- - Squalls of rain, cloudy weather; two tornadoes.
May -	1835	M'Carthy's Island -	101 2 13	- - -	- -	Some rain; tornado.
	1839 } 1840 }	Off the coast, at sea -	79 0 0	N. westerly	- -	Fine weather.
			75 22 0	N. W. & S. W.	- -	- ditto.
	—	Sierra Leone - -	82 20 0	- - -	- -	Some rain; sultry weather.
	—	Cape Coast Castle, 5 miles inland.	75 34 11	- - -	- -	- - Very rainy weather; five days without rain.
	—	Cape Coast - -	78 44 0	W. to S. W.	19·452	Cloudy and rainy weather.
June -	1835	M'Carthy's Island -	95 0 0	- - -	- -	Tornadoes.
	1839 } 1840 }	Off the coast, at sea -	79 0 0	N. W. & N. E.	- -	- - Greater part of the month cloudy and rainy at close; tornadoes.
			78 0 40	N. W. & S. W.	- -	- - S. W. with rain; squalls at the close of the month.
	—	Sierra Leone - -	81 20 0	- - -	- -	Rain; oppressive heat.
	—	Cape Coast Castle, 5 miles inland.	74 21 20	- - -	- -	Rainy and cloudy weather.
	—	Cape Coast - -	76 24 12	W. to S. S.W.	7·688	Cloudy and rainy weather.
July -	1835	M'Carthy's Island -	86 21 5	- - -	- -	Tornadoes and rainy weather.
	1839 } 1840 }	Off the Coast, at sea -	77 50 0	S. westerly	- -	Thick, hazy, and rainy weather.
			80 4 0	ditto	- -	Cloudy and rainy weather.
	—	Sierra Leone - -	79 30 0	ditto		
	—	Cape Coast Castle, 5 miles inland.	73 34 4	- - -	- -	- - Cloudy and rainy weather, six days' rain.
	—	Cape Coast - -	73 51 0	W.S.W. to S.W.	0·411	Fresh breeze; misty and cloudy.
August -	1835	M'Carthy's Island -	85 40 5	- - -	- -	Heavy rain; sultry weather.
	1839 } 1840 }	Off the coast, at sea -	78 4 0	S. easterly	- -	Fine weather at Ascension Island.
			79 38 45	S. westerly	- -	Cloudy and rainy weather.
	—	Sierra Leone - -	80 0 0	S. to S. W.		
	—	Cape Coast Castle, 5 miles inland.	74 53 0	- - -	- -	Clear; generally some showers.
	—	Cape Coast - -	72 19 30	W.S.W. & S.W.	0·885	Fresh breeze; misty weather.

(continued)

MONTH.	YEAR.	SITUATION.	Mean range of Fahrenheit Thermometer.	Prevailing Winds.	Rain in Inches.	REMARKS.
September	1835	M'Carthy's Island -	87 2 36	- - -	- -	Some rain.
	1839	Off the coast, at sea -	80 12 0	to S. W.	- -	Hazy and rainy weather.
	1840		79 12 0	to S. E.	- -	Cloudy weather at Ascension Island.
	—	Sierra Leone - -	80 30 0	S. to S. W.	- -	Tornadoes towards the end.
	—	Cape Coast Castle, 5 miles inland.	73 22 0	- - -	- -	Showery weather; 13 days' rain.
	—	Cape Coast Castle -	75 16 30	W. to S.	1·855	Showers; some calms.
October -	1835	M'Carthy's Island -	85 54 47	- - -	- -	Rainy weather, with tornadoes.
	1839	Off the coast, at sea -	83 13 0	S. N. E.	- -	- - Hazy, and occasional heavy rain and tornadoes; calms.
	1840		78 33 52	S. E.	- -	- - Fine weather; a few showers at Ascension Island.
	—	Sierra Leone - -	80 30 0	- - -	- -	- - Showery weather; dry and sultry towards the end.
October -	1840	Cape Coast Castle, 5 miles inland.	74 25 9	- - -	- -	Showery weather, with thunder and lightning; 14 days' rain.
	—	Cape Coast Castle -	79 23 36	W. to S. W.	4·491	Cloudy and rainy, with tornadoes.
November	1835	M'Carthy's Island -	93 46 40	- - -	- -	Harmattan commenced on the 4th instant.
	1839	Off the Coast at Sea -	83 32 0	S. W. & E.	- -	Land and sea-breezes; occasional heavy rain and tornadoes, N.E.
	1840		82 29 0	S. W. & N. E.	- -	Calms at end of month; occasional heavy rain; thunder and lightning.
	—	Sierra Leone - -	80 30 0	- - -	- -	Dry, hot, and sultry; light winds.
	—	Cape Coast Castle, 5 miles inland.	77 2 0	- - -	- -	Clear weather; occasional rain and tornadoes, N. E. 9 days' rain.
	—	Cape Coast Castle -	79 36 30	W. to S. W. W.	3·133	Ditto.
December	1835	M'Carthy's Island -	89 45 0	- - -	- -	Sea-breeze; a little rain; oppressive.
	1839	Off the Coast, at sea -	83 36 0	E. & S. W. & N. W.	- -	Land and sea-breezes; harmattans; frequent calms; hazy weather.
	1840		81 45 29	N. E. & W.	- -	Ditto, occasional tornadoes and heavy rain.
	—	Sierra Leone - -	82 30 0	- - -	- -	Land and sea-breeze; slight harmattans.
	—	Cape Coast Castle, 5 miles inland.	75 22 0	- - -	- -	Cloudy; some heavy rain; tornadoes N.E. 7 days' rain.
	—	Cape Coast - -	82 2 53	W. to S. S. W.	0·803	Cloudy weather; some rain; tornadoes.

— No. 9. —

THERMOMETRICAL VARIATIONS AT M'CARTHY'S ISLAND, GAMBIA.

Thermometer in the Shade, kept by Dr. *Robinson*.

DATE.	Thermometer.	REMARKS.	DATE.	Thermometer.	REMARKS.
14 March 1835	101		17 April 1835	100	
15 —	96		18 —	96	
18 —	102		19 —	95	
21 —	91		20 —	96	
22 —	102		21 —	96	
24 —	100		22 —	96	
25 —	100		23 —	99	
27 —	104		24 —	100	
28 —	105		25 —	98	
30 —	104		26 —	98	
31 —	102		27 —	102	
1 April 1835	102		28 —	102	
2 —	104		29 —	102	
3 —	102		30 —	104	
4 —	103		1 May 1835	106	
5 —	100		2 —	106	
6 —	100		3 —	104	
7 —	102		4 —	103	
8 —	102		5 —	103	
9 —	101		6 —	103	
10 —	100		7 —	100	
11 —	100		8 —	100	
12 —	100		9 —	102	A little rain.
13 —	102		10 —	102	
14 —	102		11 —	105	
15 —	102		12 —	106	Tornado.
16 —	103		13 —	96	

DATE.	Thermometer.	REMARKS.
14 May 1835	100	
15 —	101	
16 —	100	
17 —	100	
18 —	101	
19 —	100	
20 —	101	
21 —	103	
22 —	86	Heavy rain.
23 —	96	
24 —	100	
25 —	101	
26 —	102	
27 —	101	
4 June 1835	96	Tornado.
5 —	94	
1 July 1835	90	
2 —	90	Heavy rain.
3 —	90	
4 —	92	
5 —	88	Tornado; rain.
6 —	88	
7 —	90	Rain; night.
8 —	86	
9 —	86	Sultry heat.
10 —	88	Heavy rain.
11 —	75	During shower of rain.
12 —	85	
13 —	90	
14 —	87	
15 —	87	
16 —	87	
17 —	90	Slight rain.
18 —	86	Reduced to 77 during a shower.
19 —	86	
20 —	87	
21 —	80	Heavy rain; noon 74.
22 —	84	Rain.
23 —	83	
24 —	84	Heavy rain.
25 —	87	
26 —	82	72 during shower.
27 —	86	
28 —	85	Slight rain.
29 —	85	
4 August 1835	83	Heavy rain.
5 —	87	Ditto.
6 —	87	Ditto.
10 —	86	Ditto.
11 —	85	Ditto.
12 —	86	
13 —	80	Heavy rain.
14 —	84	
15 —	87	
17 —	88	Sultry.
19 —	88	Ditto.
20 —	87	Rain.
21 —	86	Ditto.
22 —	87	Ditto.
23 —	88	Very sultry.
24 —	80	Rain.
25 —	81	Ditto.
26 —	85	Ditto.
27 —	88	Heavy rain.
29 —	88	
30 —	88	Heavy rain.
31 —	86	
1 Sept. 1835	88	Heavy rain.
2 —	86	
3 —	88	
4 —	91	
5 —	86	Rain, night.
6 —	86	Rain.
7 Sept. 1835	86	Rain.
9 —	85	
11 —	83	
12 —	86	
13 —	88	
14 —	86	
15 —	88	
16 —	85	
20 —	88	
21 —	87	Slight rain.
22 —	90	
23 —	—	Slight rain.
24 —	85	
25 —	84	
26 —	90	
27 —	90	
28 —	88	
29 —	88	
5 October 1835	90	Heavy rain.
6 —	88	Ditto.
7 —	90	
8 —	88	76 at 6 A.M.
9 —	93	78 at 6 A.M.
10 —	90	Ditto.
11 —	80	Heavy rain.
12 —	80	76 during shower.
13 —	80	Rain.
14 —	80	Ditto.
15 —	92	
17 —	92	
18 —	88	
19 —	88	75 at 6 A.M.
20 —	94	
22 —	95	
23 —	90	
24 —	92	Heavy rain.
25 —	94	Tornado.
26 —	92	
27 —	91	
28 —	89	Tornado, 76 at 6 A.M.
29 —	87	74 at 6 A.M.
30 —	88	
31 —	93	77 at 6 A.M.
1 Nov. 1835	93	
4 —	89	Harmattan.
8 —	92	
9 —	99	
10 —	94	
11 —	92	
24 —	94	
25 —	94	
30 —	97	Harmattan.
3 Dec. 1835	89	
4 —	90	
12 —	86	
14 —	91	Sea-breeze.
15 —	85	Slight rain.
16 —	82	Cloudy.
18 —	89	Sea-breeze.
24 —	90	Ditto.
25 —	96	Clear.
26 —	95	Sultry.
27 —	92	Sea-breeze.
29 —	92	Ditto.
9 —	90	Harmattan.
10 —	92	Ditto.
11 —	90	Ditto.
12 —	90	Ditto.
13 —	92	Ditto.
14 —	93	Ditto.
15 —	92	Ditto.
1 —	86	57 at 6 A.M.
6 —	86	72 at 6 A.M.
7 —	88	72 at 6 A.M.

page 40 orig.

The above Register, though irregularly kept, is inserted, no Register existing at Bathurst.

R. R. M.

Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

page 41 orig.

No. 10.

BRIEF NOTICES OF ISLANDS IN THE VICINITY OF THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA, REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT.

Goree and Senegal

FELL into our hands in the year 1809. By the treaty of Paris they were restored to the French in 1816. As far as regards climate, they are more favourably situated than any of our settlements on the coast. The population of Goree is between 6,000 and 7,000. The island is situated to the southward of Cape de Verds, on the main land. The adjoining country is inhabited by the Jaloff nation. The Baron Roussin gives an unfavourable account of its locality, of the quality of its soil and water. It is the seat, however, of a very flourishing trade; and the French government attach much importance to its maintenance, and are now expending a great deal of money on its military defences.

Goree is about 90 miles from the Gambia, a mere rock, about 400 fathoms in length, and its extreme breadth 167 fathoms. Its southern parts is elevated 500 feet above the level of the sea. The island is sandy and sterile, and the parts of it which are least so are low and swampy. The roadstead is good and safe during eight months of the year. The French are fortifying this place very strongly; but as there is neither wood nor water in any quantity on the island, it could not hold out long against an enemy. Both this place and Senegal are garrisoned by white troops; by all accounts they do not suffer from the climate, as our white soldiers did in the settlements to the southward of Goree.

Senegal is situated about 180 miles to the northward of Gambia; the bar is considered dangerous; and in the rainy season the agitation caused by the great influx of fresh water causes a heavy swell, and the breaking, at times, extends a mile from the bar. Vessels drawing 10 feet of water cannot cross it; and this renders the employment of lighters necessary, which is extremely expensive.

Fernando Po

Is about twice the size of the Isle of Wight; the highlands from 1,100 to 3,500 feet above the level of the sea; extreme length 23 miles, breadth 17 miles. Clarence Cove and Maidstone Bay are the two places where vessels generally come to an anchor; the former is partly sheltered from the prevailing winds, and is a tolerably good roadstead. The natives are negroes of a distinct race from those on the main land. The Portuguese discovered it, and shortly after exchanged it with the Spaniards for an island off the Brazils. It is of volcanic origin: the natives are less civilised than they are found to be in any of the adjoining islands, but in their conduct towards Europeans they are mild and tractable. Their dialect is not like any other known African language; general temperature between 80 and 22 degrees. The climate is by no means favourable to European health. Dr. Cowan says, "how to account for the fever here being so destructive he does not know, as the face of the country does not carry an unhealthy appearance; on the contrary, he should be almost led to pronounce it salubrious, did he not know the reverse." In fact, "he believes it to be as prejudicial to Europeans as could well have been selected for a settlement."

Anabon Island,

BELONGING to the Spanish, inhabited solely by negroes, is said to be extremely healthy; it is about 300 miles from Fernando Po, and 200 miles from the main land. It is preferable to Ascension for refitting and watering cruisers from its proximity to the coast. There is scarcely any cultivation of corn or rice, but there is an abundance of fruits and vegetables. The inhabitants are about 800. There is no harbour, but good anchorage all the year round, except about March and September, when tornadoes prevail, and these always give sufficient warning to prepare for them.

Prince's Island

Is about 10 miles in extent, and five in breadth, about 120 miles to the south of Fernando Po, and from the Gaboon distant 125 miles. It is a Portuguese colony, and very good coffee is grown there. Madame Pereira, one of the principal proprietors, ships a great deal of produce to Europe. The two harbours, Port Antonio and West Bay, are both good and safe. The island is extremely moist, and not so healthy as St. Thomas's. The cruisers water and refresh here, and few, if any, at Fernando Po. The scenery at West Bay is peculiar, and yet beautiful. The highlands terminate abruptly, in conical peaks about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. I have seen no country here, in point of scenery, comparable to Prince's Island.

The Cape de Verd Islands

ARE situated in 14° 48 and 17° 12 N. lat., about 350 miles from the Gambia. This group consists of San Jago, Bonavista, Sal, San Nicolao, St. Vincent, and San Antonio, and some small islands. The population of San Jago is estimated at 10,000; that of Bonavista at 8,000; that of St. Antonio at 4,000; San Nicolao at 6,000, and St. Vincent at 5,000. One of the small islands, Fogo, occasionally emits much smoke; and all are of a volcanic origin. Salt is exported in considerable quantities from Sal Bonavista, and maize from St. Vincent, which possesses an admirable harbour for shipping, protected from the western winds by St. Antonio, about 12 miles distant. This harbour is the most commodious and secure on the whole western coast of Africa. The climate is considered generally unhealthy; but they must be far healthier than any of our settlements on the coast from their position to the northward.

Porto Prayo

Is the capital and seat of government. The only trade is in salt, and the marine moss used for dyeing, called ochella. This is the government monopoly, and is farmed out for the sum of 40,000 dollars a year; but the speculation has proved a losing one of late, and as the contract shortly expires, it is not probable it will be revived. Porto Prayo is the head-quarters of the slave trade. Here Pedro Blanco and Pedro Martinez have their chief establishments; and here the fraudulent Portuguese ship papers are prepared for the American and Spanish slavers. The most northerly of the islands, San Antonio and San Vincent, are those which would be most advantageous to be in other hands; St. Vincent for its port, and San Antonio for its fertility. From this island stock in abundance can be obtained.

page 42 orig.

St. Michael, Azores.

THE beauty and fertility of this island, the serenity of its atmosphere, and the mildness of its climate, after the soil and climate of the shores of Africa, made it appear to me a paradise in comparison with the places I had lately visited. The island is beautifully cultivated, even to the summits of the highest mountains, the extent of 30 miles. The breadth of this island is from seven to 10 miles. Exports, chiefly oranges, 100,000 boxes a year, and occasionally maize and wine. The revenue of the island is 200,000 dollars; troops 250, who are all natives of the island. The population is 80,000; and the seat of government is Terceira. Provisions are remarkably cheap; the price of beef 4*d.* a pound. Total population of the nine islands of the Azores, 203,000.

No. 11.

SLAVE WAR AT BARSANSANG, UPPER GAMBIA.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Rev. Mr. *Fox*, dated St. Mary's, Gambia, 13th July 1841.

"THE day after you sailed I embarked for M'Carthy's Island, and while there an alarm was given on Thursday morning, the 10th ultimo, that the island was attacked. The soldiers and militia were consequently immediately turned out, the former with one or two field-pieces proceeding to the supposed place of attack, the militia in the meantime guarding the barracks and town; but it turned out, as I expected, namely, some warriors had fallen upon two or three small towns near the south-east end of M'Carthy's Island; and those of them that could escape fled to M'Carthy's Island for safety and protection. This is only one instance out of a great many that have come under my notice, of these desperate marauding banditti. It appears, on this occasion, it was some Footta Foulahs and Caboo Mandingoes, who came down and fell upon a town called Barsansang, and another town called Brooko, not more than two or three miles from the south-east end of M'Carthy's Island, and report says they took away an immense number of cattle and about 200 slaves. Some few of these will probably be redeemed at double price, and the rest will be sent down to the coast, and sold to those horrible dealers in this nefarious and abominable traffic.

To Dr. R. R. Madden. (signed) *W. Fox.*

Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

page 44 orig.

(B.)

— No. 1. —

STATE OF FORTS AND SETTLEMENTS ON THE GAMBIA.

QUERIES addressed to his Excellency Lieutenant-Governor *Huntley*, 23 May 1841.

FROM what native tribe was the territory, now belonging to this settlement, obtained? —From the chiefs of Combo.

What is the extent of it?—The island of St. Mary's is about five miles long, and perhaps generally three broad. A territory, extending south-westerly from the Cape of St. Mary's five miles, then easterly till again reaching the river Gambia, has, during the last years, been ceded by the chiefs of Combo.

What rivers run through it to the coast?—The Gambia.

How far is the Gambia navigable from the coast?—Between 400 and 500 miles for vessels drawing five feet water; about 350 for others measuring 250 tons. Vessels of any size may go 100 miles up the river.

What harbours are on the coast belonging to this settlement?—Bathurst.

For vessels of what burthen are these ports available?—For those of 1,500 tons and under.

Where do merchant vessels discharge their cargoes?—At Bathurst.

At what distance from the shore?—From 100 to 300 yards; but vessels drawing 12 feet come to the wharf to load and unload.

Is the place of anchorage an open roadstead?—A river anchorage, perfectly secure.

Is it unsafe at particular seasons?—Unsafe at no period.

Have any merchant vessels been wrecked here?—None.

What is the nearest place where there is a secure harbour?—There is no place so secure or accessible as the Gambia. The rivers to the southward are approached through dangerous shoals, and obstructed by bars.

What large native towns are in the vicinity of this settlement?—Essow and Barranding on the north side; Sahager, Yandum, Bosemballa, and several others, on the south; the north is the Barra country, the south that of Combo.

At what distance are they from the settlement?—From 5 to 12 miles.

Do the natives of them frequent this settlement?—Yes, daily throughout the year.

Do the trade with us?—They come alone for trading purposes.

Are the native population of peaceful or of warlike habits?—Peaceful habits, especially the people of Combo.

Is it safe for residents here to go into their country, and to what distance from the coast? —Perfectly safe, as far as the territories of the chiefs of Combo and Barra extend.

When was this settlement established?—In 1816.

By what officers is the government of the settlement administered?—By a lieutenant-governor.

How is the council constituted?—There is no council.

What number of black troops?—At present 256 of the 3rd West India regiment; but the companies are a few short of their proper number.

What is the pay of the black troops stationed here?— ✓

What is the character and conduct of the men?—Generally good, the discipline decidedly so.

What religion do the majority of them profess?—The Church of England is professed, but I do not think they know much about it.

What is the mortality amongst them?—About 1 in 100 per annum.

What is the cost to Government for the maintenance of this settlement, civil and military? —About 20,000 *l.* per annum; the civil being about 8,000 *l.*, the military being about 12,000 *l.*

Are the forts in good repair, and in a state to resist aggression?—The forts are in a bad state; not in a state to resist aggression.

Is any increase of the troops necessary to render the force effective?—Yes, the force now here being separated to protect settlements detached from Bathurst 170 miles up the river, these are becoming annually of more trading importance.

Is the number of forts sufficient for the defence of the settlement?—The number is more than required; there are three of one gun batteries, one of three guns, and one of six, at Bathurst; all ineffective from the nature of their construction.

What sum would be required for their adequate repair or extension, or the erection of others?—The existing batteries might be repaired at a small expense; but these would not be suitable. A strongly built fort as a citadel, might be constructed for about 10,000 *l.*

In the formation of this settlement, the primary objects being the civilisation of Africa and the extension of legal trade; have these objects been promoted by the influence of this place on the adjoining country?—To a very great extent; and both objects are advancing, especially the latter.

What is the number of European merchants in this settlement?—Twelve; but there are about 300 persons, natives, engaged here in commerce.

What is the amount of the black population?—Nearly 4,000, meaning St. Mary's alone.

What

What is the number of magistrates in this settlement?—Twelve.

By whom are they appointed?—The Lieutenant-governor.

What description of crimes have they cognizance of?—The same as the justices of the peace in England.

To what extent does their power of inflicting punishment go?—Imprisonment, hard labour, fining, and whipping.

How are cases of felony disposed of here?—They are disposed of by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which is held by the chief justice of Sierra Leone once a year, generally in April or May.

Is there a place of imprisonment here, and in what condition is it?—A gaol, in good repair, but too small.

For what period have magistrates the power of ordering persons to be imprisoned?—Three months.

Are there any legal functionaries or practitioners in this settlement?—There is only a Queen's advocate, who is also daily police magistrate.

Is any improvement in the prison discipline requisite here?—Classification is much wanted, but the gaol is too small to permit such an arrangement.

Is the present magisterial and judicial system sufficient for the ends of justice?—Nothing can be much more deficient; the chief justice coming once a year only, prisoners are often upwards of 12 months awaiting trial.

What quantity of land is under cultivation in this settlement?—I do not consider any part of the island to be under cultivation; here and there a few endeavours have been fruitlessly made to raise rice. In the town, some gardens manured with the wax dirt, from which the wax has been pressed, produce a few vegetables. The island is either a sand-bank or a mangrove swamp.

What is the principal growth?—A few pumpkins and sweet potatoes.

Has cultivation latterly increased or diminished?—Considering no cultivation to be at St. Mary's, I reply to this question as it attaches to the neighbouring districts not under the British control: in these cultivation has enormously increased, sufficiently so to prevent the chiefs from selling their slaves for exportation.

What pay does the prædial labourer receive per day?—Sevenpence to 1*s.* per day.

At the rate of wages paid, is it difficult to find field labourers?—There is no difficulty in finding labourers, but great difficulty in making them labour.

What is the general description of the soil?—Sand and mangrove swamp.

Is the plough in use?—It is not in use. It could be of no use in the soil of the island.

Is the soil fit for the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and cotton, or any of these?—The soil of Bathurst (St. Mary's) is fit for nothing. The soil of the adjoining countries of Barra and Combo is well suitable for the production of any tropical produce, whether for the purposes of commerce or the table.

What is the disposition of the surrounding natives towards this settlement?—Extremely well disposed, and place perfect confidence in the English inhabitants.

Have they ever committed any aggression on it?—Never.

Of what nation are they?—Mandingo, on both banks of the river.

Of what religion are they?—Mahometan.

Under what form of government do they live?—This varies very much; in some cases it is an hereditary monarchy, often elective, six or seven towns sending a king in succession; the chief or king ruling is guided in his decisions by his "head men," who appear to be a species of deputies from the several towns having the right of sending in turn a king. A king seldom keeps his seat beyond seven years, by which time he is generally poisoned, through the impatience of the next town to send their king.

What may be the strength of all their tribes?—About 20,000.

Are they all united under one king?—A large district of country, bearing one designation, (for instance, Upper and Lower Nyani,) is divided frequently into many kingdoms; each of these are independent, and vary in extent of population very greatly.

Do they traffic in slaves, and to what extent?—There is a traffic in slaves, it is not considerable, and only internal; they certainly export none.

On what part of the coast are the slaves sold and shipped?—There are none shipped nearer the Gambia than the rivers Casamanza, Nunez, and Pongas.

Has the slave trade increased or diminished on this part of the coast?—It has increased in the Casamanza; but this appears to have been effected by the obstructions offered to it in the other rivers already named; the cruisers of the British squadron, indeed, have nearly suppressed it since that part of the station has been commanded by Captain the Hon. J. Denman, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Wanderer."

Does it exist at all in the vicinity of this settlement, and within what distance of it?—The export slave trade does not exist nearer than the Casamanza, about 80 miles distant; even in that river it is inconsiderable, and would be destroyed by establishing a British fort there.

Has the legal trade of this settlement with the natives increased or fallen off?—Very much increased lately.

What did the imports amount to last year?—£. 105,397.

What did the exports amount to?—£. 124,669 sterling.

What British merchant ships visited the coast of this settlement last year?—Twenty-seven, having 2,694 tons of shipping.

(signed) *H. V. Huntley*, Lieutenant-Governor.

Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

page 46 orig.

— No. 2. —

ON TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF THE GAMBIA, AND OUR RELATIONS WITH THE CHIEFS IN THE INTERIOR.

QUERIES addressed to His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor *Huntley*.

To what distance do the British merchants at St. Mary's send their goods on the Gambia?—About 500 miles.

Have they established any factories on the Upper Gambia?—Yes.

How far up is the Gambia navigable for vessels of 100 tons, and also for boats of five tons?—There is a vessel of 200 burthen moored at Cantabiunda, about 500 miles from Bathurst; beyond this, excepting in the rains, the river is navigable hardly for large canoes.

What distance is the island of Fort James from St. Mary's?—About 16 miles; but in this country, where distances are estimated by the time of travelling, it is difficult to speak with certainty on this point.

What distance is M'Carthy's Island from St. Mary's?—One hundred and seventy miles.

What distance is Pisania from St. Mary's?—About 200 miles.

What site on the Gambia offers most advantages for the establishment of a commercial factory?—If steamers are established on the river, the principal factory, and, in my opinion, the government itself, should be at Cantabiunda.

Would the establishment of trading factories high up the river require military posts for their protection?—A force should be concentrated at the principal factory.

What force would be required for the principal fort for this purpose?—From 100 to 150 men.

Would the establishment of a fort in the King of Cattabar's country be desirable; would it be permitted?—Under the existing circumstances of that country it would.

What kind of structures would be required for these stations, whether simple block-houses or small forts?—Small detached forts or block-houses are, I think, very inefficient except where used for defence of a pass, &c.; they are never equal to overawe a turbulent population, and often the discipline of the detachment falls into a state of dangerous relaxation.

Would the employment of force be requisite or beneficial in any way except as an auxiliary aid or protection to commercial enterprise?—Such a force as named in reply to question No. 10, would effectually keep a large district in tranquillity.

For the establishment of a large fort and establishment at Barraconda, what number of soldiers would be required for the former?—One hundred to 150.

By the establishment of new factories in Upper Gambia, would our trade be likely to extend far beyond its present limits? and what would be the expense of such a fort as has been referred to in the previous question?—The expense ought not to exceed 5,000 *l.*; there can be no question that the trade would vastly extend itself.

Would it extend to Bondou, Tenda, and Bambarra, and the Gold country of Bambouk?—Certainly it would; in all my conversations upon this point I am supported by experienced persons.

Supposing we had a settlement at Barraconda, would our influence be likely to extend to those countries, and to have the paths kept open to our factories?—Unquestionably, yes.

In what country is Dungaseen situated, and at what distance from M'Carthy's Island?—Upper Nyani, about 30 miles by land, nearly or quite 80 by the river.

Is the chief of that country, Kementang, in the habit of making wars and slave hunts in the neighbouring countries?—He lives alone by such pursuits.

Does the territory of Kementang border on those countries to which we might desire to extend our trade?—It intervenes between them and the north bank of the river.

Would there be much difficulty to be apprehended from his warlike and marauding habits interfering with any attempt to introduce a legal trade, and promote agricultural pursuits in his neighbourhood?—While Kementang holds Upper Nyani the attempt would be utterly futile.

What force can this chief bring into the field?—Possibly 500. I should think 400 more is probably the extent of his forces. They are totally undisciplined.

What chiefs, opposed to Kementang in the neighbouring countries, are best able to resist this marauder?—The Jolaffs of Salum and of Kassia (the Kasson probably of Parke), the people of Woolli, Cattabar, and Nyamibantang.

Would our countenance or moral influence given to these chiefs, by entering into alliance with them, be likely to check the mischievous career of this man?—Nothing short of his removal would, in my opinion, check him effectually.

Would the chiefs we entered into alliance with expect the assistance of men or arms from us?—They must be supported by troops; to give them arms or other munitions of war would only induce them to beg for more, without ever using them as professed; but, should they successfully use them, they would carry into slavery the conquered people, which our presence would prevent.

What force is permanently stationed at M'Carthy's Island, and at what cost have the barracks been erected?—They are intended to accommodate two companies. The military buildings

buildings have already cost more than 3,000*l.*, but are not complete; there is no fort whatever. Fort George is imaginary.

Is there any prospect of peace for the countries adjoining his, or of promoting civilisation or increasing cultivation whilst he rules the land?—Indisputably none.

Is there any communication (as laid down in the old charts) between the Gambia and the Casamanza?—I am told there is, but only by a shallow and muddy creek. Canoes, perhaps, might use it.

If such a channel exists, would not its discovery tend to increase the trade with the latter river?—The existence of such a channel would be well known to the natives already, if sufficient for trading purposes; and they would have used it before the Gambia vessels went to the Casamanza, but they brought their produce overland previously.

Is the French fort of St. Joseph's situated on the Senegal more advantageously placed than any similar post of ours for securing the trade of those countries which border on the Gambia and Senegal?—As being further inland than our own fort at M'Carthy's Island, it is.

To what amount is British merchandise sent up the Gambia in the course of a year?—The property in factories and vessels daily on the river is estimated to be worth about 40,000 *l.*; the value of the buildings and vessels at about 16,000*l.* or 20,000*l.* more.

In what description of vessels, and how manned?—In vessels of all sizes, from large canoes up to 140 tons; manned with blacks, who come from Bissaos; a class of men unscrupulously vicious and indolent. They have all the villany to be acquired in a Portuguese slaver, grafted on the indolence of Africa.

Have these vessels, or the stores of the merchants at the trading stations high up the river, ever been attacked by the natives?—In two instances since I assumed the government, that is, within 12 months.

Do the merchants at St. Mary's employ natives or coloured people as their factors to take charge of the property thus sent up?—Some Europeans, some coloured (mulatto) people, and some Jaloffs as well as Mandingoes; the two last are by far the most trustworthy.

In our treaties with the native chiefs and kings, besides stipulating for the freedom of trade and toleration in matters of religion, for the due protection of both, and of our efforts for the improvement of the people, would it not be just and necessary to require of their chiefs that they should enter upon no wars with their neighbours without duly apprising our government with their intentions, and seeking its mediation in their quarrels?—So important did I consider this last part, that, in the treaty of the 23d of April with Cattabar, I expressly drew up an additional article, by which the chief agrees "neither to communicate nor negociate politically, nor to make war with any power in the world," without the consent of the British sovereign.

— No. 3. —

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—(*The Gambia.*)

QUERIES addressed to Lieutenant-Governor *Huntley.*

WHEN laws are framed at the Gambia and sent for approval to Sierra Leone, what time usually elapses before they are returned to St. Mary's?—From one year to three years generally; I know no instance under a year: the Grummetta Act passed in Sierra Leone in 1825, purporting to be applicable to the Gambia, only reached the latter place in 1841.

Is it necessary to send to Sierra Leone for revision and adoption laws framed at the Gambia for political purposes, regulation of markets, public works, improvement in towns, &c.?—Yes.

Is the administration of justice dependant on Sierra Leone for its functionaries?—For the chief justice only.

Are there stated times for the chief justice at Sierra Leone coming in a judicial capacity to the Gambia?—Once a year at least, but twice a year it is expected.

In the absence of the chief justice can the quarter sessions courts be held at the Gambia?—No.

How long is it since a court of oyer and terminer was held at the Gambia?—Upwards of a year.

Are prisoners detained in gaol for any lengthened periods in consequence of the absence of a chief justice, and the consequent impossibility of holding a court?—Prisoners have been detained from this cause for nearly two years; there are two now in gaol, the one for ten and the other for six months.

Is the chief justice who visits the Gambia from Sierra Leone in his judicial capacity a person brought up to the profession of the law?—With the exception of the present acting chief justice, he always has been.

As laws framed at the Gambia to be enacted at Sierra Leone must not be repugnant to British law, has any code of laws passed in Sierra Leone been promulgated in order to prevent drafts of laws sent from the Gambia for enactment being rejected at Sierra Leone, and to avoid the consequent loss of time in returning them when rejected?—We applied to Sierra Leone for a copy of the laws, but were informed that no copy existed in that colony but the government one.

Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

page 48 orig.

Since the establishment of this settlement have any criminals been executed at St. Mary's?—I only know of one.

Has there been any capital conviction during the last two years?—One case.

How disposed of?—Committed to hard labour for life.

From what description of persons at St. Mary's are cases of crime and misdemeanour chiefly brought before the authorities?—Chiefly from the liberated negroes.

Are crimes attended with violence to the person of common occurrence in this settlement?—Certainly not.

Is there any mode of putting prisoners to hard labour in this settlement besides employing them in making or repairing roads, and on public works?—No other means.

Can any mode of employing them more profitable to the settlement and beneficial to the ends of justice be adopted?—No other at our command. I suggested their being employed in grinding corn, but was told that such was the attachment to old habits that no persons would send their corn to the gaol to be ground.

Presuming that the Gambia does not require the expensive establishment of a chief justice, Queen's advocate, clerk of the Crown, &c., would the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate belonging to the legal profession, assisted by the senior colonial magistrate, with an extended jurisdiction, for the trial by jury of offences, not capitally punishable, answer the ends of justice at the Gambia?—By sending home the finding of the court in all capital cases, and laying the proceedings before the Government, and not giving the power of inflicting the punishment of death in any case, without the sanction of the Secretary of State, to the colonial authorities, it might answer the ends of justice to establish a court of this kind.

Taking into consideration the constitution of juries in these countries, and the ideas entertained by prisoners of punishments, and the delay that would take place before its infliction, would it not be the safest and most judicious course in all our African settlements to abolish the punishment of death entirely, and to substitute for it the punishment of hard labour for life?—In these colonies where the coloured people are so little impressed with the sense of the value of human life, the punishment of death is not half so terrible as that of imprisonment and hard labour for life.

Is the office of sheriff executed at the Gambia, or is there any legal enactment at Sierra Leone requisite to appoint that officer?—An Act of the government and council at Sierra Leone authorises the appointment of a sheriff for that settlement, but at present there is no Act applicable to the Gambia, and therefore no sheriff.

What class of persons form the jury at Bathurst?—Generally the white and coloured merchants, being householders.

How is the petty jury formed?—Generally formed of mulatto clerks and native retail dealers.

Is there any court of request at St. Mary's for the decision of cases where the sum litigated does not exceed 10 *l.*?—There is one at Bathurst presided over for nearly the last two years by the acting Queen's advocate.

Is the evidence of Foulah or Mandingo negroes, who are Mahometans, taken on criminal cases, and how are they sworn?—It is taken; they are sworn on the Koran by a Marabout priest.

Is the evidence of negroes who are not Mahometans or Christians taken in such cases?—It is taken, but received with great caution.

Whether is the evidence of Mahometan or Pagan negroes most to be relied on?—Decidedly the Mahometan; generally speaking the evidence of the Mandingo natives is to be taken before that of the negroes nominally civilised.

The above questions were not submitted in writing to Colonel Huntley as all the others were, and the answers returned written by him. They were read over, and the answers written down by me as they were given to them.

R. R. M.

— No. 4. —

EMANCIPATED NEGROES AND EMIGRATION.—(*Gambia.*)

QUERIES addressed to his Excellency Lieutenant-Governor *Huntley*, 23 May 1841.

WHAT number of negroes emancipated by the Mixed Commissioners at Sierra Leone have been transferred to the Gambia, and established in this settlement?—Two thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

Of that number, how many are now living here?—About 1,400.

How many males?—About 1,000.

How many females?—About 400.

How many have been enlisted here?—None; enlisting here is not permitted by the Horse Guards, it is done only at Sierra Leone.

Is any portion of land allotted to the adult emancipated negroes?—Yes; but from the nature of the soil, sand and swamp, the allotment is of no kind of use.

Have any of these negroes been sent to M'Carthy's Island, and how many now there?—About 600 were sent there, about 400 now reside there, all emancipated.

Have

Have any of them been permitted to return to their own countries?—They have had permission to return when they pleased.

Have any of them expressed a desire to return there?—No.

Have any of them expressed a desire to be removed to the West Indies?—No.

Is the number of them here greater than the settlement requires?—No; a larger number could find employment, but their disposition to indolence and depravity obliges employers to hire labourers from the main land.

How many of them are now here apprenticed?—About 200 remain under apprenticeship.

Is it customary here still to apprentice children who are liberated by the Mixed Commissions?—It has been discontinued here.

To what class of persons are they apprenticed, and for what time?—They were apprenticed to merchants and mechanics for five and seven years.

Is the improvement of the apprenticed children such as to make it desirable to continue the apprenticeship system?—It is not.

Is it obligatory on the masters to give them religious instruction, and to cause them to attend places of worship?—They are bound to do so by the indentures.

How many of these apprenticed children attend the schools?—There are none.

What fee is paid by the master on receiving an emancipated negro as an apprentice?—No fee has been charged during the last two years.

Is there any danger of his considering this fee as the price of the child's liberty?—Such was so considered in a few instances, for which reason the fee was discontinued.

To whom is the master obliged to account for the apprentice, and at what periods?—To the Government, whenever required.

What wages does an emancipated negro earn at agricultural labour per day?—From 6*d.* and 7*d.* to 10*d.* and 12*d.* a day, his labour being seldom worth half that sum.

How many emancipated negroes are employed in this settlement in agricultural labour?—About 20.

Are the adult emancipated negroes apprenticed for any period, after their liberation, by the Mixed Courts?—They were formerly apprenticed for five and seven years, but this practice has been discontinued since the early part of 1837.

Is there any law for regulating the relative duties of masters and apprentices besides the Abolition Act, the 24th clause of which has reference to the punishment of masters in cases of ill-treatment of apprentices?—I am not aware of any other, but I consider the bond attached to the indenture sufficient to ensure proper treatment from the master to his apprentice.

Do the emancipated negroes receive any instructions in schools for any period after their liberation by the Mixed Courts?—Some have received instructions at the Wesleyan missionary schools.

Do they generally embrace the Christian religion after they have been some time settled in this place?—They embrace the Christian religion, as far as attending the chapel may be so considered; but I think few can make a stronger claim to that religion.

Are their habits and morals sensibly improved by any length of residence in this settlement?—I don't know what they were when first admitted here; I have nothing to say in favour of their present habits and morals. Compared to the number of other Africans here they stand as one to three, but offences stand against them as 10 or 11 to 14.

What is the amount of the fee for the marriage certificate of an emancipated negro?—No fee is charged.

What permission is required to enable an emancipated negro to marry?—A licence is signed by the Lieutenant-governor.

Are marriages frequent amongst them here?—They are frequent.

Are the marriages generally entered into by persons duly acquainted with the obligations of that state?—They have hitherto been entered into by persons entirely ignorant, or nearly so, of the obligations of that state. The request to be allowed to separate is frequent, and separation without any request still more so.

What is the number of children born of emancipated negro parents in this settlement?—This I cannot at present ascertain.

Is there a register of births, deaths, and marriages kept here?—There is a private register kept by the Wesleyan missionary superintendent.

What is the number of these children now living here?—I cannot at present ascertain.

Have any of the emancipated negroes, whether by savings from their wages as mechanics or prædial labourers, acquired any property in money or land?—Some, very few.

Do they cultivate grounds for their own subsistence, and to what extent?—There is no ground to cultivate here if they were so disposed; they gain a livelihood as mechanics, sailors, and labourers, but are far behind the Jaloffs, and other natives of this part of Africa.

Is it known that any of those that have returned to their own country have been recaptured, and are now in slavery?—It is not known.

Have any of those who have returned to their own country taken their families with them?—It is not known that any have ever gone back to their own country.

Are those who may be desirous of returning to their country qualified to form a just opinion of the dangers which their families might be subject to from recapture?—None were known to be desirous of returning to their own country.

Are there any means of securing their safety by arrangements with the chiefs of those

Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

countries through which they would have to pass to return to their native places?—I think means might be found, and if adopted would again place them in slavery.

Is the practice of kidnapping the liberated Africans known here?—A great many of them have left the settlement wilfully, but kidnapping is not known here.

If any have been sent to the West Indies, is it known what their condition may be there, or have any of them returned to the settlement?—None have been sent to the West Indies.

Is it probable that any considerable number of them would voluntarily remove from this settlement to the British West Indies?—I think not, they could not there indulge their lazy habits to the same extent as here.

(signed) *H. V. Huntley*, Lieut.-governor.

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page 50 orig.

— No. 5.—

MERCHANDISE FOR SLAVE TRADE.

QUERIES addressed to *T. L. Ingram*, Esq. Colonial Secretary.

WHAT kinds of British fabrics and merchandise are sent from this settlement to Bissao?—Various kinds of cotton goods, and the same description of merchandise as those imported for sale here, viz. gunpowder, iron, guns, scarlet cloth, hardwares, &c.

To whom are they sold there?—Generally to the resident merchants and traders, but to any other persons who may be willing to purchase.

To what amount are they sold there?—I think, from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* worth of merchandise is sold annually at Bissao by the British.

How are they usually paid for?—In produce of the country, viz. rice, bees'-wax, hides, ivory; sometimes in cash or pure gold.

Are they ever paid for by bills on the Havannah?—I have been informed that goods have been sold at Bissao for bills on that place. I am personally aware of one instance of this sort.

Are they sold unreservedly to persons engaged in the slave trade?—I believe they are sold to any persons able or willing to purchase, without reference as to what purpose they may afterwards be applied.

Are the goods thus sold of a description generally used for the slave trade?—They answer for that purpose as well as for that of legal commerce.

Do the British merchants at Bathurst generally trade with Bissao?—They carry on a constant trade with Bissao.

Do you consider that any of the foreign merchants at Bissao are engaged in lawful trade?—Lawful trade is carried on by all the merchants of Bissao, but many of them do not confine themselves to it alone.

Are you aware that bills drawn at Havannah on houses in London are given at Bissao by the foreign traders (engaged in the illegal traffic) in payment of British goods sold for the slave trade, such as guns, gunpowder, &c.?—I am not personally aware that such transactions have taken place, but I have heard a report to that effect.

Bathurst, Gambia, 10 June 1841.

— No. 6.—

MERCHANDISE FOR AFRICAN MARKETS.

QUERIES addressed to His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor *Huntley*, 23 May 1841.

WHAT is the amount of goods imported into this settlement from Europe?—Generally from 30,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* per annum.

What is the amount of the exports to England?—Generally from 50,000*l.* to 80,000*l.* per annum.

Have the imports increased or diminished of late years?—They have doubled in the last ten years.

Have the exports increased or diminished of late years?—They have increased nearly threefold in the last ten years.

To what cause do you attribute the increase on the imports?—To the extension of the interior as well as the coasting trade.

To what cause do you attribute the increase of the exports?—To the same cause; the demand for African produce also has increased in England.

What description of goods is imported?—Tobacco, iron, gunpowder, rum, blue and white baft, Manchester and Birmingham manufactures.

What description of goods of produce is exported?—Gold, bees'-wax, hides, groundnuts, and ivory are the principal exports.

Are the goods imported ever re-shipped from this settlement?—Nearly the whole quantity is re-shipped for the upper river, and various trading places on the coast.

Are

Are the goods imported of a description exclusively adapted for a legal trade?—They are adapted for every description of trade carried on on this part of the coast.

Are the goods imported sold to persons only who purchase them for lawful use?—It is utterly impossible to ascertain this; the merchant sells in the best market he can find, I believe.

Do the goods legally sold here find their way into the hands of the slave traders?—It is impossible for me to say; but where many Europeans, and almost every African chief trades in slaves, it is most likely that these goods do get into such hands.

Are shackles manufactured at Birmingham used for this trade?—I am not aware; but they are made in the interior of Africa, rudely as they can be, certainly.

Is there any duty levied on the imports here?—Three per cent. is levied on all goods, British and foreign; an extra farthing per pound on tobacco, and sixpence per gallon on rum.

If British merchandise were more largely exported direct from Europe, what commodities might be obtained in exchange, and might any increase of African produce be expected?—A very great increase might be expected.

What effect on the slave trade would the supplying of the markets with British goods on terms far below the slave trade prices be likely to have?—The slave traders have an easy command of money, and I think the effect would be to increase the slave trade, as the traders would not only purchase up the goods sold at such low rates, and pay ready money for them, but purchase slaves at the former rate, or even pay higher prices in proportion for them.

page 51 orig.

Would the commercial relations of this settlement, as at present constituted, suffice for the new extension of legal trade, were the slave trade abolished?—I think they would not; or rather that, under an extension of legal trade by the suppression of the slave trade, there would be a field for the employment of more capital.

Would the extension of such a legal trade tend to raise the prices of slaves?—If I am correct in supposing that a demand for produce would induce the retention of the slaves, of course the price of the slave would be enhanced; the demand for the ground-nuts, for instance, has destroyed the export of slaves hence.

Would the effect of this extension of legal trade be to oblige the Cuban and Brazilian slave-trade merchants eventually to send money only for the purchase of slaves?—Money is and has been often sent from Cuba and the Brazils for the purchase of slaves. The money is paid to the native slave dealers, who then purchase again merchandise.

Would the effect of paying for slaves only with money be to diminish the profitableness of the trade to these Cuban and Brazilian slave-trade merchants?—I cannot say; this involves a mercantile question of intricacy; but perhaps the explanation in the answer above may give an insight.

Would the lowering of the duties in Great Britain on African produce be requisite to give the necessary extension to legal trade to repress the slave trade?—Lowering the duties on African produce would unquestionably extend the legal trade. As that trade became extended, the necessity of retaining the slaves in the country would be apparent to the chiefs, and consequently tend to repress the slave trade.

Is it possible to distinguish here between goods adapted for the slave trade and those that are intended for lawful commerce?—They are precisely the same.

Is it customary so to distinguish them in the commerce that is carried on with the natives?—[Answer as above.]

Has the law ever been indirectly contravened in this respect by European merchants in the vicinity of this settlement?—

Has any vessel, fitted out for the slave trade, touched at any port of this settlement and taken in stores or provisions, or merchandise on freight, or otherwise, within these last three or four years?—A French schooner, the "Senegambia," was seized here in 1839 by Her Majesty's ship "Saracen," Lieutenant Hill commanding: this is the only case.

Are the British goods that are sold here of a description similar to those that are sold on other parts of the coast to the slave traders?—They are, with the exception of "Cowries," which I believe are not used here.

Would any stranger, whose objects were unknown, who presented himself as a purchaser of goods, provided he was able to pay for them, obtain them here?—I presume he would.

Supposing such goods were sold to a stranger, whose objects were not inquired into, and that person had purchased them for the slave trade, would the sale be considered legal or illegal?—I presume legal. I know of no law obliging the merchant to inquire what a purchaser intends doing with the goods he purchases, otherwise I apprehend the inquiry should be made by the manufacturer in England upon the original sale.

Supposing that such goods were sold for the slave trade to an agent or factor of the slave trader, and known to the seller as such, what would be the consequence?—I do not conceive that the seller could in such case be punishable, unless he is to receive additional payment on account of the future sale of the slaves.

What kind of evidence could be obtained to bring home the guilt of wilfully and knowingly encouraging and participating in the trade by the sale of those goods to the slave traders?—It would be very difficult to obtain any.

What kind of evidence would be required in such a case to sustain a prosecution against the seller of the goods?—It must, I conceive, be shown that the seller had an interest in the future sale of the slaves, or at least an additional price, because slaves were to be purchased with the goods so sold.

Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

What would be the first step to take in a case of this description, simply stated, where the goods were nominally imported for legal trade, the seller is a British subject, and the buyer a person generally known to be a trader in slaves?—The first step must be to connect the seller of the goods with an ultimate interest in the slave sale, or an additional price paid by the purchaser in consequence of his naming his intention of purchasing slaves; it would unquestionably be very difficult to effect this.

What would be the chief obstacle to the procuring of evidence to sustain a prosecution in such a case?—The difficulty would be in proving the connexion above stated.

Has the law ever been violated in this settlement by this kind of commerce?—I cannot possibly say. No prosecutions have occurred, and from what I have seen I do not believe there is one merchant who does not deprecate the slave trade as the bane of his commerce.

Have proceedings ever been instituted in this settlement against persons thus violating the law?—No case has occurred of such a prosecution.

Would it be held a violation of the law to sell stores or provisions to a slaver touching at this settlement, or to assist her in refitting or repairing, even though she had no slaves on board?—If she was not fitted as a slaver she would be supplied, because she could not be considered one legally, and the merchant must sell where he can find a suitable market; was she fitted in opposition to the treaties she would be seized, and of course no supply could take place.

—No. 7.—

Slave Trade.

Queries addressed to his Excellency Lieut.-Governor *Huntley*, the 23 May 1841.

Of what nation are the people in the country adjoining this settlement?—Mandingoes.

Is the slave trade carried on in the country adjoining?—Internally, but certainly not for exportation nearer than the Cazamanza.

page 52 orig.

At what part of the coast?—Cazamanza, Nunez, and Pongas rivers.

What rivers are frequented by the slave traders?—Cazamanza, Nunez, Pongas.

What is the length of line of coast in this neighbourhood frequented by the slave traders?—The rivers only are frequented by them.

Has the slave trade augmented or diminished along this line of coast?—Greatly diminished.

To what circumstances do you attribute the increase or diminution of this trade?—First, to the demand made by the merchants for the ground-nut, and the consequent retention of the slaves by the chiefs for the purpose of cultivating that produce; secondly, to the zeal and activity shown by the Hon. Captain Denman since assuming the command of this part of the naval station.

Does slavery for prædial purposes exist among the native tribes in this part of the country?—Yes.

How are these slaves obtained?—Purchase and birth.

How are they treated?—They appear to live just as well as their masters. I have often seen master and slave eating from the same bowl of rice; the slaves are subsisted by the house they serve, and are considered as part of one great family.

Are they ever manumitted?—I do not know an instance of the kind; nor do I think manumission is desired; the system of internal slavery in Africa is not at all understood in England.

Have the slave traders any factories on the adjoining coast, or up the rivers in this neighbourhood?—Yes

Are they in a prosperous condition?—Her Majesty's ship "Iris" has lately destroyed a factory in the Pongas. There is but little business now doing in this part of Africa.

Of what nation are their traders?—Chiefly Portuguese; but men of all nations are found engaged as traders.

From what place do they receive their goods and stores?—English manufactures are most highly prized, consequently they are chiefly found here, and of course come from England, her colonial possessions near the slaving districts, and much also comes from Cuba and the Brazils.

How many shipments may they have made last year at the adjoining factories?—Unknown.

How many slaves were shipped there?—Unknown.

What may be the proportion of males to females in such shipments?—Unknown.

In a slave vessel of 120 tons, how many slaves is it customary to embark?—As an average, I should say 320.

What is the average price of an adult negro at these places?—They are paid for in goods, the sterling value being about 5*l*.

Under what flag are the stores and goods for the slave trade introduced into these places?—Under almost every flag that has ever been seen.

Under what flag are the slaves shipped for Cuba or the Brazils?—Almost exclusively Portuguese, but every flag nearly has been assumed by the slaver.

Have any shipments of slaves been made to the Texas?—Unknown.

From what distance in the interior are the slaves brought down to the coast?—From the very centre of Africa, much more than from the countries bordering upon the sea; from 400 to 800 miles distant they are certainly brought.

When

When the slaves are brought down to the coast from the interior, what is the average mortality that takes place before they are shipped, supposing the intermediate time to average six weeks?—I cannot at all say.

When the slaves are embarked are the adult males fettered?—Very frequently.

When slaves are brought down to the coast, and are too much exhausted or too sick to be sold to the traders, what becomes of those negroes that are not fit for sale?—In such cases there can be little doubt of their being left to recover or die, as it may happen.

When a slave vessel arrives on the coast, and there are no slaves caught or in store at the barracoons, do these vessels wait for their cargoes to be procured?—Since the ships fitted for slaves have been liable to seizure they seldom wait; but the arrangements are so good that when a vessel arrives for a cargo she is now seldom detained six hours at the anchorage.

To procure them are slave-hunts then instituted?—War is made and the whole country ravaged.

Are the native chiefs, who are the men stealers, furnished with assistance in money, arms, or ammunition by the factors on the coast?—Arms and ammunition, no doubt, are often supplied by the slave factors, but in the nature of an advance in part payment for the cargoes agreed for.

For what price are the slaves sold by the natives to the traders?—About 5 *l.* sterling.

How are the parties paid for them, in money or goods; and what description of goods?—Goods: Manchester and Birmingham manufactures, tobacco, rum, gunpowder, beads, &c.

Where do the Spanish and Portuguese traders procure these goods?—Originally from the country in which they are made or grown. They are sent to the factories from Cuba, Brazil, &c. These goods are also, of course, often purchased from the merchants of the nearest British colony, who must sell in any suitable market.

At what increase on their value above their current price in European markets do these goods pass into the hands of the natives from the Spanish and Portuguese traders?—From 50 to 170 per cent., certainly.

What amount of goods is disposed of in this way by the slave traders to the natives on this part of the coast?—Impossible to say.

Do these slave-trade vessels, when disappointed of their cargoes, ever plunder other ships of their slaves?—Yes, very frequently.

Have you known slave vessels that have been condemned by the Mixed Court having been bought up again by the agents of the slave dealers at Sierra Leone, and employed anew in the slave trade?—Formerly this was done; any price would have been given for a favourite vessel, an agent being specially sent. *page 53 orig.*

Has it come to your knowledge that British subjects have been the purchasers and disposers of such vessels?—In no instance whatever.

What does a cargo of slaves, consisting of 300, cost the foreign trader on this coast?—The price of a slave is estimated at 5 *l.* sterling; to this must be added victuals, wages of crew, provisions, wear and tear of the ship, a calculation I am unable to make with any accuracy.

Are you aware what that cargo of 300 would sell for at the Havannah?—I believe the slaves vary in price from 250 to 400 dollars.

Do slave traders from any of the adjoining places visit this settlement?—No.

Have any of the natives resident in this settlement been kidnapped by these traders or their agents?—No.

Do the foreign settlements in the vicinity of this discourage the slave trade?—At Bissaos, a Portuguese settlement, this trade is greatly encouraged.

What settlements nearest to this are least opposed to the slave traders' operations?—The Portuguese at Bissao, and the French at Senegal, Goree, and the Casamanza.

Are the efforts of this settlement for the suppression of the slave trade crippled by the connivance of the authorities in any adjoining settlements at this traffic, or the want of zeal in opposing it?—I think not; the great demand made by the merchants for the agricultural produce, such as ground-nuts, corn, &c., has induced the chiefs to retain their people at home for purposes of cultivation.

Would the erection of forts at the mouths of the rivers of this settlement tend to repress the slave trade?—Yes.

If such forts were established, and their commanders empowered to capture slave-trading ships, what force and description of boats would be required for this service?—A small steamer; but I think a cutter of 80 or 100 tons also necessary in the event of the engine being injured.

Would the employment of small steamers as cruisers be more advantageous than that of sailing-vessels for the suppression of the slave trade?—Replied to in the previous question.

In the event of steamers being employed, at what places on this coast, or contiguous to it, would it be desirable to establish coal depôts?—The Island of St. Vincent, one of the Cape de Verds.

Would the exclusion of the foreign slave trade tend to put a stop to the wars between the natives of this country?—Yes, certainly.

What is the chief cause of these wars, and the motives for ravaging each other's countries?—The seizure of the inhabitants for export sale.

Would the extinction of the slave trade be the occasion of these people in their wars putting their prisoners to death?—No, certainly, in this vicinity.

Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

Would the extinction of the slave trade tend to the promotion of agricultural pursuits?—It has already done so in the vicinity of these settlements.

If agricultural pursuits were promoted by these means, would there be a difficulty in finding prædial labourers for the more extended cultivation of the soil?—I do not contemplate the most remote probability of free labour in Africa; the total extinction of the foreign slave trade would cause the retention of the present slaves for purposes of cultivation. I cannot imagine the probability of the abolition of internal slavery, neither master or slave appear to desire it.

If such a difficulty existed, would there be a danger of slavery being established in these countries?—Internally, slavery has always been the system of Africa; it exists now where the export of slaves has long ceased, just as it did when that trade existed.

Would the employment of small vessels of war in the rivers of this settlement tend to repress the slave trade?—There is but the river Gambia in the settlement, and no slave trade is carried on upon it.

What sized vessel would answer for this purpose?—Already answered.

Would it be possible to man her here with native Africans?—No, certainly not efficiently, although I think much might be done by manning her with half a dozen European sailors, Kroomen, and a few black soldiers.

Would it be desirable to man her entirely with blacks?—Certainly not, because not efficient as sailors.

Would the mortality in the rivers be very great among European sailors?—The mortality is not great in the river Gambia at any period, but it has always been so in the rivers further south.

Whether would a steamer or a sailing-vessel answer best for this service?—Steamer, but the impossibility of finding artificers capable of repairing the machinery and boilers must be borne in mind.

Would a small armed vessel, and not fully manned, be in danger of being attacked by the natives?—I think not; in the whole period of our trading upon the Gambia only one instance of even a merchant coaster being seized has occurred.

How many vessels of the kind referred to would suffice for the rivers of this settlement?—The Gambia is the only river of the settlement, and no slave trade exists on it.

If small colonial vessels were selected for this purpose, what would be the cost of them?—A coaster such as described could, if manned as mentioned, be kept for 300 *l.* or 350 *l.* per annum.

How much would be required for fitting them up?—Recommended to be referred to the Admiralty Board.

page 54 orig.

How much for manning and officers, each, for one year?—As above; the six men stated to be necessary should be able seamen, the Kroomen ordinary.

How much for victualling one?—As above.

What description of officers could be got here to command them?—None at all proper.

What description of black sailors?—Infamously bad, excepting a few Jaloffs and Kroomen.

Would the Kroomen, if thus employed on board, fight?—There is a difference of opinion amongst naval officers on this point. I think they would fight well, because they have done so under me, when commanding a vessel of war upon this coast.

Would the native blacks, if thus employed, fight?—The Jaloffs decidedly would. I do not think other tribes would.

Would they submit to the necessary disoipline and confinement of this service?—The Jaloffs and Kroomen would.

Would there be danger of their mutinying?—No.

(signed) *H. V. Huntley*, Lieut.-Governor.

— No. 8. —

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.—(*Gambia.*)

QUERIES addressed to the Rev. Mr. *Fox*, Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission at the Gambia, 25 May 1841.

WHAT number of missionaries are there established in this settlement?—Three; one at St. Mary's, one at Barra Point, and the other one at M'Carthy's Island.

Of what religious denomination?—Wesleyan.

What length of time have they been established here?—At St. Mary's since 1820; M'Carthy's since 1833; and at Barra Point since 1840.

What is the number of Christian places of worship?—At St. Mary's three; at M'Carthy's two; at Barra divine service is held in the mission-house; a small chapel is much needed there.

With what funds have they been erected?—Principally from the Wesleyan Missionary Society, aided by the European residents, and other respectable persons, and by the Christian natives.

Do they afford sufficient accommodation for the congregations?—No; our principal place

place of worship at M'Carthy's is under our residence; it is very inconvenient, oppressively hot, and much too small.

What is the total number of natives here professing the Christian religion?—634.

What may be the annual cost of the maintenance of the several missions established here?—The annual salary of two married missionaries, and one single missionary, is 692 *l.* 16 *s.*; other incidental expenses, such as medical attendance, house rent, furniture, lighting chapels, small repairs, &c., is about 300 *l.* Total per annum, 992 *l.* 16 *s.*

N. B. Besides the above annual expenditure, the Wesleyan Missionary Committee have, during the past five years, expended in building chapels, schools, an institution at M'Carthy's for the education of the sons of native kings, &c., the erection of a neat native village, and various buildings, to the amount of 3,191 *l.* 17 *s.* exclusive of subscriptions from benevolent people.

Do the native Christians contribute towards the defrayment of these expenses?—Yes, according to their ability.

Does the Government afford any pecuniary assistance to them?—Not any.

What is the religion of the natives of the adjoining country?—Mahometan.

Are their superstitions based on a belief in the general influence of a good and evil principle?—I believe they are, but in many cases they have very confused ideas upon the subject.

Are their superstitions blended with an obscure conception of a future place of rewards and punishment?—See the above.

Does any obscure tradition of a general deluge exist amongst them?—Yes, among the Mahometans.

Is the sacrifice of animals and the offering of them up to their deities, a part of their religious observances?—I have been informed that the Jaloff tribe, (called by some travellers Fellops,) practice this system.

Are human sacrifices on the death of their kings and chieftains ever practised amongst them?—I have heard of one or two cases in the kingdom of Woolli previous to their going to war.

To what extent?—See the above.

Is there any reason to believe that the eating of human flesh has been ever practised by them?—I have been told that the Eboe and Calabar tribes of the captured negroes do so in their own country, but when spoken to upon the subject they deny it.

Does polygamy prevail among them?—Very generally among the Mahometans.

Do they make wars for the purpose of procuring slaves?—Very frequently.

Do they make slaves of their own people?—When a serious crime is committed, though I believe the Foulah tribe is an exception to this.

Do they hold their priests or Fetish men in great veneration?—Yes.

How are these priests supported?—By tythe, and making of charms, which they frequently sell to the value of a slave or a horse, which are about equivalent prices. *page 55 orig.*

Does the Mahometan religion prevail amongst this people?—Among the Mandingo and Jaloff tribes, I should say two-thirds of them were Mahometans; the Foulahs, or rather Tourankoes of Bondou, are all Mahometans, that is, professedly so.

Whether are the Mahometans or the Pagan natives most easily brought over to the Christian faith?—The Pagan natives, decidedly.

When they embrace Christianity, is there a disposition to cling to any of their old superstitions?—In some few instances.

Have any of them relapsed into their former error?—I am not aware of any.

Have the Christian natives, generally speaking, a clear and distinct idea of the great truths of our religion?—"Generally speaking," they have; but some of the more recently arrived captured negroes have not.

In conveying the knowledge of these truths to them, do the missionaries generally communicate with them in their own language, or through interpreters?—The English, Mandingo, and Jaloff languages are employed.

Do the converts manifest any zeal in communicating the knowledge of the truth to those of their brethren still in darkness?—I have known some very striking cases.

Do they evince less capacity to receive instruction than white people would do placed in similar circumstances?—See similar question below.

Have any of the natives been sent to England, and been educated for the Christian ministry?—No.

If natives were educated for this office, and sent into these countries, would missionary enterprise be likely to be benefited by their labours?—Most unquestionably.

Is the success of missionary enterprise here, attended by a corresponding improvement in the industrious habits and domestic relations of the native Christians?—Generally.

Have the missionaries been able to form any establishments in the large towns in the interior?—No decided attempt has yet been made, but we are contemplating it.

Have they been able to make any impression on the native chiefs?—Several of the chiefs receive us favourably.

SCHOOLS.

WHAT is the number of Missionary schools in this settlement?—One good stone building, recently built at St. Mary's; at Barra Point and M'Carthy's Island we teach the children in our houses.

Appendix, No. 8,

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

What number of children receive instruction in them?—Two hundred and thirty-five.

Are there any female schools?—Yes.

Are there any schools for adults?—On the Sabbath-day only.

Do the children evince any incapacity to receive instruction?—I have not known an instance.

Are they slower in receiving instruction than the white children of uneducated parents are in other countries?—Not a bit.

Is there any peculiarity in their mental qualities, or any tendency to obstinacy in their disposition, that renders them more unsteady in following any pursuit, or more unmanageable or averse to discipline than white children generally are at their age?—Generally speaking the children are very fond of coming to school.

On what system are the schools established?—Gratuitous; except that recently the elder children pay for their books.

In the elementary schools what are the children taught?—Easy Scripture lessons, Watts's hymns, and the Wesleyan Conference catechism.

In the more advanced schools what is the course of instruction?—Reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography.

Has peculiar aptness for any particular branch of knowledge been noticed amongst them in the more advanced schools?—I have known some remarkable for their progress in arithmetic.

Are there any schools where the children are fed and clothed?—Not at present; an institution is nearly finished at M'Carthy's Island, where this plan will be adopted.

By what means is discipline enforced in the schools?—Confinement in school, learning tasks, and sometimes corporal punishment.

Is corporal punishment thought requisite, or found beneficial?—Both.

When the children have received sufficient instruction in the schools, in what employment are they placed?—Some learn different trades; as carpenters, ship-builders, masons, and tailors; others of them become storekeepers and traders for merchants, writers in government offices, &c. &c.

Do they generally become industrious in their habits?—With few exceptions.

Is a propensity to lying common among the native children in the schools?—Not more so than with English children.

Is a propensity to petty thieving common amongst them?—No.

If such propensities had been noticeable at first, have they been generally removed by education?—Very probably so.

Do the parents evince any reluctance to send their children to the schools?—No; the reverse.

page 56 orig.

Do the native Christians generally manifest an eager desire for instruction?—Yes.

In their sports and pastimes is there any ferocity of disposition particularly observable in their conduct towards one another?—No; wrestling is the most laborious exercise, but is managed by the little fellows with admirable skill.

In their treatment of animals are they generally more cruel than the humbler classes in other countries?—No.

Are the funds at present at the disposal of the missionaries sufficient for the school establishments?—Our missions and schools are supported by the Wesleyan Missionary Society, aided by the Christian natives, and by annual subscriptions and donations from European residents, and other respectable persons.

Are any trades taught in the schools?—Yes.

Has any model farm been established in this settlement?—See the ninth query on this page.

Is such an establishment desirable?—I am of opinion it is.

What would be the annual cost of such an establishment?—It would greatly depend on the extent and mode of cultivating the land, and the number of Europeans or West India agents employed. I should say from 1,000*l.* to 1,500*l.* per annum.

Has the cultivation of sugar, coffee, or cotton, been attempted in any such establishment here, and with what success?—The Wesleyan Missionary Society, in connexion with some other gentlemen forming a Civilisation Committee, have grown rice, corn, millet, Indian corn, and ground-nuts, at M'Carthy's Island, but portions of the mission ground are now allotted out to a number of Christian natives at a nominal rent.

By whom are the schoolmasters appointed?—By the Wesleyan Missionary Committee, if sent from England; but if a native teacher or an assistant, by the missionary.

What is their salary?—From 30*l.* to 170*l.* per annum.

Are any of the schoolmasters natives of the country?—We have assistant schoolmasters, but none at present capable of properly conducting our schools.

Is there any school or establishment in England where natives are educated for the office?—No; but the institution at M'Carthy's Island before mentioned has this in contemplation.

Are there any natives here qualified for it?—Not fully.

MARRIAGES.

WHAT number of marriages of Christian natives took place last year?—Fifteen couple, 13 of them by banns, and the other two by licence, and probably about the same number at M'Carthy's Island.

What fee is paid for the marriage licence?—None.

Is any fee paid for the solemnisation of the marriage ceremony?—No.

At what age do the females usually marry?—From about 16 and upwards; some few a little earlier.

Are the mothers careful of their children?—Very much so.

Are the marriages of the native Christians generally attended with domestic happiness?—Generally; but there have been exceptions.

Are they fully sensible of the obligations of the marriage vow?—I believe the Christian natives are.

Are wives often abandoned by their husbands?—Yes; but more frequently husbands are abandoned by their wives. *N. B.*—I am now speaking of premature marriages.

Do the husbands compel their wives to work for their maintenance?—No.

Does intemperance prevail amongst them?—To some extent among the Pagans.

Does the vice of gaming prevail amongst them?—Only as amusement or pastime.

Are they saving of their earnings?—Those who have an opportunity, I believe, generally are.

What is the proportion of males to females in this settlement?—At St. Mary's the females are about one-tenth more in proportion to the males; at M'Carthy's Island the males are 50 per cent. more than the females.

— No. 9. —

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND HEALTH OF SETTLEMENT.—(*Gambia.*)

QUERIES addressed to *D. Robertson*, Esq. Colonial Surgeon, on the day of May 1841.

How long have you resided at this settlement?—Seven years nearly; three years and a half of which were at M'Carthy's Island.

Are there any European physicians resident here?—No.

How many European residents are there here?—They vary from 40 to 50.

Have any deaths occurred amongst them from fever last year?—Yes, two or three.

Does the fever attack persons soon after arrival in the settlement?—The first rainy season in general.

At what ages are the majority of the Europeans taken off here?—At all ages indiscriminately, on their first arrival in the settlement.

In what proportion to the whole number of deaths is the number of them under 40 years of age?—I am unable to say, as people seldom arrive to reside here after that age. I have only known four persons arrive here after that age; they all died but one. I have never known an old resident die from fever after 40.

Do you consider this locality healthy, as compared with Jamaica, Cuba, or Barbadoes?—I consider it equally healthy, although I have no means of making a comparison between the average number of deaths.

page 57 orig.

Why do you so consider it?—From the short duration of the rainy season, and the healthy state of the dry.

Is the water pure?—Yes.

Is the soil dry or swampy in the vicinity of this place?—Swampy.

Is the vegetation rank and exuberant on the banks of the rivers?—Yes.

Is there much mangrove growth on the banks of the rivers?—Yes.

What is the nature of the soil generally in this settlement?—Sand and mangrove mud.

Do you conceive there is any locality more favourable to health in the neighbourhood of it?—I consider the cape at the mouth of the river more favourable, on account of its elevated and exposed situation.

Do you conceive the health of this settlement has improved, or the contrary has happened, of late years?—I am not sensible of any change in the state of the health of the colony since my arrival; the first three years were healthy; the next three were very unhealthy; last year was healthy.

Has draining and clearing of waste lands and marshes in the vicinity of this place been carried to any extent?—No; the settlement itself was drained as effectually as possible last year.

Have regimen and avoidance of exposure to solar heat and heavy dews been more observed of late years?—I am not aware of any change since my arrival.

Have either, or both, had any material influence on the state of health in this settlement of late years?— ✓

What months are the most sickly here?—August, September, and October.

What are the rainy months?—From June to the middle of October.

What diseases prevail in those months?—Fever.

Appendix, No. 8.

GAMBIA.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

What disease is most fatal to Europeans?—Fever.

Is there any period, after the arrival of Europeans here, when they are most subject to be attacked by disease?—Yes, the first rainy season after their arrival.

What is the type of the fever of this country?—Remittent.

What is the ordinary duration of it?—Ten days.

Of 10 Europeans attacked with this fever, how many, on an average, die?—One.

Of 10 Europeans attacked with dysentery, how many die?—I have only met three or four cases of dysentery; none died.

Are the natives subject to this fever?—No; they are subject to continued fever.

Are the negroes, brought here from other parts of the coast, subject to it?—No; they are subject to continued fever.

Are females less susceptible than males of infection, or from any causes less liable to attacks of fever?—No.

Does this fever extend beyond the coast and the rivers?—There is no European resident in the interior, I consequently cannot say.

Does it prevail in the mountains?—There are none.

Is there any elevation at which it has been known not to exist?— ✓

Is there any part of the desert where it does not exist?—Cannot say.

Would you expect it to exist where there is no vegetation?—Not to any extent.

Would you expect it to be rife where there is a great deal of vegetation?—Yes.

Is there any degree of temperature at which fever does not, and cannot, exist here?—No fever exists here between the latter end of October and middle of July; but I consider that it depends more upon the arid state of the country, as well as the prevalence of both the sea and harmattan winds during that period, than upon any diminution of temperature.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment here in cases of this kind of fever?—In mild cases purgatives, with small doses of James's Powder, have been found successful during the last stage, and large doses of quinine during the remission. In the more severe cases a brisk purgative, followed up by small doses of calomel or blue pill, until the mouth is slightly touched, has been found the best treatment.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment of dysentery here?—Small doses of calomel or blue pill, with the addition of a little opium and ipecacuanha, every three or four hours, until salivation supervene.

Are the fevers and dysentery of this settlement accounted endemic?—The fevers are.

Are they thought to be contagious?—The fever is not.

If, when fever was raging in some neighbouring district, persons have come here, apparently in health, from the infected district, at the expiration of 10 days, has it ever been known that such persons have been attacked, this settlement at that period being free from fever?—I think not.

Is it believed that the miasma could lie dormant in the clothes or effects of such persons for 10 days, and at the end of that term break out in fever?—Yes.

Is it found that the separation of the sick from the sound tends to prevent the fever or dysentery from spreading?—No, I have found no advantage from separation in the endemic fever of this country; dysentery I have no experience in.

Are there any particular periods at which fever is more virulent than at others?—Yes.

Is it more virulent at the commencement of the sickly season than towards the end of it?—Towards the end.

Is it more virulent when southerly and easterly winds prevail?—It is more virulent when southerly winds prevail.

page 58 orig.

Is it more fatal amongst persons in early life than amongst those advanced in years?—As most persons arrive in the settlement in early life, I have no means of making a comparison; but I should think that elderly persons would be less able to withstand a severe attack of fever than the younger.

Is it more fatal amongst persons of intemperate habits than others?—Yes.

Is the moderate use of wine, spirits, and malt liquors more calculated than the total abstinence from them, in this country, to maintain a state of health in which the miasma of fever has the least influence on it?—Persons accustomed to a moderate quantity of wine and spirits, before their arrival in the country, are more likely to maintain a state of health in which the miasma of fever has the least influence on it, by adhering to that custom; but young plethoric persons, who have not been accustomed to wine or spirits in Europe, are rendered more susceptible to the miasma of fever by a moderate use of them than by total abstinence until their seasoning is over; they may then have recourse to the moderate use of wine or spirits with beneficial effects. Malt liquors I consider generally prejudicial to health, except to persons of debilitated constitutions or active habits.

Are the effects of this climate calculated to render the moderate use of spirituous liquors easily attained and persevered in?—I think so.

Is delirium tremens common here?—No.

Is exposure to solar heat and heavy dews considered common occasions of fever and dysentery?—Yes.

Have these causes more to do with attacks of fever and dysentery than the one of impure and unwholesome water?—Yes.

What is the height of the most elevated land in this settlement?—About five or six feet.

At the greatest elevation is there any signal difference in the salubrity of the climate from that of the coast on the sea-shore?—No.

What

What winds prevail here in the months of January, February, and March?—Sea winds in January; harmattans in February and March.

What winds prevail in the months of April, May, and June?—Sea-breezes.

What winds prevail in the months of July, August, and September?—South winds.

What winds prevail in the months of October, November, and December?—South in October; west or sea winds in November and December.

What is the average difference in the temperature, in the summer months, between the hottest time of the day and the coldest time of the night?—Ten degrees.

What variation between the temperature of the months of January and July?—Twenty degrees.

Is there any peculiarity in the local position of the settlement favourable or unfavourable to the health of Europeans?—A great part of the settlement is beneath high-water mark, which renders it impossible to be drained thoroughly; it is also nearly surrounded by an extensive mangrove swamp. A more unfavourable locality to the health of both European and native could not be chosen on the river Gambia.

Is there any locality on this coast more favourable to health?—The French settlements of Goree and Senegal are generally considered more favourable to health; I am not aware of any other locality equally favourable on the Gambia.

Generally speaking, whether are the alluvial districts or the sandy plains of this country most conducive to health?—The sandy plains of this country are generally inundated during the rainy season, and are equally covered with vegetation. I, therefore, think the comparatively highly though alluvial districts the most conducive to health.

Are the same winds which are prejudicial to vegetable life unfavourable to human life?—A greater number of natives die during the prevalence of the harmattan wind than at any other period, but I consider this to depend more on the greater variation of temperature at that period between morning and noon than upon any prejudicial effect of the wind itself. Europeans suffer from catarrh affection at the same period.

What is the quantity of rain (by the rain-gauge) that falls in the autumnal season?—Not ascertained.

Has the small-pox made much ravages among the natives of the adjoining country of late years?—Yes.

Is vaccination or inoculation practised among them?—Inoculation is.

Is either practised in this settlement?—Both vaccination and inoculation are practised in this settlement.

Is the vaccine matter sent from Europe found to retain its virtue after long voyages, or long keeping here?—No.

What number of persons were vaccinated in this settlement last year?—None.

In what number of cases was it successful?— ✓

How is the vaccine matter sent out here?—It has been sent out between plates of glass on ivory points, and in hermetically sealed glass tubes.

By whom is it sent out?—By the National Vaccine Establishment on requisition.

Do the natives resort to this settlement to have their children vaccinated?—No.

Are they opposed to the practice of vaccination?—The practice of vaccination is not known amongst them.

Are diseases of the lungs common among the natives?—Inflammation of the lungs is common amongst them during the months of December, January, and February; these months are also most fatal to the black inhabitants of this settlement and that of M'Carthy's Island; the average difference of temperature, in the best houses, during three months, is above 20 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Are such diseases common among the Europeans?—Slight catarrh is prevalent during the before-mentioned months.

Has any disease analogous to the plague ever prevailed here?—No.

page 59 orig.

Did the cholera morbus extend to this coast?—No.

Do syphilitic diseases prevail in the interior of the country?—I think not. I have never seen a case from the interior of the country.

Do the natives of the adjoining country resort frequently to this settlement for medical assistance?—No.

Is the rite of circumcision practised by any of the tribes of this nation?—Yes, it is practised by the most of them.

Are there any persons among the natives who gain a living by professing to cure diseases by the use of herbs and other medicines?—Partly by herbs, partly by charms.

Are the natives a long-lived people?—I have seen many apparently old men.

Are they subject to many or few diseases?—They are subject but to few diseases.

Is there any peculiarity in their physical structure that would justify the opinion of their being a distinct, or in their mental capacity that would justify their being considered an inferior, race?—I am not aware of any.

Appendix, No. 9.

GAMBIA.

Captain Huntley's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

— Appendix, No. 9. —

CAPTAIN *Huntley's* Letter and Observations upon the REPORT of the Commissioner of Inquiry on the Western Coast of *Africa, Gambia.*

Sir, Downing-street, 29 September 1841.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you herewith, for your perusal, an unpublished copy of that part of Dr. Madden's Report which relates to Her Majesty's settlement in the Gambia, and upon which his Lordship would wish to be furnished, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, with any observations which you may have to make.

His Lordship requests that you will consider Dr. Madden's Report as private.

I am, &c.

Captain Huntley, R. N. (signed) *G. W. Hope.*

Sir, London, 6 October 1841.

I BEG to forward my observations upon the Report of the " Commissioner of Inquiry on the Western Coast of Africa," in obedience to the commands of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. V. Huntley*, Lieut.-governor,
Prince Edward Island, late of Gambia.

G. W. Hope, Esq. &c. &c. &c.
Colonial Office.

OBSERVATIONS upon the REPORT of the COMMISSIONER of INQUIRY on the Western Coast of *Africa.*

THE GAMBIA.

31 July 1841.

IN page 4, and paragraph 11, the Commissioner thinks it would be advisable to " purchase the land at once, or rather to pay an annual rent for it," in order to remove from the inhabitants of the country all uncertainty as to the tenure of the land. Does the Commissioner by this propose that the Government shall take possession of the said land as proprietor if purchased? If so, the Government must either dispossess the inhabitants, rent the land to them, or allow them to use it, as they always had, paying nothing: in the first instance, the Commissioner acts in opposition to his opinion, expressed in paragraph 14; in the second, he would originate endless confusion and discontent; and if the third course is adopted, what has the Government gained beyond the purchase of the sovereignty? Nothing, I conceive, but uncertainty would result from the expedient proposed by the Commissioner: at this very time the chiefs of Barra, Combo, and Cattabar speak of the territories held of them under periodical payments, as " their lands."

In page 7, paragraph 10, the Commissioner states, that " in March 1841, Her Majesty's brig Saracen went up the Gambia as far as Macarthy's Island with the Governor, and some troops," &c. This is erroneous; in the early part of 1840 the Saracen went up the river without the acting Lieutenant-governor, Mr. Ingram, and in April 1840, as also in March 1841, the Lieutenant-governor, Captain Huntley, went up to Macarthy's Island without the Saracen, or any other ship of war.

In page 7, paragraph 12 and following, the Commissioner thinks a sailing-vessel more applicable than a steamer to the navigation of the Gambia; during the rains it is with great difficulty that the Gambia is ascended at all, and always then under infinite delay in consequence of the heavy rains so greatly increasing the rapidity of the stream; while the flood-tide is diminished in duration and force at this period, the ebb is proportionately prolonged and strengthened; sailing-vessels have at this time been 14 days on their voyage to Macarthy's Island, although every exertion is used of which the African is capable.

A sailing-vessel is only in one point of view better than a steamer; she has no machinery to disorder more than could easily be repaired in the colony. I cannot agree in thinking that the colonial vessel, whatever she may be, should be under any other control than that of the Colonial department, nor can I agree to the vessel having a slave commission on board. In the first place, there is no export slave trade nearer than Cacamaura; and in the next, this vessel is wanted for advancing and defending the trade of the colony; employed in this manner, she will effect infinitely more against the slave trade, than she will by the occasional capture of one or two small slave ships.

In

In page 8, paragraph 10, the danger of approaching the Gambia is remarked upon. There is no danger if the captains of the merchant ships will keep themselves sober, and also keep the lead going. Ships are in no danger if they do not go into less water than five fathoms; after that depth the water often very suddenly shoals to two and one and a half. The river Bonny I conceive, as a sailor, to be a far more dangerous river to approach than the Gambia.

In page 9, paragraph 9, it is stated that a practice obtains of giving the commission of a magistrate to "every white person," and "even to the clerks of the principal mercantile houses." This is very erroneous; only two gentlemen holding such commissions are clerks, a Mr. Lloyd and a Mr. Finden; these had both been in business as merchants; they had left business, and were retained by Mr. Forster's house at high salaries; both being very intelligent men, and extremely conversant with the languages and habits of the country.

One of these gentlemen was born in the country, the other has resided at Bathurst upwards of 15 years; and I conceive the colony would sustain a severe loss if deprived of their services.

In page 9, paragraph 10, it is recommended to deprive the Governor of the power of erasing a magistrate's name from the commission of the peace. I conceive that the Governor should positively have that power; he is responsible for its exercise, and the degraded magistrate can always refer his case to the Secretary of State.

In paragraph 11, same page, it is stated, that from "matter of courtesy on the part of the Governor, all are appointed who happen to be white, &c.;" it follows that very "unfit persons are made justices of the peace." This statement is replete with error; if the Commissioner had looked over the magistracy of the Gambia, he would have found that many "white" gentlemen were not in the commission; for instance, Messrs. Chown, jun., Ritchie, and Braithwaite, each highly respectable, and that three gentlemen, not white, actually did hold commissions, Messrs. Lloyd, Hughes, and Pignard; talent, and not courtesy, dictated the propriety of the latter being appointed.

In page 10, and in paragraphs 7 and 8, it is stated to be the "custom to employ any merchant's clerk who might be considered an architectural amateur as the colonial architect and civil engineer;" and that a market-house fell immediately after its erection, in July 1839. The barracks, also, at Macarthy's Island are here stated by the Commissioner to have been built by such "amateurs." This is again replete with error, indeed a total departure from the fact; the said market-house and barracks were built solely and exclusively from the plan, estimate, and direction, by the late Mr. Robert Spalding, then "clerk of the works," to which office he was appointed by the Board of Ordnance in England. Mr. Spalding was not in any manner interfered with in these operations; he had previously served in the corps of Royal Sappers and Miners.

In paragraph 12 the same erroneous remark is continued.

In page 12, paragraph 1, the Commissioner states that the illegal practice of aiding and abetting the slave trade is more extensively carried on at the Gambia than at any other place amongst the British settlements. This remark can only be supported by showing that the Gambia has most trade with the country, if, indeed, it is illegal to sell merchandise to persons who give for it produce or money, and who afterwards deal in slaves with others, the merchant having no interest whatever in the sale of such slaves; nevertheless, it should be remembered that this bold accusation comes from one who was only seven days in the colony, and who has made such erroneous statements respecting the magistracy and public buildings.

In page 13, paragraph 16, the anxiety of the liberated African to obtain work is represented to pervade that class. Macarthy's Island being almost clear of wood, but little exertion was necessary to cultivate the land, especially when we find from 50 to 100 men employed upon one-third part of the grant, 600 acres, belonging to the Wesleyan mission; 200 acres appear to have been under cultivation, yet the most that could be done was to raise produce to the value of 40 *l.* annually for three years. It is easy to imagine these liberated Africans would eagerly seek such work, if work it could be called, in order to receive 7 *d.* and 8 *d.* a day for it, when 3 *d.* would sustain each; and it is as easy to imagine how "great the benefit it has been to them," as far as receiving the money made it so, although such a system is extremely pernicious in a more extended view of the question, since it increased the indisposition to personal exertion, where only daily sustenance is sought; all Africa, upon such terms, would exclaim, "Do, massa, I beg you, give me book (order) for go to work."

In page 14, paragraph 8, great credit is given to Mr. Charles Grant for the construction of the Wesleyan chapel. It is remarkable that this gentleman was at the time a merchant, and then an "amateur architect;" now here is the very class of persons praised for talent in building, which class, in page 10, is so undeservedly blamed for the fall of a building, in the raising of which no "amateur architect" was at all engaged. It is also curious, that in page 10, the whole credit of the restoration of the government house at Bathurst is given to the Lieutenant-governor, when in reality it is entirely and exclusively due to the great attention and skill of Mr. Finden, who is a clerk in Mr. Forster's house, and an "amateur architect."

In page 15, it is endeavoured to be shown that neglect of the liberated African is alone the cause of his being behind the other natives, especially the Jaloffs, in trades of art, &c So far from their having been neglected in such pursuits, there is in the Liberated African department a carpenter and a blacksmith, expressly paid for teaching those who are

Appendix, No. 9.

GAMBIA.

Captain Huntley's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

apprenticed respectively to each; the carpenter had many apprentices, but none of them ever attained even mediocrity as artificers; those under the blacksmith the same; the work was shockingly coarse, although they had been from one to three years under apprenticeship, and their indolence was excessive. "The liberated Africans are brought here in barbarism and are left in barbarism," says the Commissioner; he might have added, because they will not learn. The apprentices and the others could have noticed and followed the habits of the natives, Mandingoes or Jaloffs, and thereby have advanced themselves, but the trouble was too great. How often has the liberated African, when master of his own actions, exclaimed, when offered work, "I sabby read, I don't want work;" such has been the most general effect of instruction upon them. I had a boat's crew of liberated Africans; they were upon daily pay; they had been from three to seven years in the boat; they knew nothing of the most common management of the boat, nor could one of them splice a rope or make a knot.

In paragraph 11, they are stated to be kept "in gaols as prisoners," or "as slaves in barracoons;" and that when they went beyond the walls, they did so as felons. Now the yard, and buildings within, were made by order of the Home Government, expressly for the liberated Africans; and, I suppose, it was intended they should occupy that place; they were daily fed and clothed; and, I suppose, until some means of providing for them could be found, it was intended that they should give their labour in return; they went out in gangs under several overseers, because otherwise no labour could be got from them; the real felons were chained with a light chain, two together; the liberated African never was chained; the felon, after work, was locked up in a cell of the gaol, the liberated African went where he pleased until he thought proper to return to sleep in the yard. Confining to the yard, after work, was a mode of punishment.

In page 16, paragraph 1, the Commissioner states, that he saw "no immediate appearance" of the road being finished, upon which the liberated Africans were working, and upon the termination of which operation these men were to be discharged. The road was four miles in length; two-thirds were finished, which the Commissioner did not see, because he was never more than half a mile upon that road.

Forty men were discharged in May, because so much of the work was completed; upon the day of their discharge they were asked by the Lieut.-governor, "how will you get a dinner to-morrow?" none could tell; also, "have any of you work for to-morrow?" none had any; nor could any of them say where he could find a bed; in consequence of this, the Lieut.-governor ordered that, during the succeeding month, they should receive their usual daily rations, and at the expiration of that time each was to receive either one or two suits of clothes (I forget which); these 40 men knew not where to find a dinner, work, or bed, but the Commissioner could "see no reason why the others were kept in."

Had the Commissioner been more conversant with the state of the population of Bathurst, he would have known that the most prudent and just course, as it applies equally to the liberated African and the inhabitants of the town, was gradually to discharge the people from the yard; and that little sound compassion was connected with the act of suddenly turning 180 destitute persons into the streets, to beg, steal, or starve; for I contend it was not fair to expect that the whole of them should at the same time be thrown an unprofitable charge upon the Government, as the 40 were, during a certain period.

At this time the population consisted of about 3,500; 1,400 of which number might be considered liberated Africans; the remainder is composed of chiefly Mandingoes and Jaloffs; yet referring to the weekly returns of offences adjudicated by the police magistrate during a period of nearly five months, and reported to the Lieut.-governor every Monday morning, it will be found that crime stands against the liberated African in the proportion of about five to one.

The liberated African may be considered the labourer of Bathurst; if engaged, he is almost uniformly employed as such; yet it is remarkable that the merchants on all occasions prefer engaging as labourers the "Tilliebunkas" and "Serawoolies," who, for the sake of wages, come 600, 700, and even 1,000 miles from the interior, in parties, in search of work at Bathurst; these men, like the Kroomen, work honestly, and for the same wages as the liberated African; the latter cannot be trusted to perform work unless constantly overlooked, and therefore those who can are preferred. Looking at Sierra Leone, the Kroomen are found to be the labourers; like the Tilliebunkas and Serawoolies, they have taken the work from the hands of the liberated Africans, although the former come from a country 400 and 500 miles distant, while the latter are on the soil of the colony, which soil even they very triflingly cultivate.

In page 16, paragraph 9, I find, and agree to the statement respecting the discontinuance of "the wholesale system of marriage;" but the obligations of marriage appear to be in general as little understood by the liberated African as ever: in very few instances do they live together with any social feeling or domestic comfort; the cases of voluntary separation and desertion of family are very frequent; I think the liberated African, by marriage, infers that he gains a right to exercise a power over a female for any purpose; she must work for his support, she is not to complain of his indolence, his drunkenness, nor is she to refuse prostitution, if required, in order to sustain his vicious expense; hence the incessant complaints against the private soldiers, to whom generally these women fly, either to avoid the violence of their husbands, or otherwise to obtain a ready payment for prostitution.

I have, however, been told by a former Governor of Sierra Leone, who is now living, that when the order arrived there to send liberated Africans to the Gambia, the very worst characters were selected for the purpose.

The

The Mandingo and Jaloff native stand in striking contrast to the liberated African, as regards treatment of their women, affection to their families, and domestic comforts; nor is their immorality even of so gross and shameless a character.

In page 18, the paragraphs relate to the subject of aiding and abetting the slave trade, and how far the English merchants are implicated in criminality by selling their goods to chiefs and others upon the coast who deal in slaves, although the English merchant has no interest whatever in the seizure or ultimate sale of these slaves.

The Commissioner, it is to be regretted, felt "reluctant to make any comments upon these (the Lieutenant-governor's) opinions," as detailed in his answers given to certain questions, and which answers are quoted in the "Report;" the object of inquiry is to obtain truth, and, therefore, if these opinions are not founded in justice, the comments of the Commissioner would very probably have exposed their fallacy.

It is most unjust to call upon the merchant to ascertain what a purchaser intends doing with goods which he purchases, and pays for in money, produce, bills, or anything but slaves, and then declare the merchant to be guilty of "aiding and abetting" the slave trade. Is the merchant to refuse a sale because the purchaser will not guarantee that the goods purchased are not to be exchanged for slaves; or is the merchant expected to be still more puerile, and believe the purchaser, a native of Africa, or a Spaniard holding a factory, when he tells him that the goods will not be so exchanged? It is the most unreasonable idea that ever yet embarrassed African questions; the most destructive in effect, and most weak in principle, could it be carried out, which it never can be.

If the merchant can be proved to have any interest whatever in the sale of any slaves bought with his goods, or with any goods, then he is criminal, and can be legally pursued; but really it appears that the enormous operations of the merchant of England are to be placed under the regulations controlling the petty sale of "medicinal drugs" in an apothecary's shop, if the arguments contained in paragraph 2, page 19, may be received; and after all, what security has the apothecary of the truth of the statement made by the purchaser of arsenic, when he says, "I am going to poison rats with it?"

But if the law clearly rendered it punishable to sell goods only under the assurance that no slaves would be purchased with them, and if the merchant was sincere in his determination to sell only to the cultivator of ground, hunter of elephants, or other person engaged in legitimate pursuits, how perfectly idle it is to suppose that that law and determination could be carried into effect: would not the slave dealer employ a stranger, apparently purchasing for himself, when in reality the purchase has been made for a slave dealer; and then what becomes of the law and determination? Some more practical plan than this must be introduced to operate successfully against the slave dealer.

But the whole system of Africa is slavery, either domestic or foreign; in either case the native is sold by one person to another; indeed, the very slaves of the chiefs have slaves themselves; consequently, if the merchant is prohibited from selling to the slave dealer of Africa, he will be prohibited altogether from selling; for the slaves would be the only persons left to offer his goods to, and they could not buy. The other nations of the world will be very thankful for such a prohibition, since it is to be presumed that we do not propose extending it to them.

It is very justly maintained by Sir Fowell Buxton, that through trade, connected with religious and moral instruction, the infinite blessings of Christianity and civilisation are to be introduced into Africa. Trade is made essential by this distinguished writer as a means of placing ourselves, our religion, our civilised habits, and our knowledge before the African; trade is to draw forth the African to a knowledge of the capabilities of his country. If these measures are to be adopted, tending to trammel trade, I conclude that all these expected blessings will be retarded in proportion; and if the merchant is not to deal with the man who deals elsewhere in slaves, he may withdraw himself from Africa, for, as I said before, slavery is the system of Africa.

It must not be supposed that I am an advocate for the system of trading with those Europeans who hold no traffic but for the purposes of slave dealing; I mean to show that while we have any trade with Africa, if these slave dealers like our manufactures and produce, it is utterly impossible to prevent their obtaining such goods; it is of no consequence whether these goods go into the hands of the European slave dealer directly or indirectly from our colonial settlements; only, that if they go indirectly, then probably you teach, and superinduce, another native to enter more extensively into the trade.

In page 21, paragraph 9, it is stated that in "April 1840" (it should be 1841), the King of Cattabar asked assistance from the government of Bathurst against his turbulent and treacherous enemy Kemingtang, chief of Dungassun, in Upper Nyani; this assistance was given, and consisted merely in marching 80 of the 3d West India regiment to Cattabar; the forces of Kemingtang, who had invested the place, instantly retired and shut themselves up in Dungassun. A force of 36 men, one officer, and two field-pieces were left in garrison at Cattabar, the king having entered into a treaty with the Lieutenant-governor (on the part of Her Majesty); which treaty, being in accordance with the "draft of agreement," entitled him to protection.

The object of protecting Cattabar is to prevent Kemingtang from carrying away the population as slaves; and also, by restoring tranquillity, again restore Cattabar to a cultivated state, for which, by the extreme fertility of the soil, it is admirably adapted, and, having once been most generally cultivated, is infinitely more clear of wood than most part of Western Africa. Tranquillizing this district is of great importance to the trade, because through this country both gold and gum formerly came to the Gambia; but in consequence

Appendix, No. 9.

GAMBIA.

Captain Huntley's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

of the interruptions caused by the atrocious wars of Kemingtang these articles have ceased travelling this way.

In page 22, paragraphs 2 and 3, I find myself supported in the course adopted for the defence of Cattabar, first, intentionally, by a quotation from Vatel; and secondly, I fear unintentionally, by the argument of the Commissioner. The force moved to Cattabar was strictly defensive.

In paragraph 4, I find cause of surprise, where it is intimated that we ought to look quietly on while a neighbouring tyrant is ravaging a country for the mere purpose of carrying away slaves from its population; and while in the presence of this chief "there will be no peace, no cultivation, and no field for our efforts to civilise the people," we are to let the suffering tribes combine, and, in their dilatory and desultory system of war, work out the destruction of their enemy the best way they can; we are to allow murder, rapine, and slavery to revel as usual, and as for centuries it has, when one month's interference would bring the removal of the obnoxious chief, and tranquillity to the country.

In page 26, under the head of "Slavery," the Commissioner says, "Slavery is said not to exist at the Gambia, but it does exist." I meet his contradiction with as direct a denial. The existence of slavery is the right of arbitrarily controlling the actions of another, and even gives the right to sell that other: this has not been, and cannot be done in the colony; no one can exercise any right over another in the settlements on the Gambia farther than that which the laws of England give to enable the enforcement of an agreement.

When at the general peace the colony of Goree was restored to the French, many mulatto men and women left that place to settle with the English at the Gambia, then just forming into a British colony; these persons brought with them their domestics, who previously, probably, had been their slaves; having established themselves, and distinctly under a knowledge that no slavery could exist under the British flag; and this truth was equally known to all parties. At the time of the Commissioner being at Bathurst, my full belief is, that he alone was ignorant of the fact that slavery could not, and did not exist there.

Had the Commissioner, during the single week that he was at Bathurst, inquired, he would have found that one man was in gaol under a charge of attempting to carry off a man from Macarthy's Island, with the intention of selling him. Had he inquired he would have found that, just previously to his arrival, a person named Barra Joiner had been apprehended under a charge of endeavouring to sell two persons in the Combo country. Barra Joiner was discharged after a most searching investigation in the police court, the evidence totally failing to sustain the accusation. These two charges were brought against black men, not Europeans; and they show vigilance on the part of the government with respect to habits of slave dealing.

The Commissioner might have also known that I attended to hear this case, and in open court declared that no slavery could exist in the British settlements; that every one might serve any that would pay them for service; that any one might leave service, if under no legal agreement for a period; and farther, that should any person be convicted of slave dealing, I would not recommend him or her to the Royal mercy.

A French mulatto woman, Eliza Hendy, angrily declared to me that she would return to Goree, because there she could control and sell her "slaves," and because at the Gambia she could not.

In page 27, the Commissioner fears the extension of "prædial slavery" in Africa; there is not much ground for apprehension of this, for slavery is universal in Africa already. I have stated, and now repeat, that even slaves have slaves. Can slavery go farther?

I have omitted to notice page 23, paragraph 1, upon the subject of "fugitive slaves." I beg to refer to the reply of Lord John Russell to my despatch, the latter dated 23d July 1840.

Also under the head of "Expenditure and Revenue," page 12, I find the following inaccuracies respecting salaries, and notice it merely to show the apparent carelessness in making up the Report:

"Colonial Secretary and Director of Liberated African Department	£. 450	per annum.
Collector of Customs	200	—
Clerk of Customs	200	—
	75	—"

These officers are paid as follows:

Colonial Secretary and Director of Liberated African Department	£. 450	per annum.
Collector of Customs	400	—
Clerk of Customs	150	—

I now, Sir, conclude my remarks upon the Report of the Commissioner, claiming to have shown that,

1st. Great

1st. Great carelessness in dates and movements; page 7, paragraph 10; page 21, paragraph 9; and in his statement of salaries, page 12.

2d. Gross misrepresentation in his statements respecting and relating to the building of the "principal public buildings;" page 10, paragraphs 7, 8, and 12.

3d. Gross misrepresentation in his statements relating to the appointment of the magistracy; page 9.

4th. That the statement of the liberated Africans being treated as felons is unfounded.

And I have further to observe that, in May last, I gave my written opinions to the Commissioner respecting the manner in which a merchant could only be implicated in aiding and abetting the slave trade by selling goods to slave dealers. The Commissioner differs with me in those opinions, and says "that this illegal practice (aiding and abetting by selling to slave dealers) is carried on more extensively at the Gambia than at any other of our settlements." I beg to refer the Commissioner to Lord Brougham's speech, delivered in the House of Lords, October 5, 1841; and cannot help stating the gratification I feel in finding my opinions confirmed by such unquestionable authority.

In a court of justice, where evidence of a witness is in important points shown to be unfounded, the remainder of his evidence is received with great caution; and I cannot help thinking that this course may be extended to the Commissioner very justly. I beg, however, to be understood not to suppose that his mis-statements arise from any other cause than carelessness in inquiry, or want of time, he having been only one week at Bathurst.

I have, &c.

G. W. Hope, Esq., &c. &c. &c.
Downing-street.

(signed) *H. V. Huntley.*

List of the Magistracy of the British Settlements on the *Gambia*, from the March of 1840 till the June of 1841; appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, Captain *Huntley*, R.N.

Assistant Commissary-General Mylrea	returned sick to England in May 1841.
Daniel Robertson	Colonial Surgeon.
T. L. Ingram	Colonial Secretary.
Alexander Ingram	Acting Collector of Customs.
William Forster	Merchant.
J. J. S. Finden and Richard Lloyd	Clerks to Mr. Forster.
Edward Lloyd	Merchant.
Thomas Chown	Merchant.
John Hughes	Merchant.
Richard Lloyd, jun.	Merchant at Macarthy's Island.
Simon Pignard	Manager of Liberated African Department, Macarthy's Island.

This list is from present memory.

Names of Gentlemen not in the Magistracy.

John Grant	Merchant.
J. W. Burton	Merchant.
Thomas Brown	Agent for Messrs. Hutton, of Watling street.
Nathaniel Isaacs	Merchant.
Charles Heddle	Merchant.
James Eunson	Merchant.
W. H. Goddard	Merchant.
William Fox	Wesleyan Missionaries. The Society object to their missionaries being in the magistracy.
William English	
—— Swallow	
Edward Ritchie	Clerks.
Thomas Chown, jun.	
Joseph Braithwaite	
H. F. Gibson	
J. W. Munro	
J. W. Richards	Collector of Customs.
G. E. Martin	Harbour-master.

This list of names is also given from present memory, and does not comprise the whole number of Europeans not in the magistracy.

Appendix, No. 10.

GAMBIA.

— Appendix, No. 10.—

G. W. Hope, Esq. to Capt. Craigie, R. N. 18 April 1842.

LETTER from Mr. Under-Secretary *Hope* to Captain *Craigie*, R. N. dated 16 April 1842; and REPLY, dated 18 April 1842.

Sir, Downing-street, 16 April 1842.

Extract. Dr. Madden's Report—Gambia, pp. 23, 24.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit herewith, for your information, an extract of so much of a report which has been received from Dr. Madden on the affairs of Her Majesty's settlements on the River Gambia, as relates to certain measures which are stated to have been taken by the late Sir Patrick Campbell, for obtaining the surrender from the government of Sierra Leone, of one man and two women, slaves of Madame Pereira, of Prince's Island, who, as is alleged, had taken refuge in Sierra Leone, and as his Lordship has it in contemplation to lay Dr. Madden's Report before Parliament, I am desired to state, that he will be glad to receive from you, with a view to its being published with that Report, any explanation which you may wish to offer of the transaction to which I have adverted.

I am, &c.

Captain Craigie, R.N. (signed) *G. W. Hope.*

Sir, United Service Club, London, 18 April 1842.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, transmitting, by Lord Stanley's instruction, or of so much of a report which had been received from Dr. Madden on the affairs of Her Majesty's settlements on the River Gambia, as relates to certain measures stated to have been taken by the late Sir Patrick Campbell, for obtaining the surrender from the Governor of Sierra Leone, of one man and two women, slaves of Madame Pereira, of Prince's Island, and calling upon me to offer such explanation of the transaction as might occur to me.

I beg to state that when Sir Patrick Campbell was in West Bay, Prince's Island, in March 1837; charges of murder and of other crimes were laid before him, by Madame Pereira, against certain slaves, said to have fled to the neighbouring island of Fernando Po.

A few days subsequent to this investigation, held by Sir Patrick Campbell on board Her Majesty's ship "Thalia," I was directed by him to proceed in Her Majesty's ship "Scout," under my command, to Fernando Po, and endeavour to recover those criminals. I was not aware of the amount of evidence brought before Sir Patrick Campbell, to induce him to interfere, but having taken on board from Prince's Island persons to identify the criminals, I proceeded in execution of my orders, and on reaching Fernando Po, these persons were landed, returning on board with one man and two women. The man committed suicide, as described by Dr. Madden, and the women were landed at Prince's Island in custody of the persons sent to identify them.

I would observe, that Fernando Po was not, so far as I know, a British settlement, nor were there at that period any recognised British authorities on the island. A company of English merchants, of whom Mr. Beacroft was superintendent, were residing at Clarence Cove, Fernando Po, and upon learning the crimes of which these slaves were accused, he rendered such assistance for their apprehension as lay in his power.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Craigie.*

G. W. Hope, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

— Appendix, No. 11.—

(No. 24.)

Appendix, No. 11.

T. L. Ingram, Esq. to Lord Stanley. 27 Nov. 1841.

COPY of a DESPATCH from *T. L. Ingram*, Esq. administering the Government of the *Gambia*, to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Bathurst, Gambia, 27 November 1841.

I CONSIDER it my duty to represent to your Lordship the very serious injury which this colony suffers, in consequence of there being no periodical gaol delivery.

The official visits of the chief justice of Sierra Leone to the Gambia, for the purpose of presiding at the general sessions and gaol delivery, where all cases of a serious criminal nature can alone be tried (and which court cannot at present be formed without his presence), are too few and far between to be of that practical utility which justice requires, and which the state of the colony most urgently demands.

By the enclosed calendar of prisoners awaiting trial, your Lordship will readily perceive that there has been no gaol delivery in the Gambia settlements for the last 18 months, owing to the absence of the chief justice of Sierra Leone.

The

Appendix, No. 11.

GAMBIA.

T. L. Ingram, Esq. to Lord Stanley. 27 Nov. 1841.

The services of Acting Chief Justice Hook have frequently been applied for to the Government of Sierra Leone. Mr. Flintoff's melancholy decease was reported to Governor Jeremie last March; and it was then expected Mr. Hook would have paid his judicial visit to the Gambia. I afterwards made two requisitions for his attendance here in June and July last; but I regret to say he has not yet reached this colony, though so urgently required.

I feel myself unequal to the duty of sufficiently expressing the pernicious consequences attendant on the delay and entire absence of regularity in the administration of the laws in the superior criminal court of justice. These causes are productive of numerous evil effects. I shall take the liberty of mentioning a few instances, for your Lordship's information.

1. They completely in many cases obstruct, and sometimes destroy, the true course of justice, by preventing witnesses who have business to attend to elsewhere, being at Bathurst when trials take place; because it is always uncertain at what period the chief justice may arrive to hold the sessions. I have known instances of persons coming from M'Carthy's Island to Bathurst, a distance of 200 miles, when a report of that functionary's expected arrival was circulated. But it has often happened that after coming such a distance, and remaining months at Bathurst, at great expense, the individuals have been obliged to return to their homes disappointed, and come to Bathurst a second time, or forfeit their recognizances for not doing so. Sometimes it happens that witnesses have left the country; and death in this climate, in a period of 18 months, frequently makes fearful ravages, and effectually prevents the re-appearance of many witnesses.

2. The magistrates are often under the necessity of disposing of cases summarily, which should more properly be decided by a jury at the sessions. They thus award, for serious offences, very inadequate punishments; but they consider themselves justified in acting so, rather than suffer crime to remain unpunished. They well know that the length of time which must probably elapse before trial will afford the prisoners a very favourable chance of escaping from punishment altogether; they are also aware that the prisoners, when committed for the sessions, do not themselves view their incarceration with sufficient dread or apprehension, because they are aware that, before trial, they cannot undergo or be subjected to hard labour.

3. The length of time which intervenes between the committal and the trial of the prisoners has the effect of lessening that respect for the laws which it is so necessary to uphold. Justice is administered so slowly for the most serious offences and the worst crimes, and is so frequently entirely defeated by tedious delays, that there does not exist that necessary check over the viciously-disposed portion of the community which I consider indispensable to ensure the well-being of the colony. Full one-half of the prisoners arraigned at the sessions escape punishment on the ground of want of evidence, generally occasioned by delay in holding that court.

4. The same causes have also the evil tendency of confirming and hardening the inmates of the prison in their evil propensities, and in other vile practices.

This state of things I am sure your Lordship will regard as highly objectionable. Although the long imprisonment which the prisoners undergo may be a just retribution on the guilty for their crimes, yet as the law considers every one innocent until it be proved that he is otherwise, it is a great hardship and a positive injustice to detain persons in prison for many months without trial. It may and sometimes does happen that men innocent, though suspected of serious offences, are as long detained here in gaol as real criminals. The consequence to the character and prospects of such persons after long incarceration, although honourably acquitted on their trial before a jury, are too painful to be entered on. Yet such persons might be saved from ruin if justice were administered in a more speedy manner. Cases of this nature have at times, and to my personal knowledge, presented themselves in this colony.

I beg to refer your Lordship to the fourth case specified in the enclosed calendar. It is by far the most serious one for trial. The prisoner, Thomas Lafeuillet, is accused of the crimes of murder and arson, but there is a degree of turpitude attached to the case which renders it perfectly appalling. No less than four lives were lost, one large substantial stone-built dwelling-house shattered to pieces, and several other houses seriously injured, besides a valuable stock of merchandise burned, or otherwise entirely destroyed. These calamities were caused by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder; and the suspicions against the prisoner were so strong, and afterwards so well confirmed by evidence given before a full bench of magistrates, that he was committed for trial. The prisoner was in charge of one of the principal mercantile establishments, the proprietor of which was seldom at Bathurst, but arrived here some time before the explosion took place. This prisoner has been near 10 months in confinement, and is still untried. There is no witness at present in this country whose evidence could convict him. The only person whose testimony would be sufficient to prove his guilt is the luckless employer, who is now in England, in an almost hopeless state of illness. This last individual waited at Bathurst very patiently, but in vain, from February until July last, in the hope that the chief justice would arrive at the Gambia to hold the general sessions. His sufferings then obliged him to leave the colony; and even should he recover, I regard his return here as improbable. The prisoner will, therefore, I feel assured, be acquitted for want of evidence when brought up for trial, and I have no doubt but he feels perfectly secure of escaping at the sessions.

I can assure your Lordship that I have rather understated than otherwise the ill effects resulting from the present very defective administration of the law in the chief criminal court at the Gambia. I beg leave to offer for your Lordship's consideration some suggestions as to the means which appear to me most likely to render it less so. I consider it highly

Appendix, No. 11.

GAMBIA.

T. L. Ingram, Esq. to Lord Stanley. 27 Nov. 1841.

highly important that there should be quarterly gaol deliveries. In order to effect so desirable a measure, I would recommend to your Lordship the appointment of a chief justice for Bathurst and its dependencies; that this officer should reside here, and that he should be entirely unconnected with Sierra Leone.

That in the event of your Lordship not being pleased to create the appointment of chief justice for the Gambia, that your Lordship would authorize the officer administering this government, under a special commission from Her Majesty, to appoint three or more of the principal civil officers and inhabitants, to form a court for the trial of cases such as those which are at present heard by the chief justice at the general sessions. There are gentlemen here, I can assure your Lordship, who are sufficiently skilled in legal matters to conduct such duties in a very creditable and proper manner.

If your Lordship should not approve of either of the foregoing suggestions, I beg to propose that the chief justice of Sierra Leone should visit the Gambia twice every year. I feel assured that the voyage could not be performed oftener; but to ensure that officer's coming here at regular intervals, I recommend that he should positively leave Freetown for the Gambia some time during the months of May and November, so that there might be a certainty, or at least a strong probability, of his reaching Bathurst within two or three weeks at farthest of the period when he would usually be expected.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. L. Ingram,*
Acting Governor.

CALENDAR of PRISONERS for TRIAL at the General Sessions of the Peace and Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for the Settlement of *Bathurst St. Mary*, River *Gambia*, next to be holden.

No.	Out on Bail, or Date of Committal.	Prisoners' Names.	Crimes for which Committed.	Remarks.
	1840:			
1	30 March -	Booroo Fantang	slave dealing - - -	- - This prisoner was committed at Mac Carthy's Island in March 1840, but he did not arrive at Bathurst until after the sessions of that year.
2	17 Nov. -	Charles Colville	- - stabbing with intent to main.	
	1841:			
3	23 January	Moossa Joiner -	larceny.	
4	3 Feb. -	Thomas Lafeuillet.	- - wilful murder and arson.	
5	13 - -	Lamine Banna -	- - wilful and corrupt perjury.	Out on bail.
6	29 March -	Jallah - -	- ditto - ditto.	
7	- - -	Suleimana -		
8	29 May -	Joal Jup - -	wilful murder.	
9	13 July -	François Thirion	larceny.	
10	24 August -	Martin Jago -	burglary and larceny.	
11	16 October	Andrew Snowball	larceny.	
12	1 Nov. -	Samuel Sutton -	ditto and burglary.	

Note.—The last sessions were held on the 7th and 9th days of May, A.D. 1840.

Bathurst, Gambia, 15 November A.D. 1841.

T. F. Quin,
Clerk of the Crown.

— Appendix, No. 12. —

(No. 39.)

Appendix, No. 12.

T. L. Ingram, Esq. to Lord Stanley. 10 Feb. 1842.

COPY of a DESPATCH from *T. L. Ingram*, Esq. administering the Government of the *Gambia*, to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Bathurst, Gambia, 10 February 1842.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that Chief Justice Carr arrived at the Gambia on the 13th ultimo, for the purpose of holding the general sessions and delivering the gaol, and beg leave to submit to your Lordship a calendar of prisoners tried on the 31st January and 1st and 2d instant.

I hope

I hope your Lordship will permit me to repeat my conviction that the ends of justice cannot be properly attained in this colony so long as the sittings of the court for the trial of capital offences remain so uncertain. At the sessions just holden, it appears by the calendar that the prisoners, five in number, committed for the most serious offences, have entirely escaped punishment, and that my apprehensions on this subject, as expressed to your Lordship in my despatch (No. 24) dated 27th November last, have unfortunately been fully confirmed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. L. Ingram*, Acting Governor.

CALENDAR of PRISONERS for TRIAL at the General Sessions of the Peace and Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for the Settlement of *Bathurst St. Mary*, River *Gambia*, holden on the 31st January and 1st and 2d days of February 1842.

No.	Out on Bail, or Date of Committal.	Prisoners' Names.	Crimes for which Indicted.	Bill if Found, or not.	Plea.	Verdict.	SENTENCE.	Remarks.
	1840:							
1	30 Mar. -	Booroo Fantang	slave dealer -	not found	- -	- -	- - - - -	discharged.
2	17 Nov. -	Charles Colville	- - cutting and stabbing.	found -	not guilty	guilty -	- - to be imprisoned in the common gaol at Bathurst, for 12 calendar months, and during that period to be kept at hard labour.	
	1841:							
3	23 Jan. -	Moossa Joiner	larceny -	not found	- -	- -	- - - - -	discharged.
4	3 Feb. -	Thomas Lafeuillet	arson - -	found -	not guilty	not guilty	- - - - -	discharged.
5	29 May -	Joal Jup -	manslaughter	found -	not guilty	not guilty	- - - - -	discharged.
6	13 July -	François Thirion	larceny -	found -	not guilty	guilty -	- - to be imprisoned in the gaol at Bathurst for nine calendar months, and during that time to be kept at hard labour.	
7	13 - -	Samba Sonko	manslaughter	found -	not guilty	guilty -	- - to be imprisoned in the common gaol for three calendar months, and during that time to be kept at hard labour.	
8	24 Aug. -	Martin Jago -	larceny -	found -	guilty -	- -	- - to be imprisoned in the gaol at Bathurst for six calendar months, and kept at hard labour.	
9	16 Oct. -	Andrew Snowball.	ditto - -	found -	guilty -	- -	- - to be imprisoned in the gaol at Bathurst for three calendar months, and during that time to be kept at hard labour.	
10	1 Nov. -	Samuel Sutton	ditto - -	found -	not guilty	guilty -	- - to be imprisoned in the gaol at Bathurst for the period of six calendar months, and during that time to be kept at hard labour.	
	1842:							
11	29 Jan. -	William Samba	ditto - -	found -	not guilty	guilty -	- - to be imprisoned in the gaol at Bathurst for the period of six calendar months, and during that time to be kept at hard labour.	
12	29 - -	Happy Ka -	wilful murder	not found	- -	- -	- - - - -	discharged.

Bathurst, Gambia, 3 February 1842.

John Carr, Chief Justice.

T. F. Quin, Clerk of the Crown.

Appendix, No. 13.

GAMBIA.

T. L. Ingram, Esq. to Lord Stanley, 2 April 1842.

— Appendix, No. 13. —

(No. 46.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from *T. L. Ingram*, Esq. Administering the Government of Her Majesty's Settlements in the Gambia, to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord, Bathurst, Gambia, 2 April 1842.

I BEG leave to enclose your Lordship a memorial I have lately received from some of the merchants and other inhabitants of this colony.

The petitioners pray your Lordship will be pleased to grant a charter of justice and a legislative council for the Gambia settlements; also, that your Lordship will bestow on them grants for the more safe tenure of their property here, consisting of lots of town land, and setting forth various grievances of old date.

I recommend most favourably to your Lordship's notice that portion of the memorial praying for the charter and council, feeling convinced of the value which such a grant would confer on this young and flourishing colony.

It is to be regretted that the petitioners have not confined themselves to the ostensible subject of the memorial, namely, the charter of justice and legislative council, instead of indulging in long, and, in my opinion, needless details of alleged and imaginary grievances.

This digression on the part of the petitioners has rendered it necessary for me to afford your Lordship explanations on the subjects referred to. I have, therefore, divided the memorial into paragraphs, and shall hereafter reply to each under its proper head, or number.

No. 1. The trade of the Gambia has very considerably increased since the appointment of a lieutenant-governor in 1829. The imports and exports at Bathurst in 1829, were respectively 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.*; and in 1839, 153,000*l.* and 162,000*l.*; a certain proof that the resources of the settlement are very great; and I quite agree with the petitioners that the commerce of the Gambia is susceptible of an immense increase. There can be little doubt but Albreda, in the possession of the French, must of necessity entail great injury on British trade, as represented in the memorial.

2. The necessity for laws suitable to this colony is very great. It seldom happens that an Act passed at Sierra Leone will suit the object for which it was intended. The Council alter those sent from Bathurst, as may appear to them necessary, and sometimes return them in a state quite unsuitable. The advantage, therefore, of a legislative council, cannot be too highly estimated; and the want of one at the Gambia is very painfully felt. We have very few local laws that can be acted on, and those of England are in most cases inapplicable.

3. It is only in cases of urgency, or extreme necessity, that the officers administering the government have made regulations, or temporary laws, by proclamation for the colony; and I am certain that no instance has occurred where caprice has had any share in their promulgation or enforcement; neither am I conscious that in essential matters any lieutenant-governor has set aside previous regulations or public improvements for any cause whatever. I consider myself well qualified to express this assurance, having constantly filled an official situation and resided longer in the colony than any of the petitioners, save Messrs. Forster, Grant, Chown, Goddard and Lloyd.

4. I entirely concur in the opinion expressed by the petitioners, on the injury arising from the irregularity attending the administration of justice in the superior criminal court. The evils are in no wise exaggerated.

5. Your Lordship having been pleased to grant the colony the services of a Queen's advocate and police magistrate, who is recently arrived from England, this part of the prayer of the petition has been anticipated and granted. The petitioners, I am happy to say, have been in error in stating that there was but one judge of the Court of Common Pleas, namely, Mr. Robertson, the colonial surgeon. I beg to acquaint your Lordship that there have constantly been two others (Mr. A. Ingram and Mr. J. W. Bunter) and that the cases decided by arbitration have been so settled by desire of the parties themselves, no doubt with a view to economy.

6. I must also differ from the petitioners in their statement of alleged misapplication of the colonial revenue.

1st, The expenditure of upwards of 1,000*l.* for the purchase of materials for a market was incurred under the management of the Settlement Court, so much extolled by the petitioners in the seventh paragraph. All that I have seen of the materials referred to, was the foundation of a stone building in MacCarthy's square; it was not more than a foot above the surface of the ground, and its site for a market was so ill chosen, that the work was worse than useless, for it was an obstruction. Lieutenant-governor Rendall had the materials

materials removed, and with them, and the assistance of the prisoners, had a very good road made from the town to the government-house.

2d, The new market erected in 1839 would have been a building of great usefulness, had it been completed; no resident here can state that it was not very much wanted. It unfortunately fell; but assuredly the cost of this building was not a misapplication of colonial revenue.

3d, The wharf would be a most valuable, as well as useful, appendage to the river side, and would ensure the colony a regular and certain revenue if completed. It has cost the colony a much larger sum than the amount estimated for. Every governor has been aware of its importance, but the great expense which has attended its construction, and which will still be required to complete it, has occasioned the various officers administering the government, only to lay out on it the amount sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, which being now expended, the wharf is yet unfinished. The sum of 600*l.* would still be required to complete it.

4th, The draining of this island is of vital consequence to the health of the colony. It was formerly drained partly at the expense of the local government, and partly at that of the inhabitants; but the work was then done so indifferently, that Lieutenant-governor Huntley directed it in 1840 to be executed at the government expense, and the same plan has been adhered to since by me. The island is now as well drained as it is possible it can be with the means within our reach. It might, however, be done more efficiently by having brick drains in each street, but the expense would exceed 3,000*l.*, an outlay which this small colony could not possibly bear. This island is so low, that in the wet season the rains which fall can only be let off the town at ebb-tide, many parts of it being below the level of the river at high water.

5th, The cost for repairing the government-house, commenced under the direction of Lieutenant-governor Huntley, amounts to the sum of 3,368 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.* up to the present time. It was in a most ruinous condition when the work was first undertaken, and in order to avoid frequent future repairs, Sir Henry Vere Huntley resolved on having it put into a good state at once. I cannot see that anything useless or unnecessary has been done with reference to this building. It was previous to his arrival in such a dilapidated state, that it was not only dangerous to reside in it, but with the exception of its outer walls and the interior flooring, it was extremely unsafe to venture into it. I beg to assure your Lordship that every attention with regard to economy, consistent with good and substantial work, was paid to expenditure. The Lieutenant-governor considered it necessary to enclose a portion of ground belonging to the house with a brick wall, for the prevention of nuisances, and it is allowed that this is an important and valuable addition to the government residence. I can safely pronounce the government-house, in so far as it is now complete, to be in the best possible order, and whether it be less commodious than heretofore is merely a matter of personal taste. Lieutenant-governor Huntley certainly thought it better in its present state. When the repairs commenced, there was a much larger sum of money in the colonial chest than had ever been in it on any previous occasion. It is still unfinished, it is true, but this circumstance is to be ascribed to myself, as I awaited your Lordship's instructions before venturing to expend the sum required for its completion. With regard to the reduction of 100 *l.* per annum from the colonial surgeon's salary, I think the only answer necessary is to acquaint your Lordship that Her Majesty's Government directed this reduction because they considered that officer more than sufficiently remunerated for the duties he had to perform. The measure has no reference whatever to the repairs of the government-house at Bathurst.

7. The improvements said to be effected when the revenue of Bathurst and its dependencies was under the control of a military commandant and a board of merchants, appear very trifling indeed, when compared with the increase of commerce within the last 10 or 12 years. I recollect perfectly when the import duties, during the management of the merchants, were six per cent. *ad valorem*, and the amount collected seldom exceeded 1,000 *l.* annually. In 1839, the import duties, levied at the rate of three per cent. only, amounted nearly to 6,000 *l.* These simple facts, my Lord, speak for themselves, and are sufficiently convincing that whatever the Gambia might have been under mercantile direction, it has progressed and prospered under the government of Her Majesty's civil officers.

8. I cannot, my Lord, perceive how any advantage, nor can I anticipate how any object of the petitioners could be ensured by having the government accounts audited by the Court of Quarter Sessions. In the first place there is no such court here, the Sessions being latterly held but twice in three years; and secondly, I think the Commissioners of Audit in England the most competent officers for this duty.

9. I recommend this portion of the prayer of the petition to your Lordship's very favourable consideration. The petitioners certainly have strong reasons for requesting title-deeds to their property; they have in many instances expended large sums in building; I consider that numbers of them have been most improperly treated by Captain (now Lieutenant-colonel) Fraser and Mr. Hutton, while those officers filled the posts of Commandant and Acting Lieutenant-governor. I am a witness to Mr. Hutton's conduct in the matter complained of, and perfectly recollect the delusive and false representations made to induce the poorer classes of the inhabitants to apply to him for title-deeds for their lands. Many of these

Appendix, No. 13.

GAMBIA.

T. L. Ingram, Esq. to Lord Stanley. 2 April 1842.

these simple blacks gave up valid grants, and received instead illegal ones from Mr. Hutton, while numbers of others flocked with fees to obtain grants from that individual. By these means, upwards of 100 persons have unfairly been deprived of their money, and having been required by Lieutenant-governor Rendall, in 1830, to give up all Mr. Hutton's grants, they have since that period been residing on ground to which they appear to have no title whatever. The residents of M'Carthy's Island, although they have not been put to similar expense and inconvenience, are also without any legal documents to prove their right to the land they occupy. I think it my duty to recommend their case, as well as that of the inhabitants of Bathurst, to your Lordship's kind attention, feeling that both are in this instance well deserving of it; the case mentioned in this paragraph, respecting a house pulled down at M'Carthy's Island having formed the subject of an action at law, and the same having been decided by the competent authorities, it is unnecessary to trouble your Lordship with its details; but I cannot, in justice, do otherwise than notice the extreme incorrectness of the statement charging Lieutenant-governor Huntley with having caused the destruction of a street, containing nearly 100 huts and lots. This representation is so glaringly opposed to truth (I was myself on the spot only a few months previously), that I shall take the liberty of offering your Lordship a correct statement of the case. There were a very few dilapidated huts belonging to some soldiers of the 3rd West India regiment in the neighbourhood of the military barracks; in these huts, the soldiers and women of dissolute character used frequently to assemble and create disturbances and commit nuisances; the soldiers were ordered to live in barracks, and consequently, were under the necessity of quitting the huts. Previously, however, to this, they were warned that if the disgusting scenes there exhibited were not discontinued, the huts would be taken away. The warning had no effect; it was after they ceased to sleep in these huts, and had been some time quartered in the barracks, that fresh disturbances and acts of obscenity were carried on in the huts; but it was not until after a warning of several days, that unless removed, the ruins of the huts would be taken down. They were taken down by the soldiers, and such portions of them only as were useless were carried to the water side and burned. Not one of these soldiers had a lot of ground assigned to him, and there is not the slightest grounds for stating that a street was destroyed by fire.

10. With regard to this paragraph, which condemns the policy of the local government in their intercourse with native chiefs, I beg to assure your Lordship that the system complained of is one of petitioner's own forming; and that until I assumed the temporary administration of this government after Lieutenant-governor Mackie's death in 1839, it was always the practice here to consult the mercantile body as to the best course of proceeding with the native kings and chiefs. If there were any fault to be found in this mode, it is not attributable to any error on the part of Lieutenant-governors Rendall and Mackie. Lieutenant-governor Huntley and myself have taken a different course, and one, in my opinion, which has raised the character of the colony considerably in the estimation of the native powers.

11. I am not aware how far the treaty referred to has been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government. Military protection was offered by Sir Neil Campbell, but, I believe, never claimed. The small annual present of two pieces of blue baft has been frequently given to the King of Brekama.

12. The treaty with the King of Woolli was to be subjected to the approval of Her Majesty's Government; but I believe it was not sanctioned by Sir George Murray. The king and his chiefs were aware that Mr. Hutton could not act on the treaty until the Right Honourable the Secretary of State had ratified it; they have, therefore, not been disappointed.

13. The conduct of Lieutenant-governor Huntley on the subject referred to in this paragraph appears to have been based on the soundest policy; he fully explained his views to the home authorities on this measure, and Her Majesty's Government approved of the course he had adopted; there has been no fluctuating policy whatever in the matter.

14. The prosperity of this settlement, I am of opinion, would increase rapidly if we had the power of enacting laws, and if justice were administered more speedily in the law courts. I have, I trust, already satisfied your Lordship that there has been no misapplication of public money. I hope I have likewise sufficiently explained to your Lordship the hardship which the poorer classes of the community have suffered in consequence of Mr. Hutton's misconduct respecting their lots of land, and that your Lordship will be pleased to apply the remedy, by permitting the officer administering this government to furnish the sufferers, gratis, with new grants. With regard to the policy at present adopted with the native powers, I consider it both mild and proper; it consists in refraining from any interference in their affairs, beyond friendly intervention in cases of disagreement among themselves. Fewer presents are given to them than formerly, and they are certainly less troublesome, less exacting, and better disposed towards us than they have been at any former period.

15. Some of the statements embodied in the petition are not only startling and improbable, but extremely unjust, and, in some instances, quite unfounded; the alleged erroneous policy which the petitioners refer to, and the thorough change of administration they wish for, I cannot, in the first case, admit, or, in the second, venture to recommend, because everything appears to be going on as well as possible for the last few years.

I beg

Appendix, No. 13.

GAMBIA.

T. L. Ingram, Esq. to Lord Stanley. 2 April 1842.

I beg, my Lord, in concluding, to bring before your Lordship's notice the claims of this young colony for a charter of justice and a legislative council, matters which I consider of the highest importance to its future prosperity. I also beg to recommend the cases of those individuals who have been deprived of their property by the acts of Captain Fraser and Mr. Hutton, and also those of all persons in possession of land in the Gambia who have invested funds in building on ground assigned to them by my various predecessors.

I have taken the liberty of entering into the foregoing details on the subject of the petition, as well for the purpose of recommending such portions of it as I consider deserving of your Lordship's attention, as for correcting such others as my experience in the colony convinces me are either much misrepresented or entirely incorrect.

I have, &c.
T. L. Ingram, Acting Governor.

TO the Right Honourable Lord Viscount *Stanley*, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial and Petition of the undersigned British Subjects, Inhabitants of Her Majesty's Settlements in the River *Gambia*,

Humbly showeth,

That Her Majesty's settlements in the River Gambia, having been made dependencies of Sierra Leone by the charter of 1821, all laws and regulations enacted by the Governor and Council of that colony were, for a time, enforced in the Gambia.

That some of those laws being inapplicable to the Gambia, your petitioners took an early opportunity of calling the attention of Government to those untoward circumstances, and solicited a separation from Sierra Leone, as the best means of securing the prosperity and advancement of these settlements.

But, notwithstanding that some amelioration in the administration of the affairs of the Gambia was acceded, by the appointment of a lieutenant-governor in 1829, your petitioners beg most respectfully to call your Lordship's attention, and that of Her Majesty's Government, to various grievances which deeply affect your petitioners' interests, as well as the prosperity and advancement of these settlements; and reluctant as they are to make references that may be supposed to reflect on individuals, they do so with regret, not as preferring charges, but merely as illustrative of the erroneous policy pursued, and the grievances of which they complain.

No. 1. In thus approaching your Lordship, to point out grievances which deeply retard and affect the prosperity and well-being of these settlements, and to solicit an extension of privileges, your petitioners rest assured their representations and claims will meet with due consideration; for, notwithstanding the many perverse circumstances with which they have to contend, as a depôt for British goods, and emporium for African trade, they have as yet answered the expectations formed of them, which a reference to the Custom-house returns annually published in England will clearly show, when compared with that of other European settlements on the coast; and but for the injurious policy complained of, there can be no doubt but the trade of these settlements would have been much more considerable, notwithstanding the French possessing the factory of Albredar, where quantities of spirits and foreign goods are annually thrown in, duty free: a corresponding revenue cannot therefore be raised. The ruinous competition thus produced would, however, be greatly mitigated, by a steady, judicious, and stringent policy.

2. Although Her Majesty's settlements in the River Gambia have been established for a quarter of a century, and, in point of commerce, bid fair to surpass other settlements on the coast, no authority has yet been given to enact laws and regulations necessary for the preservation of peace, good government, and the well-being of these settlements, or for the security and extension of commerce, which the local circumstances and mixed character of the inhabitants (being composed of a number of different African tribes, and having an extensive intercourse with intelligent foreigners,) render in a high degree necessary; consequently, laws enacted for the government of other communities have proved inapplicable and vexatious.

3. To remedy this evil, the commandants and lieutenant-governors have, from time to time, taken upon themselves to promulgate, by proclamation, laws and regulations for the good of these settlements; but the legality of those laws being questioned, they have only been partially obeyed, and have been the cause of great anxiety and grievance to the community at large; and the too frequent changes of administration have always been attended with changes in those regulations, there being nothing to control the will or caprice of the officer administering the government in suspending and enacting those laws; as it has been usual, on the accession of every lieutenant-governor, to set aside previous regulations, and even improvements already commenced, and only to enforce or carry out such as were in

Appendix, No. 13.

GAMBIA.

T. L. Ingram, Esq. to Lord Stanley. 2 April 1842.

accordance with his own views, although, for want of experience, and more extensive local knowledge, those views have proved erroneous, and the enforcement of them has been of serious injury to these settlements.

4. That the inhabitants of these settlements experience the most serious inconvenience from the uncertain and partial administration of law. A general gaol delivery has been ordered once or twice a year, at which the chief justice of Sierra Leone is to preside; but for want of a regular conveyance, and Sierra Leone duties claiming a preference, no time can be fixed for holding a sessions at the Gambia: and it often happens that 15, 18, and even 20 months elapse without a gaol delivery. The gaol is therefore very frequently crowded to excess; and there being no accommodation for classing or separating the prisoners, the less vicious and innocent get corrupted and confirmed in wickedness, by having to associate for such a length of time with the vilest criminals; and experience has shown that neither prosecutors or witnesses can be bound over to give evidence, or be detained in these settlements for an indefinite time: the consequence has been, that the defective evidence that can at such a distance of time be adduced, leads very frequently to the acquittal of the guilty, while the innocent, and those charged with minor offences on presumptive evidence, have already undergone punishment equal to three times the offence charged against them, had it been proved. Such a state of things cannot but operate most injuriously on the public mind, and lessen the respect due to an efficient administration of justice; and, however much it is to be regretted, it cannot be denied that under it the most heinous criminals escape, while the more venial culprits and innocent are trebly punished.

5. Connected with criminal jurisprudence, your petitioners beg most respectfully to call your Lordship's attention to the administration of the common law, and the want of a qualified person to preside in the civil courts. By the charter, an act for establishing a Court of Common Pleas, a Judge, and three assistant judges, are to be appointed, two of whom at least are required to investigate and decide all civil proceedings; but at present, and for a length of time back, there has been but one judge, the colonial surgeon, who may be required on his professional duties during a trial, and although well acquainted with the details of his profession, but without a practical knowledge and experience in the administration of law, cannot be supposed to give satisfaction; as questions of public interest, and great commercial importance, are frequently brought before the courts, in consequence of which proceedings are often stayed and decided by arbitration, much to the annoyance and disappointment of both plaintiff and defendant.

6. Your petitioners have also to complain of the misapplication of colonial revenue, as before intimated, each succeeding governor, regardless of necessary improvements contemplated by his predecessors, and actually in progress, has expended the revenue of the colony on imaginary improvements and for personal gratification; in proof of this your petitioners take leave to name a few instances:

1st. At the recommendation of Sir Charles M'Carthy, the foundation of a market was laid in M'Carthy's-square in 1824, and materials purchased that cost the colony upwards of 1,000 *l.*, and which has since been rased, and the materials otherwise disposed of.

2dly. A market was built in Wellington-street by the late Lieutenant-governor Mackie, which may have cost the colony about 1,000 *l.*; but it unfortunately fell when nearly completed, and the materials have since been otherwise disposed of, still leaving the settlement without the least accommodation in this respect.

3dly. A public wharf was commenced as far back as 1820, and at times proceeded with, and again suspended, each succeeding governor taking a different view of the utility of the undertaking: this wharf must have cost the colony upwards of 2,000 *l.*, although not yet completed, or any advantage whatever resulting from it, or has it been proceeded with for a length of time.

4thly. Draining the island of St. Mary's, an object of paramount importance as affecting the health of the inhabitants, had been proceeded with since the establishment of the settlement, and is partly effected at the public expense; but so erroneous were the views taken of it by the late Lieutenant-governor Mackie, that soon after his arrival, in 1839, he ordered the sluicegates, by which the water is drawn off behind the town, to be taken up and the embankment filled in, and then went to considerable expense in attempting to drain the island in front of the town; but so complete was the failure that, after allowing the town to remain three days in a state of actual inundation, he had to order the embankment to be cut through to admit of the water running off: your petitioners most sincerely regret that his own life was the forfeit to this injudicious policy; and, as was foreseen, great sickness and mortality prevailed through the season.

5thly. Unwilling to multiply instances beyond what is necessary to satisfy your Lordship of the misapplication of revenue, your petitioners will only further refer to an injudicious, and as they apprehend, unnecessary expense, lately gone to by Lieutenant-governor Huntley with government-house, and although your petitioners cannot state the exact amount, they feel assured it will be considerably more than will appear by the accounts, from a quantity of materials being used, previously paid for from the funds of the colony; and although they admit repairs were necessary, your petitioners respectfully object to such wasteful expenditure, merely to suit the fancy of the Lieutenant-governor, as the house itself has been made less commodious than before; and notwithstanding that a large garden

attached

attached to the house had been enclosed with a stone wall; the wall was rased and enclosed in a field with a brick wall, embracing part of the town, for which grants had been given, and houses built; what makes this expense the less excusable is, its having been incurred at a time when the colonial revenue did not admit of finishing the house itself; and notwithstanding the heavy expense incurred, it remains in an unfinished and untenantable state, although to improve the revenue, or lessen the expense, the Lieutenant-governor, in the opinion of your petitioners, committed an act of injustice, by recommending a quarter's salary of a colonial officer to be stopped, on the plea that the colonial revenue could not bear it.

7. The more clearly to illustrate this part of your petitioners' grievances, they beg to refer your Lordship to the improvements effected during the first years of the establishment of these settlements, when the small revenue then collected was under the direction and control of the Settlement Court, which court was constituted by commission from the Governor-general, appointing a board of merchants, therein named, to aid and assist the commandant in the administration of the affairs of the settlement; this commission was issued in 1818, and expired on the new charter being proclaimed in the settlement in 1822.

1st. Clearing and draining the island of St. Mary's was not merely commenced, but carried to a considerable extent.

2ndly. A wharf was commenced in 1820, but could not then be finished for want of suitable materials.

3dly. The gaol was built in 1819, and the gaol yard enclosed with a stone wall, which cost the colony 1,500 *l.*

4thly. Government-house was commenced in 1820, but from the authorities at Sierra Leone insisting on carrying it on, it unfortunately fell during the severity of the rains, and in consequence, could not be completed until 1822; owing to that accident and the expense in building the garden wall and outhouses, it cost the colony from 5,000 *l.* to 6,000 *l.*, 3,000 *l.* of which was provided for by notes, issued on the credit of the colony, which have since been paid off. All the permanent improvements which have since taken place, is annual attention to draining the island of St. Mary's; the erection of a slaughter-house in 1834, that may have cost the colony 50 *l.*; and a weigh-house or shed, for the use of the collector of customs, built soon after, which may have cost the colony 100 *l.*; still leaving the settlement without a church, a market, or even a police office.

8. On the Settlement Court being annulled by the proclamation of the new charter, the Governor-general, Sir Charles M'Carthy, directed the settlement accounts to be audited by the Court of Quarter Sessions, a concession in favour of the settlement, which none of his successors have thought fit to continue.

9. Your petitioners also submit, that the prosperity of these settlements have been retarded by the insecurity of property, for want of legal title-deeds, or adequate security for lots of town land, on which houses and mercantile establishments have been erected, which has prevented great improvement, and, as your petitioners have been informed and believe, places in jeopardy an alarming amount of your petitioners' property; and, to show the conflicting views taken by succeeding governors, your petitioners beg to refer to a proclamation issued by Captain Fraser, when administering the government in 1827, whereby upwards of 100 lots in the town of Bathurst, granted by former governors, and which were cleared and occupied for a length of time, were declared forfeited, without any legal process having been served, or the occupants being allowed to make good their claims.

Mr. Hutton, when administering the government in 1829, seeing the insufficient titles by which a large portion of the lots were held, granted upwards of 80 title-deeds, for which the applicants paid from 30*s.* to 40*s.*; but these title-deeds have since been declared illegal by the present government; and, although the holders of those grants parted with them on the express condition that good and sufficient title-deeds would be substituted, they still remain without such title-deeds, or the least attention being paid to their application by the local government. This your petitioners consider a great grievance, hardship, and injustice, more particularly as most of the fees were paid by the lower order of the inhabitants, who could ill afford to lose either the fees or their lots.

M'Carthy's Island being established in 1823, settlers were invited, and lots of town land offered to those who would clear, enclose, and improve them, when several of your petitioners did clear, enclose, and formed temporary habitations on the lots thus granted, agreeably with the government plan, at Fort George; but Major-general Sir Neil Campbell, when there in 1827, disapproved of the situation of the town, and ordered it to be removed to the end of the island, and there granted lots to several of your petitioners, who again cleared, enclosed, and erected temporary buildings on them, but this situation proving unhealthy, the town was again removed to Fort George, where your petitioners have formed permanent mercantile establishments, and have expended many thousand pounds in erecting substantial stone and brick houses, although as yet they are unable to procure legal title-deeds, notwithstanding repeated application has been made to every succeeding governor. These uncertain tenures not only prevent others from building, but greatly affect your petitioners' interests, as leaving the title to property insecure, and the holders liable to be annoyed by any governor whose opinion may lead him to imagine that such lots and buildings may be forfeited to government, and as affecting their sale and transfer, and more especially as preventing capitalists from advancing money on mortgage, which all

Appendix, No. 13.

GAMBIA.

T. L. Ingram, Esq. to Lord Stanley. 2 April 1842.

trading communities, such as that of M'Carthy's Island, so much require, particularly during the first period of their establishment.

The want of legal title-deeds has, at M'Carthy's Island, led to the greatest injustice and confusion, from each succeeding governor apprehending that they can and may dispose of lots at pleasure, and not only of vacant lots, but of those already granted, cleared, and occupied; and to such injurious extremes has this been carried, that, in 1836, a house was pulled down over the head of the owner, and forcible possession taken of the lot; and, in 1841, the occupants of a street, consisting of nearly 100 huts and lots, were, by a public notice of the lieutenant-governor's, ordered to quit in the course of 24 hours. This notice was issued on Saturday, and not being complied with, on the Monday following the military were called out to assist the constables, and the destructive element of fire employed to effect the purpose, by which the unfortunate occupants lost not only their houses, but were left exposed without the least shelter, and from the ravages of the fire some of them suffered considerable loss in provisions and stock. Your petitioners consider this to have been a great oppression and injustice, as most of the occupants were liberated Africans, and, being poor, could ill afford the loss.

10. Unwilling to be tedious, by detailing numerous instances of misrule that might be adduced, your petitioners will only further call your Lordship's attention to the external policy pursued with regard to commerce and native chiefs, which, your petitioners regret to state, has been equally injurious to the interests of these settlements as the internal administration.

11. Sir Neil Campbell, in 1827, entered into a treaty with the chief of Birkarma, which has been entirely disregarded.

12. Mr. Hutton, also, when administering the government in 1829, entered into a similar treaty with the king or chief of Wollie, for establishing a trading port at Fattartenda; this treaty promised an annual custom of 200 dollars, but being wholly disregarded, and customs refused, naturally led to distrust in the government, and created dissatisfaction among the native chiefs, which for a time affected the trade.

13. In 1840, Lieutenant-governor Huntley, when at M'Carthy's Island, hearing that a Foulah chief was ranging the country in that neighbourhood, gave orders that natives should not be allowed to take refuge on the island, lest it should be construed to taking a part in native wars, and so rigidly were his orders enforced, that not only helpless women and children, natives of Brooko, a town in the immediate vicinity of the island, but traders from the interior, bringing produce, were actually forced off the island without making trade, and in consequence, carried their produce to the Portuguese settlements. And in 1841, when Governor Huntley returned to M'Carthy's Island, hearing that the chief Kemintang meditated an attack on Kattaba, entered into a treaty with the king of that territory to defend his country; and in fulfilment of its stipulations, sent a detachment of the 3d West India Regiment to Kattaba, where they are still maintained.

Without questioning the expediency of these measures, it is evident that such anomaly in the administration, such uncertain and fluctuating policy, has a most baneful influence on your petitioners' interests, and on the trade.

14. In conclusion, your petitioners respectfully aver, that the prosperity of Her Majesty's settlements in the Gambia has, in the first place, been prevented, by the application, for a time, of laws and regulations not adapted to their local circumstances and mixed community, and from a want of power to enact and enforce laws, and ordinances, necessary to the well-being and good government of these settlements. Secondly, from the uncertain and defective administration of law, both criminal and civil, whereby the more heinous criminals too frequently escape, while the more venial offenders and innocent get corrupted and suffer. Thirdly, from misapplication of colonial revenue to a great extent. Fourthly, from the doubtful tenure by which much of the property is held, and which has led to the greatest injustice and crime, and prevented grants of land being improved to the extent that they otherwise would have been. And lastly, that the conflicting and uncertain policy pursued, in regard to commerce and native chiefs, has paralyzed trade, shaken confidence, and greatly lessened our moral influence among the surrounding natives.

15. However startling and improbable these statements may appear to your Lordship, they are borne out by facts, and if an opportunity is afforded, your petitioners are prepared to establish them by legal proof, and having submitted to this erroneous policy for such a length of time, and seeing more clearly its growing and baneful influence, your petitioners feel convinced, that a thorough change of administration has become indispensable to the well-being and prosperity of these settlements, whereby a more certain and efficient administration of justice may be ensured, waste of colonial revenue prevented, and the measures of government not entirely dependent on the disposition of the officer administering the government, but fixed and permanent, and the property of those who have expended capital on lots, secured to them by legal title deeds.

To effect these desirable objects, your petitioners humbly, but most earnestly, pray your Lordship and Her Majesty's Government to grant these settlements a charter of justice and executive council, empowered to enact laws and regulations for the peace, finance, and good government of these settlements, whereby some of those most interested in their prosperity, having interests at stake, may be admitted to a share; such a boon will confer

stability

stability and respect to the executive, prevent the injudicious expenditure of revenue, and hence remove the present indisposition to pay taxes, from an impression that they are misapplied. It will, by a fixed and known policy, conciliate the esteem of the native chiefs, and by restoring confidence, greatly stimulate trade and native industry, as well as remove the injurious impression respecting the legality of present tenures, and lead to increased improvements, and consequently promote the comfort of the inhabitants and prosperity of these settlements to an extent that cannot now be estimated.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

(signed) *William Forster.*
C. Grant.
Richard Lloyd.
Thomas Brown.
Thomas Chown.
P. P. Nath. Isaacs.
Thos. Chown, sen.
Thos. Chown, jun.
William Forster.
P. P. Rich. Lloyd, jun.
John Grant.
John Hughes.
Ann Goddard.
P. P. M. H. Goddard.
Edward Lloyd.
J. G. S. Pinden.
D. Daniels.
Antoine F. Pierre.
J. Braithwaite.
Geo. Grant.
Edward Ritchie.
J. W. Mallam.
John Disson.
Thomas Eunson.
C. Brown.
Adrian Legros.
Joseph Degrissny.
John Horton.
James Eunson.
John Campbell.
Henry John.
Daniel Prophet.
Pre Mourret.
Thomas Church.
John Cupidon.
Jacque Macumba.
Samuel Childs.
Gore Manka.
A. Demay.
S. Halfner.
Nicolas Noël.

St. Mary's, River Gambia, 11 March 1842.

— Appendix, No. 14. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord *Stanley* to *T. L. Ingram*, Esq. Administering the Government of Her Majesty's Settlements in the Gambia.

Sir, Downing-street, 25 June 1842.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 46, of the 2d of April last, with the memorial therein inclosed, from certain subjects of Her Majesty, inhabitants of the settlements in the Gambia, praying that Her Majesty will grant to those settlements a charter of justice and a council of government, empowered to enact laws.

Although neither the memorialists nor yourself appear to have adverted to the difficulties of establishing a legislative council and judicial tribunals in a colony of which the population is so inconsiderable, the climate so unhealthy, and the pecuniary resources so limited, I have not failed carefully to examine the statements of the memorial, and your own observations on those statements, as well as the various questions debated in that memorial; and the result of the consideration which I have bestowed on the whole subject is, that those questions are so inseparably connected with the matters which are now engaging the attention of the House of Commons' Committee on the West Coast of Africa, that it is impossible for me, without anticipating the result of the inquiries of the Committee, to express any opinion, or to give any instructions on the topics which the memorialists have brought under my notice. The single exception which is to be made to this general remark is, that you seem to have overlooked Lord Ripon's instructions of the 28th of January and 21st of July 1831, and those of Lord John Russell of the 1st of July 1840, on the subject of issuing title-deeds to the properties irregularly granted in 1829, and at a subsequent period imperfectly assigned in M'Carthy Island.

With the view of guarding against any further unnecessary delay in affording relief to the parties concerned, I enclose to you copies of the instructions to which I have adverted. You will perceive, that in the first case, the mode of obtaining regular grants for the parties and the means of defraying the expense of the instruments, were specifically pointed out, to Lieutenant-governor Rendall; and that in the latter case, Lieutenant-governor Sir H. Huntley was fully empowered to take the necessary measures for confirming all those assignments of land in M'Carthy Island, which were made by Lieutenant-governor Rendall, to the persons, who, on the faith of such assignments, had erected buildings on the lands, or otherwise improved them. You will report to me the reasons which may have prevented the due observance of these instructions.

28 Jan. 1831.
14 May 1831.
21 July 1831.
1 July 1840.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley.*

Appendix, No. 14.

GAMBIA.

Lord Stanley to T. L. Ingram, Esq. 25 June 1842.

(Enclosure 1, in No. 14.)

Sir, Downing-street, 28 January 1831.

I HAVE received and laid before Viscount Goderich your despatch of the 4th ultimo, with the observations therein enclosed, relative to some of Mr. Hutton's transactions in the Gambia; and I am directed to acquaint you that, with the view of securing all those persons to whom Mr. Hutton has granted lands from the jeopardy in which they may be placed under a defective title, it appears to his Lordship that it will be proper for you to move the Lieutenant-governor of Sierra Leone to take measures for issuing regular grants of the lands in question to the parties who hold them under Mr. Hutton's grants; provided, of course, that you shall have previously satisfied yourself that such grants may be legally confirmed without prejudice to the interests of individuals or of the public.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Hay.*

Lieutenant-governor Rendall,
&c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure 2, in No. 14.)

(No. 17.)

Sir, Bathurst, River Gambia, 14 May 1831.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 28th January last, and to state that the grants for land issued by Mr. Hutton are under strict revisal, with a view to the legal confirmation of those that I consider may be granted by the Governor and Council of Sierra Leone, without prejudice to the interests of individuals or of the public.

I would beg leave to ask from what funds the fees exacted at Sierra Leone upon all grants of land are to be disbursed; as all Mr. Hutton's title have been paid for by the individuals to whom they were given, many of whom could ill afford to do so again.

I should also be happy to know how I am to dispose of the quarterly half-salary bills of Mr. Hutton, which I drew by request of Lieutenant-governor Findlay, and with which I am debited in the public accounts.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Rendall,*
Lieut.-governor.

R. W. Hay, Esq.
Under Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure 3, in No. 14.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Mr. Under Secretary *Hay* to Lieutenant-Governor *Rendall*, dated Downing-street, 21 July 1831.

"THE expense of pérfecting the grants of land which have been improperly issued by Mr. Hutton, must be defrayed out of that portion of his salary which remains undrawn."

(Enclosure 4, in No. 14.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Lord *John Russell* to Lieutenant-Governor *Huntley*, dated Downing-street, 1 July 1840.

"I CONCUR with you in the propriety of confirming by regular grants all those assignments of land in M'Carthy Island which were made by Lieutenant-governor Rendall to the persons who, on the faith of such assignments, have erected buildings on the lands, or otherwise improved them. You will, therefore, take the necessary measures for that purpose. But it must be clearly understood, that no further gratuitous grants are to be made under any circumstances, excepting to those liberated Africans who may have been selected to be located in the island. Upon this last topic, on which your Report is deficient, I should wish to be informed whether any regulations have been framed for apportioning lands to the liberated Africans, for ensuring their cultivation, and for resuming those grants which may have been neglected or abandoned by the parties.

— Appendix, No. 15. —

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INQUIRY ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

SIERRA LEONE.

CONTENTS.

	Page
General Aspect of the Colony	244
Population, Origin of Settlement, &c.	246
Forts and Garrisons	246
The Gaol	248
Emancipated Negroes, &c.	248
The Expenditure	250
The Government	251
Auction Sales of Slavers' Stores, &c.	252
Emigration	254
Imports and Exports	258
Proposed Purchase of Quia Country	259
Proposed Employment of Colonial Schooners	263
Result of Anti-Slave Trade Efforts	264
The Gallinas Slave-Trade Factories	266
List of Cruisers on African Station	268
Sale at Sierra Leone of Slave-Trade Ships	270

APPENDIX (A.)

No.	Page
1. Return of Fines imposed by Police Magistrates	272
2. Form of Indenture of Liberated African children	273
3. Specimens of Negro Boys' Composition at Normal School	274
4. Schedule of Wesleyan Missionary Schools	278
5. Sum Total of Expenditure of Colony	278
6. Expenditure for Liberated African Department	279
7. Ditto for Civil and Judicial Departments	279
8. Ditto for Military Service	280
9. Ditto for Ecclesiastical Establishment	280
10. Net Fixed Revenue and Colonial Payments	280
11. Answers of Kroomen to Queries respecting Religion	280
12. Returns of Emigration to West Indies, &c.	282
13. Ditto ditto	282
14. Printed Notices addressed by Emigrant Agents to Negroes	282
15. Ditto ditto ditto	284
16. Ditto ditto ditto	284
17. Exports, 1839	285
18. Prices of Provisions	285
19. Paper of Sir John Jeremie's on the Quia and Timmanee Country	285
20 to 24. Tables showing the Range of the Thermometer at Sierra Leone, Gambia, and the Gold Coast	290
25. Papers relating to the Sale of Condemned Slave Vessels at Sierra Leone	306
26. Extracts from Propositions	310
27. Opinions on the Working of the System for the Suppression of the Slave Trade	313
28. Liberated Africans at Sierra Leone	313
29. Return of the Number of Liberated Africans	315
30. Return showing the Average Number of Patients per Diem, and Deaths, &c. in the Hospital at Kissy	317
31. Memorandum respecting the Liberated Africans	317
32. Case of a British Vessel, "The Guiana," aiding and abetting the Slave Trade	318
33. Case of "The Augusta," taken for aiding and abetting the Slave Trade	321

APPENDIX (B.)

No.	Page
1. Addressed to Acting Governor Carr, on Forts and Settlements	322
2. Ditto Superintendent of Liberated Africans, respecting Emancipated Negroes and Emigration	323
3. Ditto Acting Governor, on Emancipated Negroes and Emigration	327
4. Ditto the Rev. E. Jones	329
5. Ditto Her Majesty's Commissioner of the Mixed Courts, on Slave Trade	332
6. Ditto Collector of Customs, on Slave Trade	336
7. Ditto Her Majesty's Commissioner of Mixed Courts, on Merchandise for African Markets	338
8. Addressed to the Rev. Mr. Morgan, Colonial Chaplain, on Schools and Missions	340
9. Ditto the Collector of Customs, on Merchandise for the African Markets	343
10. Ditto the Rev. Mr. Warburton, on Schools and Missions	345
11. Ditto the Rev. Mr. Schon, on Schools and Missions	347
12. Ditto the Rev. Dr. Dove, on Schools and Missions	348
13. Ditto Mr. Fergusson, on Climate, Soil, &c.	351
14. Ditto Mr. M'Donald, on Climate, Soil, &c.	354
15. Ditto Dr. Aitkin, on Climate, Soil, &c.	356

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report.

page 3 of Report as originally printed.

REPORT of Her Majesty's Commissioner on the State of our Settlements on the *Western Coast of Africa.*

Sierra Leone.

The general aspect of the country in the immediate vicinity of this colony, and the external appearance of Freetown, give a stranger on arrival an idea of salubrity and prosperity which subsequent experience may not altogether realise, or at least reconcile with the result of further observation.

I was forcibly struck with the largeness of the scale on which the public buildings were constructed; the wideness of the streets, and the regularity of their lines; the number of stone houses, and the excellence of the roads; the abundance in the markets, the multitude of well-dressed negroes in these places, the variety of stalls and shops in their own quarter well supplied with British goods; the cleanliness and the comfortableness of their small abodes, the size and structure of the principal church, and the numerous chapels and schools in the town and suburbs, and, though last not least, the admirable order that seemed to prevail amongst the negro population, without any apparent exercise of magisterial rigour or severity of political restraint to repress or to control the people.

This colony has been so variously represented by the advocates and the enemies of the efforts made there to promote cultivation by means of colonisation, that it is difficult to go there with a mind unbiassed by the views of either party; and I must admit that my own impressions from all previous information on the subject of its success, were of an unfavourable kind.

Yet the appearances presented to me here were certainly indicative of advantages that I could not shut out from consideration, and which led me to suspect the colony could not be that utter failure that many had represented it to have been; while, on the other hand, further observation of the town and its inhabitants, of the locality of Freetown, and the advantages of its position with regard to health and trade, by no means reconciled my first impressions with the result of my subsequent observations.

The streets of Freetown are laid out very nearly on the scale of those of Washington. Between each row of houses there are large intervals of unoccupied space, or of the sites of former houses now encumbered with ruins. And the wide intermediate space between the sides of the streets which seem laid out for the crowded thoroughfares of some mighty city, present no appearance of life or business; the grass grows in the centre and flourishes there, even in the principal streets; its verdure is, however, by no means refreshing to the sight of the European passenger, for no wilderness can appear more dreary than the deserted streets of an inhabited town, where silence reigns, and over which sickness or some impending calamity seems to hang.

The stores of the European merchants have no aspect of business. The only stir and bustle of a thriving trade that seems to exist is in those where rum of the most pernicious quality is sold to the negroes; and in the stalls of the latter, where guns and gunpowder, tobacco, spirits, hardware, coarse cloths, and handkerchiefs are retailed to their countrymen and to the natives from the adjoining countries.

From 10 o'clock in the morning till five in the evening, a white man is seldom seen abroad; at the latter hour the race-course and the promenade on the battery are frequented by equestrians and pedestrians; and perhaps no circumstance that strikes the attention of a stranger makes so strong an impression on his mind as the general expression he observes of langour and debility in the looks of every individual he meets of European birth (with, perhaps, two or three exceptions) in the colony. The young and the old, the acclimated even, as they are deemed, who have had their seasoning either in one fever, or the periodical return of that malady, and have survived these attacks, show plainly enough the baneful influence of the climate, which leaves the features without vivacity, the frame without vigour, and the whole constitution apparently deficient in vitality.

page 4 orig.

Those who are not absolutely ill, are always ailing; in fact, all the white people seem to belong to a population of invalids. The sallowness of their complexion, the listlessness of their looks, the attenuation of their limbs, the instability of gait, and the feebleness of the whole frame, that are so observable in this climate, are but too evident signs, even where organic disease has not yet set in, that the disordered state of the functions which goes under the name of impaired health exists, and in none is it more painfully evident than in the general appearance of the European women and children in this colony. Indeed to the latter, the climate is allowed to be almost universally fatal. I do not wish to enter now on the subject of health or climate, some detailed account of both will be found in another part of this Report, I only desire to account here for the diversity of opinion that prevails on the subject of the advantages and disadvantages of this colony; and while the commodiousness of its harbour, the beauty of the scenery around it, and the verdure and elevation of the mountains that form the background of the capital, are with many the subject of admiration, it is necessary to notice the effects of the unwholesome atmosphere which is wafted over from the Bullom shore, and hemmed in by these mountains, varying in height from 2,000 to 2,600 feet above the level of the sea, and to consider how that atmosphere

atmosphere is blended with the exhalations that arise there from the decay of vegetable matter that is constantly going on.

Freetown, in fact, is placed in a focus of pestilential vapours, concentrated there by the circumstances of its position; and at particular seasons these vapours are to be seen a few feet above the level of the soil, before the sun has been sufficiently powerful to dispel them.

At other places in the peninsula where fresh water mingles with the sea, as in the neighbourhood of King Tom's Point, the exhalation that arises from the stagnant waters in the shallows there at sunset, and I am told before sunrise, are most offensive, and cannot fail to be most prejudicial to health.

With respect to the advantages of the position of Sierra Leone for trade, their existence has been strenuously denied by some and as strongly contended for by others.

I think one fact must be admitted by both parties, that whatever those advantages may be, whether great or small, they have not been developed to the extent which might have been anticipated or ought to be expected.

The question of exports and imports, that will be considered hereafter, will be found to leave very little doubt on that subject.

The extension of trade was not the object, however, for which this settlement was originally established.

The object of its founders was to provide a place of refuge and support for a number of distressed Africans, who had been taken from their country and had some knowledge of European manners and customs, and to try the experiment of making them instrumental to the introduction of civilisation into the country they were sent to colonise.

In 1787 the first cession of territory by the native chiefs to the British Sovereign was made.

The tract of land on the peninsula of Sierra Leone thus ceded in 1791, was made over to the Sierra Leone Company.

In 1796 Governor Macaulay enlarged the limits by an additional quantity of land towards the sea-side, on the western boundary, obtained from a native chief called King Tom; and finally King Tom's concession, as a matter of course in all similar cases of land-jobbing between Europeans and the aborigines of the countries among whom they establish themselves, led to the forcible expulsion of the rightful owner of the soil in 1801. At this period the colony did not extend beyond the limits of the peninsula; now it goes far beyond that boundary.

The peninsula is about 18 miles in length and 12 in breadth.

Sir Charles M'Carthy obtained the sovereignty of the country called Roe Bomp, to the eastward of the peninsula, in 1819, from the chief of the Timmanees, for an annual payment of 50 bars.

In 1824 a new sovereignty of the territory was purchased of the chief of the North Bulloms, on the northern side of the Sierra Leone river, for one mile inward of the Comray Bay river to Ka Keeper creek, and also of the islands Bance, Zasso, Tombo, and on the northern side of the Sierra Leone river, for the annual sum of 300 dollars to the King of the North Bulloms. General Turner entered into treaties with the chiefs of the Bacco Loco territory, and with those of the Sherbro country, for the purchase of new territory, embracing a tract of country whose northern boundary was the little Scarcies river, and its southern the estuary of the Sherbro; but the death of General Turner defeated the plans he had been endeavouring to carry into execution, and his treaties fell to the ground.

page 5 orig.

The advantages of the position of Sierra Leone for trade, with respect to its fresh-water means of communication with the interior, are not by any means considerable. The two rivers of any consequence are the Sierra Leone and the Rokell rivers; the former, properly speaking, does not extend above 20 miles in length, and from three to ten miles in breadth; it has several branches, one of which receives the Rokell, about 20 miles from Freetown; the Port Logo branch runs to the eastward about 60 miles; and the Bunce branch runs a little beyond Waterloo, about 18 miles from Freetown.

Of all these rivers, the Rokell is the only one that offers any considerable advantages for trade; its source is about 200 miles from Sierra Leone, but is not navigable for more than 60.

The soil of the peninsula of Sierra Leone, and especially in the vicinity of Freetown, is unfit and unprofitable for cultivation. At King Tom's Point there is a patch of ground less sterile and rocky than the narrow strip of land at the base of the mountains on the sea-side.

I have not seen any land, from Sierra Leone to Prince's Island, so unfit, and likely to prove so unprofitable for cultivation, as the valley which extends from the village of Kissy and along the race-course towards Freetown. I have not been beyond this, and therefore cannot say, from my own observations, what the quality of the soil is on the eastern and southern parts of the peninsula, but I have every reason to believe that, with the exception of a tract of level land extending from Wellington to the southward, and a district on the coast between Kent and Waterloo, where, I have been informed by Her Majesty's Commissioner, Mr. Lewis, there is some excellent land, and with abundance of fine timber on it, the land is not good, and the allotments that have been made of it to the liberated Africans have not tended much to increase cultivation, or to the advantage of the settlers on those lands. In fact, the colony does not possess sufficient land—that is, fit for cultivation—for the sustenance of the large population that is now settled on it.

If the liberated Africans were not a patient race, inured to suffering, and accustomed to bear privations, it certainly would be impossible to keep the population that is located

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report.

in the villages in these places. They would abandon their farms and flock into Freetown to look for bread; as it is, vast numbers of them, and numbers daily increasing, throw up their land and take up their abode in Freetown. There they become hucksters, hawkers, pedlars, tailors, barbers, labourers, and the wharf boatmen. Multitudes of them are yearly passing from the condition of prædial labourers to that of petty traders and artisans.

But how is a colony to thrive where its peasantry are turning into pedlars and hawkers, whose soil is abandoned, and its towns filled with artisans. Or how are they supported in the cities? Is it by the legal exercise of the trades or other pursuits they follow? or is it by the illegal exercise of them? or rather, is it not by both combined, and in part effected by the charitable assistance they render to one another, both in town and country, when they are in need of help, and are pushed forward, either by their own countrymen supplying them with a small stock of goods for sale, or affording them the means of getting bread till such time as they are enabled to provide for themselves?

Taking all the circumstances into account referred to in the preceding observations, I can neither consider the colony of Sierra Leone, with reference to the objects for which it was founded, as an utter failure, nor yet by any means as a well-managed settlement, prosperous in its trade, increasing in its cultivation, and successful in its influence over the inhabitants of the adjoining districts. Nevertheless, the colony is there, badly located, it is true, and till lately, I must add, but indifferently managed; yet, under a better system, the advantages it possesses over every other part of the coast as a port and a place of refreshment for our squadron, and likewise as a place which, from its vicinity to the great slave-trading haunts of the Gallinas and the Sherbro, might be rendered subservient to our efforts for the prevention of the slave trade in those places (while it is now, it must be admitted, only subservient to their interests), might be turned to a good account.

page 6 orig.

The Committee, in the year 1804, appointed to inquire into the state of this colony, expressed the opinion very strongly in their Report:—"That the British Government was bound, by every consideration of justice and good faith, to continue its protection and support to the numerous description of colonists established there under its authority."

Entertaining the same opinion, and attributing many of the evils that have arisen in our African colonies to the faults committed by their founders in the choice of the localities made by them, and by the government in committing the management of them to those, in the language of Lord Bacon, "who look ever to the present gain" and "the base and hasty drawing of profit in the first years," which even in his time had been "the destruction of most plantations,"—I would be sorry to see the abandonment of this settlement determined on. Though I well know how unfavourable its climate is to European constitutions, and feel with the author I have already referred to, that "it hath been a great endangering to the health of some plantations that they have built them along the sea and rivers, in marshy and unwholesome grounds: therefore, though they begun there to avoid carriage and other like discommodities, yet they build still rather upward from the stream than along it."

Yet once they have been established, and people have been induced to settle on them, on the faith of the promises made to them of protection, I must agree with him, "It is the sinfullest thing in the world to forsake or destitute a plantation once in forwardness; for, besides the dishonour, it is the guiltiness of blood of many commiserable persons."

Population, Settlement, Forts, and Troops.

In 1787 this settlement was formed. The Portuguese had formerly an establishment here for their trade in slaves, and the English a small one, for similar pursuits, on Bance Island, in the Sierra Leone river, a few miles from Freetown.

The new colony occupied a tract of land of about 20 miles square, originally belonging to the Timmanee nation.

The extent of territory now comprising the settlement is about 300 square miles.

In 1787, about 400 negroes who had served in the American war, and 40 white females who accompanied them, through the exertions in their behalf of Mr. Granville Sharpe and some others, were sent to Sierra Leone and located there.

Of this number, in 1791, 63 were left in the colony; and, in 1827, the Commissioners report that, "at present, there are not more than six or eight of them in the colony."

In 1792, 1,831 negroes from Nova Scotia were brought to Sierra Leone for location, under similar circumstances to those of the former importation; and, in 1826, the census of that year gives the total number of the Nova Scotian negroes, 578.

Each man had been promised by the agent of the Sierra Leone Company 20 acres of land, 10 for his wife, and five for each child; but a fifth part only of this quantity of land was allotted to them on their arrival, and the remainder was promised "when circumstances would admit of the allotments being made."

This breach of faith with the negroes was one of the first causes of mischief which the colony had to contend with; and these poor people, believing they had been badly treated by the Sierra Leone Company, and also by the colonial government, gave up the cultivation of their grounds, or sold them to other natives, and they never could be prevailed on afterwards to cultivate more land than barely sufficed for their own scanty subsistence.

In 1800, a new body of settlers, 550 Maroons, natives of Jamaica, and removed from that

that island on account of the fears they excited for the peace of the island, were located in Sierra Leone; each man was granted three acres of land, two for his wife, and one for each child. They were first settled at Granville Town, then removed to Freetown, and eventually settled on King Tom's Point. But their lands remain uncultivated by them; they have chiefly become tradesmen and labourers in the town. The Maroons, notwithstanding their distaste for agricultural pursuits, became industrious men and useful members of society.

They increased in numbers, and in 1827 they amounted to 636; but in April 1841, the number left in Sierra Leone, after the recent emigration to Jamaica, was 70.

page 7 orig.

The next body of settlers sent to Sierra Leone was that of 85 negroes, who, having been deported as rebels from Barbadoes, were carried to this settlement in 1819. They were employed for two or three years on the public works, and then set at liberty: they proved a very industrious, well-ordered set of people. Of these persons not above 34 were living in 1827; and in April 1841, 33.

One of these men, possessing some property, and of very superior manners and address, requested that I would make an application to the Government on behalf of himself and the survivors of his countrymen, that they might be permitted to return to their native country, Barbadoes; and that they would put the Government to no expense for their passage, as they were able and willing to freight a vessel to convey them to Barbadoes. I trust that no objection may be seen to their removal, and that the Governor of Sierra Leone may be instructed to inform them of the compliance of the Government with their wishes.

The next body of settlers established in the colony were the disbanded soldiers or pensioners of the African corps, the 2d and 4th West India regiments; and, in 1827, they amounted to about 947, and had lands assigned to them near the different villages. A number of refugees from the American settlement of Liberia have also become residents in Sierra Leone. These are the only settlers, with the exception of the liberated Africans, who have been established here since 1819, who constitute the people of the colony.

The casual residents, such as Kroomen, Mandingoes, and Timmanees, are chiefly employed in Freetown and its harbours as sailors, wharf labourers, servants, and porters. The Kroomen are a very peculiar race, distinct in their habits, customs, and language from all the surrounding tribes. They are all pagans; they make no wars, carry off no slaves, and are altogether averse to the trade in men; they are generally men of great muscular power and activity, enterprising and industrious; they have nothing sanguinary in their dispositions, and so long as they are treated with justice, and dealt with good-humouredly, they are the most docile and easily-managed people I ever met with on the coast. Their number in Freetown and its immediate vicinity on the 31st December 1840, was said to be 653; and those employed in our merchant vessels and cruisers on the coast cannot be under 300 or 400 more. They receive the same pay on board our cruisers as our sailors do; and, in cases of capture, share in the prize-money alike with them. In one instance I have known the prize-money of a Krooman to amount to 90 *l.*, and in another case to 60 *l.*

* * *

* * The Mandingoes, who have taken up their residence in the colony, are of the Mahommetan religion, and are strictly attached to it. A great many of them are sufficiently instructed in the Arabic to read the Koran, to write sentences of it on scraps of paper, which they sell to the natives as amulets or charms; they likewise are able to keep the accounts of the native merchants, and are frequently employed as their agents or factors; their dress is superior to that of the Kroomen, but it is doubtful whether they are superior to them in morals or honesty in their dealings. It is said they carry with them into the settlements the proselytising spirit of their religion, which is certainly fast gaining ground in Western Africa. The progress they were making in this respect in the colony attracted the attention of the Colonial Government in 1840, and, with a view of checking it, two of their mosques were directed to be pulled down. Two other houses used as mosques on a smaller scale have, however, sprung up in their places; but as my opinion was asked with respect to the policy of interfering with them, I expressed my doubts as to the advantage of meddling with those which were already in existence, so long as no open offence was given to the religion of the colony, or unwarrantable means were used to draw away the followers of it. It seemed to me that taking a contrary course would be to afford the Mandingoes a plausible pretext for refusing to tolerate our religion in their country. If the measures taken to prevent the diffusion of a false religion had been limited to a prohibition to erect other places of worship of this kind, I think it would have been better than the pulling down of those which already existed.

* * * * *

The fort, hospital, and old barracks, are situated on Tower Hill, between 300 and 400 feet above the level of the sea, and there can be no doubt the elevation of this locality contributes materially to the healthiness of it. The discipline of the black troops is admirable, and their general conduct highly spoken of by their officers.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report.

page 8 orig.

THE GAOL

Of Freetown is the only public building that can be considered discreditable to the colony; it is ill planned, ill constructed, and ill governed. The building is such as to admit of no classification of prisoners. Without any actual cruelty or unnecessary severity being inflicted upon the prisoners, the crowded state of the gaol, and the want of proper ventilation in it, is such as to render confinement for any length of time injurious alike to the health and morals of the prisoners. My attention was called by Dr. Fergusson to one very loathsome form of disease which is engendered in this gaol, and appears to be peculiar to it, which attacks the membranes of the eyes, nose, and mouth of those who have been confined here for any length of time. Dr. Fergusson, staff-surgeon of the 3d West India regiment, is a gentleman of colour, who has been long resident in the colony, and whose well-known professional knowledge and superior intelligence furnish ample refutation of the stupid calumny on persons of his complexion, that the darkness of the skin is a criterion of that of the mind, for this gentleman is not inferior to any white man of his profession in knowledge and enlightenment. The court-house is situated in what may be considered one of the upper garrets of the gaol. The impure atmosphere that ascends from the three stages of crowded cells beneath this court, and the unwholesome air that must be generated in the court itself during its protracted sittings, in a room by no means spacious, and in such a climate as this, it is difficult to conceive how judge or jury, or those who are compelled to attend here, are able to perform their duties in it.

I found 111 prisoners in the gaol, six of whom were females.

In one cell, the door of which was kept closed, and which on measurement I found to be five paces broad and five paces long, there were 15 prisoners.

The whole building is capable of containing 20 prisoners in separate cells, and yet here were 111 crowded together, a large portion of whom were debtors; they, however, have a stage or gallery of the prison to themselves, and are somewhat better off than those confined for crime.

There has been no capital punishment here for many years, and it is greatly to be hoped, there never may be one in this colony or any other of our West African settlements.

In 1819 the number of prisoners in the gaol confined was 706. There were 22 cases of whipping, and 634 of hard labour out of the prison.

The prison is both a common gaol and house of correction.

There are 20 cells altogether. The gaol allowance for negroes is a quart of rice and a quarter of a gill of salt for each per day; but for white men one pound of beef and one pound of bread or vegetables are allowed a day.

The colonial chaplain, or some other clergyman of the Established Church, performs divine service on Sundays; but dissenting ministers are permitted to visit persons under sentence of death only, provided a desire is expressed by the prisoner for the services of any such minister. This is a regulation better suited for the meridian of Constantinople than that of a colony of the British empire.

In other respects the prisoners are humanely treated; and, generally speaking, with respect to the administration of justice, I have to state my belief that it is fairly, impartially, and considerately administered.

EMANCIPATED NEGROES, AND POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

THE population of this colony amounts to 42,000 souls, thus distinguished (I believe erroneously) in the return of 1839:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Coloured population - - - - -	21,754	17,280	—
White ditto - - - - - - -	75	24	—
Aliens - - - - - - - -	927	—	—
TOTAL - - -	22,756	17,304	40,060

page 9 orig.

I consider the number of aliens and resident strangers set down in the preceding statement as falling far short of the real number of Kroomen, Mandingoes, Akoos, Foulahs, and refugees from Liberia, settled or living as temporary residents in the colony. I believe they amount to about 2,800 in all, 1,873 more than is set down in the above return.

The superintendent states, in his replies to my queries, that from the year 1819, when the mixed courts were established, till the year 1840, the number of negroes emancipated has been 59,531. Previously to this period, 11,278 negroes were emancipated by decisions in the Vice-Admiralty Court of this colony, making the total number emancipated 70,809; and of this number 37,029 were living in the colony on the 31st December 1840.

The numbers at this period were—males, 20,709; females, 16,320.

Here

Here is a frightful decrease to be accounted for of no less than 33,780 persons; and the superintendent states, in his replies respecting those who may have left the colony, he is unable to afford the required information on this subject.

None of the negroes had been at this period sent to the West Indies. The number of liberated Africans apprenticed is 2,684; the term of apprenticeship is from three to seven years, and a fee of 1 *l.* is paid by the master for each apprentice that he is allowed to take. It happens that it is the poorest of the coloured people who usually seek for apprentices; the class, in short, that is worst able to provide for them. The masters are nominally required in the indentures to afford religious instruction to their apprentices; but the instances are rare where they afford any kind of instruction to them, or where they take them for any other purpose than to be enabled to live on the labour of the apprentice.

2.

The common rate of wages is from 3 *d.* to 6 *d.* a day at any kind of prædial labour. The average, 4 *d.* a day in the country and villages, and in the towns about 7 *d.* a day for porters' work or employment on the wharf or in boats. The customary proceedings on the arrival of the captured negroes are the following:—They are visited immediately after their arrival by the surgeon and marshal of the Mixed Commission Court, who make their report on their state of health; and the sick are sent to Kissy Hospital, and the sound to the liberated African yard, and, after liberation, are employed on the public works for three months, and are supported there at the expense of 2 *d.* a day. After three months they are located in the villages, and for three months more an allowance of 2 *d.* a day is continued for their support. The allowance for the maintenance of the children was formerly 2 *d.* a day; this was reduced to 1½ *d.*, and, in the time of Colonel Campbell, was reduced to 1 *d.*, and it was the general opinion that this allowance was not sufficient to support them, and Colonel Doherty raised it to 1½ *d.* The children under 12 years of age are apprenticed soon after their arrival, and their condition in apprenticeship is such as to render it imperatively necessary to put an immediate end to that system. The number of liberated African children taught and supported at the expense of this establishment is 1,200 in the different villages; the number of teachers employed is 21, and salaries varying from 7 *l.* to 25 *l.* a year each; and a tolerable opinion may be formed of the kind of teachers that are employed by the way in which their services are remunerated. The schools supported by the Church Missionary Society are of a much higher order, and the salaries of the masters vary from 22 *l.* to 200 *l.* a year for the services of master and wife, and 12 of these schools are supported by them. There are 5,088 children educated in these schools, and all the children educated in them are born in the colony; and it is only at their Sunday-schools that apprentices and adults are permitted to attend. This shutting out of the liberated African children from their day-schools has had a very injurious effect on the latter, for the system of instruction is far superior to that of the schools of their own department. The separation of the colonial children from the liberated African ones has likewise tended to keep the latter from making a progress in our language and in the habits of civilisation which they would have acquired by association with children who are colonial-born. I have had a good deal of communication with the Rev. Mr. Morgan, the colonial chaplain, on the subject of the bad effects of this separation, and I am informed by that gentleman that the interference of the authorities in 1831 with some of their regulations had rendered the step necessary which they had taken. I visited one of their schools at Fourah Bay for training native schoolmasters, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Jones. There were 28 young men maintained and educated in this seminary. The management of this seminary seemed to me to reflect great credit on its superintendent, and is unquestionably calculated to effect great good, if the means were greater of extending its advantages and rendering the higher branches of education more attainable for the pupils. I expressed some doubt to the Rev. Mr. Morgan as to the instruction that was imparted being of too exclusive and limited a character, and that the mere learning of words and not the knowledge of things and employment of the thinking faculties, which I had observed in other schools, might to some extent prevail in this one. But to remove this opinion, Mr. Morgan got several of the pupils to set their ideas on paper on several subjects of a religious character, and, in some instances, the subject of sermons they had heard on former occasions; and I consider the intelligence exhibited in these little compositions of such a kind as to induce me to place them in the Appendix. I visited another of the Church Missionary schools on the Kissy road, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Payton: there were 254 boys and 149 girls receiving instruction here; and this school was certainly the most admirably conducted of any I have seen on the coast of Africa.

page 10 orig.

3.

In those schools where the wives of missionaries are associated with their husbands in the instruction of the children, the advantages are most obvious, and the influence of such instruction on the female children cannot be overlooked by any casual observer; and the neatness of their dress, and the modesty of their demeanour, and the softened expression even of their looks, are sufficient to show from what source they derive their improvement. At this school, as in all the others of the Church Mission, the parents of the children pay a halfpenny per week; and the sum thus contributed towards their education, which has already amounted to several hundred pounds, is devoted to the erection of schools and churches.

All the schools of the Church Mission are conducted on Dr. Bell's and the infant-school system.

The Wesleyan Missionary day-schools, in the year 1840, were 13; the total number of pupils 1,561. The salaries of the schoolmasters vary from 15 *l.* to 60 *l.* The instructions given

4.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report.

given is in grammar, geography, arithmetic, reading in Scripture, writing in copy-book, writing on slate, and needlework; the schools are conducted on the British-school system.

I visited three schools of this mission, accompanied by the superintendent of the mission, the Rev. Dr. Dove. The girls' school in Zion Chapel affords instruction to 230 children in reading and needlework, and the first elements of religious knowledge. Writing is not taught in this school. The death of the lady who presided over it appears to be felt in its present arrangement. In the school in Bathurst-street, under the direction of a native teacher educated in England, a man of superior acquirements, I found a greater progress made in the education of the children than any other school I had visited, with the exception of Mr. Payton's. In writing, reading, and geography, the first-class boys could hardly have been surpassed by those of any European school: 192 boys received instruction here, and each paid one halfpenny a week towards defraying the expenses of the school. In the Grass-field school in Newtown, under Dr. Drove's charge, I found 91 small boys under the instruction of a native assistant teacher. The pupils were chiefly, I was informed, the children of liberated Africans; altogether the number of children receiving religious education and elementary instruction in the colony amount to about 8,000.

The annual expenditure of the Church Missionary Society was, in 1840, 6,852*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*; that of the Wesleyan Society for that year was 1,483*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, and in addition to this sum, 500*l.*, raised among the members in the colony, and expended in it. Of the Church Missionary Society there were, in 1840, seven ordained clergymen, 10 European laymen, native laymen 23, and one female teacher. The number of the Wesleyan ministers was three, and 22 native teachers, exclusive of the separate ministers and preachers of the African Methodist Society.

There are 16 places of worship of the Church of England in the colony, one of these in Freetown capable of containing 600 or 700 people, and 39 dissenting places of worship, and the number of persons generally attending all of them about 9,000. The number of baptisms in the different districts in the year 1839 was 464. The number of burials 241, and the number of marriages 542. It is a curious circumstance, that while at Sierra Leone the number of baptisms was nearly double that of the burials in the year 1839, at the Island of St. Mary's, on the Gambia, in that year the number of deaths was just double that of the births, and the number of marriages not one half of the number of baptisms; while at Sierra Leone the marriages exceeded far the baptisms in that year. The total number of children educated in Sierra Leone is, in proportion to the population, about one-fifth, while in the Gambia the total number of children in the four missionary schools of the whole colony, namely, 701, is in proportion to the entire population, consisting of 5,000 souls, about one-seventh.

page 11 orig.

THE EXPENDITURE

Incurred for the government and the maintenance of this colony, and the mixed courts of justice established in it, (exclusive of the expenditure for the maintenance of our squadron for the suppressing of the slave trade, and the payment of head-money on the captured slaves) amounts to 89,468*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Of the above amount of annual expenditure for Sierra Leone, the colony itself defrays the sum only of 6,539*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The fixed revenue, however, of Sierra Leone, amounts to about double that sum, namely, to 13,162*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.*, and the incidental revenue, to 236*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*, making in all the sum of 13,399*l.* 1*s.* 3¾*d.*

5 to 10.

This vast expenditure bears no proportion to the resources or revenues of the colony; and the good that the people of the colony derive from it, I desire to state, without any qualification or reserve whatever, bears no proportion to the greatness of the cost of the cumbrous establishments of this colony.

The complex machinery of the Liberated African Department, its system of management through the agency of assistant-superintendents, managers, assistant-managers, overseers, and assistant-overseers, constables, gaolers, chief clerks, first, second, and third writers, colonial engineers, hospital accountants, &c. &c., is not only extravagant and unnecessary, but absolutely mischievous to those it is intended for the protection of.

I speak of the villages at some distance from Freetown from the experience of all who were acquainted with them, and best able to give me information on this subject, my state of health not allowing me to visit these distant locations in the country. Taking it for granted that the present limits of the colony, and the quality of its soil, are such as cannot afford subsistence to any increased number of liberated Africans; that some new means must be adopted for the disposal of the negroes that may be captured henceforward, either by the acquisition of new territory in the Quia country, or the location of the negroes in some place nearer to the most frequent places of capture in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, or one of the islands close upon the Line, the position of which for their salubrity is the most favourable of all for the location of the negroes, I would recommend the total abolition of the present system of management, and the state of tutelage and dependence of the adults on the care of others for their protection and support; that once located, and in the possession of lands sufficient for their maintenance, they should be left to the ordinary means of industry, the ordinary mode of treatment, and the ordinary restraints for the preservation of the peace and of public order: in fact, that they should be looked upon as the peasantry of the country, and left to their own resources, and to the

the common succour of the laws for their protection. It is very true that the negroes who have been located do not continue to be supported by the Government, but all the expensive machinery of the superintendence of the districts where they are located is borne by Government; and one general superintendent for the whole department, whose duty it should be to make quarterly visits of inspection to all the districts, would be, in my opinion, the only officer required. The system of apprenticeship should likewise be done away with, and the children taken from those with whom they have been, in a great many instances, most improperly placed. In some instances that have been brought to my knowledge by a clergyman of the Established Church, the distribution of the female children has taken place under circumstances that are too scandalous to be detailed. It is chiefly for their protection, it is said, that the village establishments of overseers, managers, constables, &c., are kept up; but instead of affording them protection, there is much reason to fear the application of the small pittance even allowed for their support, is made a matter of profit of, in many instances, in the hands of the overseers, and that the children have not, in such cases, sufficient food for their support. The very payment of the 20 *s.* fee made by the master on receiving a liberated African as an apprentice is looked upon as a payment made of the purchase of the freedom of the child; and those who raised that fee from 10 *s.* to 20 *s.* in order to enhance the value of their services, and as they thought to secure a better or a richer class of masters for the apprentice, committed a very great mistake, for the more the negro masters pay for the children, the more title they consider they have to their labour, and even to their liberty; and the instances are by no means rare where the children have been sold to the Mandingoes, and have been carried into slavery and again captured by our cruisers. Lieutenant Hill, of the Saracen, is cognizant of one case of capture where an emancipated negro had been three times captured and emancipated. On these grounds I would recommend the apprenticeship of the liberated African children to be done away with totally, except in Freetown, and there only to artisans, for whose proper treatment of the apprenticed children some European householder should be a guarantee, and that the hospital at Kissy should be converted into an establishment for the education, maintenance, and instruction in useful trades of all the children of this class up to the age of 14 years. Two schoolmasters, two schoolmistresses, and two assistant-teachers to each, together with five or six master tradesmen and a West India agriculturist, to have the charge of a model farm attached to this establishment. The hospital for the sick would be far more advantageously placed in Freetown than at Kissy, and the other establishment would be near enough to the town to be frequently visited by the superintendent.

page 12 orig.

I consider the civil establishment as far beyond the necessities of the colony; a considerable number of offices in it, in the revenue, commissariat, and ordnance departments, might be dispensed with, not only without injury, but with advantage to the service; and where the agency of coloured men can be substituted for that of Europeans, I think, for the sake not only of economy but efficiency, inasmuch as the latter is invariably impeded or impaired by the influence of the climate on European constitutions, and does not seem to be affected by this influence in the case of people of colour, that recourse should be had to the services of the educated people of this class, not for the subordinate posts which they now hold, as it were, on European sufferance, but for those higher appointments which, from my knowledge of such persons in Sierra Leone, I should not hesitate to say that many of them are qualified to fill with credit to themselves and advantage to the duties of these offices. I should also recommend that the coloured people should be considered eligible to seats in the Council, and that two at least of that body should be elected members of it.

THE GOVERNMENT

Of the colony is administered by a Governor and Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the Chief Justice, Queen's Advocate, Colonial Secretary, the Staff-surgeon, and Commissary Judge. In the year 1800, a charter of justice was obtained from the Crown, authorising the directors of the Sierra Leone Company to make laws, not repugnant to those of England, and to appoint a Governor and a Council with a similar power of making laws, subject to the revision of the Court of Directors. It placed the criminal jurisdiction in the hands of the Governor and Council, the determination of civil suits in a mayor's court, and the recovery of small debts in a court of requests, and, in civil and criminal cases, the right of a trial by jury.

In 1801 the Sierra Leone Company, after having obtained the cession of some territory belonging to a chief called King Tom, on some plea of resistance to their authority, found themselves strong enough to attack the latter, to drive him from his country and seize his territory: the district is that which now goes by the name of King Tom's Point, and the advocacy which this act of aggression found in England shows how far public companies may be led to sanction error where their feelings and wishes are strongly interested on the side of the measures of their agents in a distant settlement. But above all faults committed in the management of the affairs of new settlements, that of making erroneous representations of the healthiness of such places seems to me to be the most mischievous and, I would even add, the most wicked.

There can be no doubt on the mind of any person who reads the evidence taken before the Committee of Inquiry of 1802, that representations were made of the climate, utterly at

SIERRA LEONE.

{Commissioner's Report.

page 13 orig.

variance with events which were at that very period taking place in the colony. Subsequent experience has certainly not borne out these representations. From 1825 to 1830, the deaths of the governors averaged more than one a year. General Turner went out in February 1825; he lived about 12 months; General Campbell about 12 months more; Colonel Denham about six months, and Colonel Lumley about six months more after he was appointed. I am not aware how long Mr. Temple survived his appointment; but the last victim to this pernicious climate was Sir John Jeremie, who assumed the government on the 17th day of December 1840, and died of fever on the 22d of April 1841, three days previously to my arrival, having survived four months and five days, and in that brief space of time effected so much good, and put in train of execution so many solid measures of improvement, that every man who wishes well to Africa must look upon his loss as the heaviest calamity that either the colony or the cause of civilisation has ever met with in that country. One great cause of the evils that have existed in this colony, and the many abuses that have crept into the administration of its affairs, and especially the management of the Liberated African Department, is beyond the reach of human foresight to prevent, namely, the unfavourable influence of the climate on European life and health, and the frequent changes in the government occasioned by it, and the dissimilarity of views of those who succeed one another in such rapid succession. None seem disposed to carry out the views of those who have gone before them. They find great evils, and they adopt new plans to meet them; but before they have been completed, or perhaps matured, they die, or quit the settlement on sick leave, and their plans die with them. An amount of abuses thus accumulates, which some new functionary of more energy than his predecessors discovers and denounces; but the faster they are disclosed, the more difficult it seems to be to deal with them; and the attempt to stem the tide of so much mischief ultimately disheartens the most zealous. I can account in no other way for the continuance of the scandalous abuses that exist in the management of the liberated Africans; and I can attribute to no other cause the condition of the apprenticed children of this class, unless indeed to one of a similar character, the constant alterations in the system, and the frequent removal of the teachers and managers, occasioned either by death or by the change of governors.

With regard to the administration of justice in the colony during my short residence there, nothing came to my knowledge but what was favourable to its character. The government is mild, lenient, and in no respect oppressive to the people. This is the only colony where the negro seems to feel he is a free man, and knows his rights, and respects his neighbours. And so far as public order, decency in dress, decorum in the streets, and general goodness of behaviour in public, I have certainly seen nothing elsewhere either in the Spanish or British colonies in the West Indies to be compared with them in this respect. On the Sabbath-day, any comparison of their external observance of it with the Sunday evening saturnalia of the Bozal negroes in the Havannah, could not fail to convince one who had witnessed both how different were the influences of slavery and freedom on persons of the same race, and but recently in the same condition.

The appearances I speak of are no doubt a great deal of an external character, but appearances even of respect for religion on the part of persons recently taken out of barbarism, should be considered as a homage to civilisation; and he who screens his imperfect knowledge of its true obligations with them, shows that he is possessed of some sense of their advantages.

The system which has been adopted of instructing them in these obligations has not been calculated to effect all the good that might be desired. It is not only the teaching of the tenets of religion that is sufficient for such people; the duties of it, and of their state in life, and especially the obligations which the married state imposes on them, they need to be taught, and the knowledge of settled habits of industry should be inculcated with them. The wholesale celebration of the marriage ceremony which formerly took place, when 20 or 30 couples of these people have been marched in one great group from the liberated African yard to the altar, to be joined in wedlock, with little previous knowledge of each other, or of the nature of the compact into which they were about to enter, was little calculated to prevent the occurrences which the assistant-superintendent states in his replies, that it is a common practice among the newly-married people, after a few weeks had elapsed, coming to the magistrates, and applying to have their marriage cancelled by mutual consent.

This profanation of religion is fortunately put an end to, at least with respect to these marriages *en masse*; but a great deal more care, I think, is still required than is given to the previous preparation of the parties who make application for permission to marry while they are still under our control.

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page 14 orig.

Sale by Public Auction of the Cargoes, Stores, and Equipments of Condemned Slavers, and Re-employment of them in the Slave Trade.

The occasional sale by auction of a slaver's stores and cargo create a greater sensation than any other event that takes place in the colony. I attended the sale of the stores and cargo of one called the Liberal, which I had myself witnessed the capture of, between Popoe and Whydah.

I was struck with the anxiety of the multitude of hawkers and pedlars of the liberated African class to purchase the effects of the slaver, their vehemence in bidding and out-bidding

bidding one another, their cunning at other times in arranging amongst themselves to let only one bidding, far below the value of the object, be made for some object of considerable worth, and their dividing the bargain amongst themselves, or putting it aside for some white person attending the sale, but cautiously abstaining from bidding for any stores or merchandise, obviously intended for employment in the slave trade. Several of these hawkers, hucksters, pedlars, and petty shopkeepers, are men possessing capital varying from 50*l.* to 500*l.*; and in three or four instances liberated Africans, who commenced these trades and callings without a shilling of their own, have retired with sufficient means to build a stone house in Freetown, and to live on the interest of 1,000*l.* or 1,500*l.*

These means, there is too much reason to believe, are obtained by the constant dabbling in slave-trade supplies and speculations entered into at the auction of the slaver's goods and stores. They buy up the coppers, guns, and ship stores of these vessels for the British agents of the slave traders of the Sherbro and Gallinas residing at Freetown, and thus they acquire a taste for this illegal traffic, and are caused to feel an interest in its success by the facilities which are afforded them, at these public sales of slave-trade property, for making money by the purchase and sale of its effects for illegal objects.

These new interests have a very unfavourable influence on the character of this class of liberated negroes when employed in public situations, or called upon to act as petty juries in our courts. If the case is one which involves the interests of a slave dealer, no matter what his nation, the disposition of a jury thus composed is invariably to give a verdict in favour of the slave trader, unless the Chief Justice should take extraordinary pains to make them do their duty honestly and impartially.

There is no doubt that the chief part of the stores and equipments purchased by the liberated African petty traders find their way into the hands of the slave dealers; and the bias I have alluded to in favour of the slave trade, I have no doubt, is created and encouraged by the system of disposing by public auction of the cargoes and equipments of the condemned vessels. In any other cases, by all accounts, they serve on petty juries with credit to their general intelligence and sense of justice; and in the one class of cases where the merits of them are swallowed up in the consideration of private interests, it is the system that is pursued in these matters that chiefly deserves to be condemned. I would strongly recommend that these auctions of slave-trade cargoes and equipments should be abolished; and that, instead of breaking up the vessels, which answers no good purpose, vessels, stores, and equipments should be placed at the disposal of the British Government, and on an estimated allowance of their value to the amount that the produce of the sale of the equipments, &c. now brings in, that one-half of that amount should be paid to the foreign government; and the vessels, equipments, and stores, consigned to the charge of the commissariat department, to be held at the disposal of the naval officer commanding the British squadron on the coast, for the exclusive use of that service and sole employment in it. With respect to the conduct of the coloured class in the performance of their functions as jurymen, the following case is a sufficient illustration of the bias which prevails in favour of persons charged with slave trading, or aiding and abetting the illegal trade. In the month of February 1841, Lieutenant Hill, of Her Majesty's ship Saracen, captured a notorious slave-trade vessel, called the Augusta, formerly named the Gollupchik, and when thus named under Russian colours, and navigated by a Spanish captain, Señor Alva (recently captured in the Liberal, which he commanded, and taken by Captain Tucker, of the Wolverine). The Gollupchik was captured by Lieutenant Hill a few months before, and sent to England; there she was ultimately sold, and became the property of certain London merchants, and was again sent out with a cargo of goods for the slave trade factories of Gallinas, under British colours, and commanded by a British subject. The vessel was condemned by the Mixed Court of Justice at Sierra Leone, and the English captain was committed for trial at the ensuing assizes. The grand jury found a true bill against this man, on the clearest evidence; but the petty jury, all of whom were persons of colour, returned a unanimous verdict of acquittal, which was received by the coloured persons in the court, and by some others of similar sentiments, with decided tokens of approbation.

page 15 orig.

The breaking up of the condemned vessels was intended to prevent the re-employment of these vessels in slave-trade pursuits, and no doubt very great abuses did exist with respect to the indiscriminate sale of these vessels previously to the new Spanish treaty in 1835. The condemned Portuguese vessels, however, continued to be sold at Sierra Leone, and in various instances were employed again in the slave trade, and have been seized and condemned a second time by the Mixed Court. * * * *

* In other instances condemned slave-trade vessels have been purchased by British subjects and sold again, actually engaged in the slave trade. In one instance the vessel was sold to the agent of Pedro Martinez at the Cape de Verde Islands, and was subsequently employed in the slave trade, and captured again by one of our cruisers: in another more recent instance, a condemned vessel was purchased by a British subject in the colony, and subsequently sold to a person in the colony who was the agent of Pedro Blanco; since the period of that sale she has made four slave-trade voyages to the coast, having been sold by Pedro Blanco's agent to a Spaniard, and she now prosecutes her illegal trade under the name of the Scorpion. These practices it certainly was high time to put a stop to; but it seems to me that object might have been gained without breaking up the vessel, by retaining them as prizes for the public service, the small ones as colonial schooners for employment on the large rivers and along the shores of our settlements, or

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report.

as tenders on the larger vessels of our squadron; and those of greater size and peculiarly adapted by their sailing qualities for the purpose of cruising, to be employed in that service on the coast. The 10-gun brigs that are employed on this station are totally unfit for any other purpose than that of blockading the mouths of the rivers; it is only by fortunate accidents or well-planned manœuvres they are able to capture the fast-sailing Baltimore clippers that are built expressly for this trade. In chasing slavers, they seldom or ever are able to come up with those vessels. The Lynx and the Saracen, and other vessels of their class, though they have made many captures at the mouths of the rivers, have almost invariably been unsuccessful in the chase of slavers. The commander of the Saracen computes that he lost the capture of about 15 slavers; and states, that he found his vessel totally inadequate, in point of sailing, to compete with the slave-trade vessels in the chase. We have on the Western Coast the Pluto, which has not sufficient speed or power to be of any material use as a cruiser.

But there is no question but that three or four good steamers on the coast would do more service than all our sailing-vessels, and there is no sea better adapted than that on the Western Coast of Africa for the employment of this class of cruisers. Where sailing vessels now take from 15 to 30 days to beat up to Sierra Leone from the Bights of Benin and Biafra (and it is at all times a beating passage), a good steamer would readily accomplish the voyage in five days.

Emigration.

My attention having been directed by my instructions to the subject of emigration from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, the practicability of that measure, and the advantages likely to be derived from an intercourse being opened between the people of Africa and those of their race in our colonies, I endeavoured to ascertain how such an emigration might go on without the risk of deceiving the emigrants, or giving other powers a cause of suspicion, or a pretext for assuming that the removal of these negroes was a covert re-opening of the slave trade.

page 16 orig.

The advantages of a well-regulated system of emigration for the natives, both of Africa and the West Indies, there may be little doubt of; the abuses also which may attend the removal of any considerable portion of the people from one country to another, require to be well considered before it is carried any further into effect.

Before I left England, having been in communication with the emigration agent of one of the largest of the West India colonies, I was led to believe that a great deal of error prevailed with respect to the number of negroes that might be obtained from Sierra Leone, and the forlorn hope, which to me it seemed to be, of counting on a continuance of the emancipation of captured negroes in Sierra Leone for a supply of labour in our colonies sufficient to enable them to compete with a neighbouring settlement where 25,000 negroes a year are regularly introduced. I stated this opinion, and the question was asked me, what objection there could be to obtaining negroes from any part of Africa, where they might be obtained without purchasing them as slaves, but as free men who might voluntarily offer to emigrate for a certain period to our colonies? My reply was, that it would be impossible, I feared, to do this without justifying the suspicions that would arise in the minds of foreign nations, whose subjects are already involved in this trade, that we ourselves were once more having recourse to it.

The question, however, of the possibility of preventing persons in our colonies from receiving free negroes from Africa who might desire to go to the West Indies for employment has been subsequently put to me, and in a shape which made me imagine this matter would be pressed on the attention of Government: and the result of much consideration of this subject was, that it was necessary to ascertain the possibility of obtaining free negroes for emigration in Africa, and not of allowing the matter to be taken for granted that it was possible to do so.

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I fear that we should never be able to remove the inhabitants of Africa to our colonies in the West Indies without obtaining them from their chiefs, or obtaining the consent of the latter for their departure, by purchasing their sanction or paying for it by bribes or presents, which in Africa are always equivalent to the value of what is "dashed," as they call it, or given away nominally. For the purpose of ascertaining the matter, I took advantage of a visit to the Kroo coast to assemble the chiefs and head people of the towns of Grand Sesters and Cape Palmas, and lay the question of the proposed advantages of emigration to the West Indies fairly and fully before them. I ought to state that my instructions applied only to the removal of negroes from our settlement on the coast; but for the reasons assigned, and the purpose of really knowing what prospect there was of ever being able to effect an emigration from the countries of the natives with safety to the parties and advantage to the colonies, I took the responsibility on myself of making these inquiries, and the following is the result of them:—

11.

The negroes, at the first opening of the subject, expressed extreme repugnance at the idea of going to the West Indies; they said it was not the fashion of Krooman's country to go so far away from their own land; that they would not go to a country where the people were slaves; that they did not like West India country; that they never would be let to come back to their own country. After taking a good deal of pains to inform them what the actual distance was to these colonies; what the present condition of the negroes

was

was there; what the wages were which negroes earned in those places; and at what reasonable periods they might stipulate to return, and with what advantage to their interests they might possibly return; I suggested to them that if they had any idea of emigrating there, provided they thought well of the advantages pointed out, they might send three or four of their headmen from Sierra Leone with some vessel from that colony, to visit the West Indies and form an opinion for themselves, whether they would feel justified in recommending their countrymen to go to these islands as free labourers, who might count on the sum at least of a dollar and a half a week without deductions from their wages; and moreover, that if they made such an application, I thought it was probable that the governments in those colonies would pay all the expenses of the persons they sent in the first instance, to see whether their going to those colonies would be likely to be beneficial to them or not. This proposition seemed to them reasonable, and several ultimately said they would consent to it, provided they would be sent to the colonies in a king's ship, and provided they would be allowed to return, at the very furthest, after three years' stay in these colonies.

I then stated that it would be requisite for their wives and families to accompany them, but this proposition was met with a loud and general expression of determination on the part of the chiefs not to let one of the latter accompany the men who went. One aged chief asked if the people who came from England to their country were married, and if so, what was the reason they were not permitted to take their wives with them; was it not because it pained their hearts when they were a long time separated from them, and this caused them to return as soon as they could to their own country? For that reason they, the chiefs, would never let the people of the Kroo country take their wives with them when they went away, because they were obliged by this means to return home, which otherwise they would not do. They would not listen to any argument against this view; in short, the women were to be kept as hostages for the return of their husbands to their country. In fact, no emigration was to be expected except on conditions which would defeat the object of the planters in the West Indies, and injure the morals of the negroes settled in them. It was one of the leading instructions to the superintendent of the liberated Africans in Cuba, from the colonial minister, to pay especial attention to the equalization of the sexes in the distribution of the negroes, as it had been found in our colonies that where that circumstance had not been attended to, the effect on the morals of the community had been very injurious. In another point of view, it seems to me it would be questionable enough whether effects quite as injurious might not arise from the introduction of a new pagan population into colonies emerging from ignorance and moral darkness into religious enlightenment and civilisation.

page 17 orig.

The Kroomen are all pagans, neither the Christian nor the Mahommedan religion has ever made the slightest progress in their country; and there is not, I believe, a single instance known of a Krooman in Sierra Leone having been converted to the Christian faith.

I took some trouble to make myself acquainted with their religious opinions, and elsewhere their own replies to queries on these subjects will be found. It will be seen that, like all the people of Africa, the propitiation of evil spirits, under the various anomalous forms of Fetish observances, is the only species of worship that is offered to supernal power, and that to deprecate the wrath of beings who have the power and the will to do injury to men, is the great object of their religious homage to the devils who preside over human affairs.

These people, like all the other pagan Africans I have met with, have an obscure idea of the existence of one great Deity, by whom the whole world was created, and to whom all good men go when they die. They have an ill-defined belief in the goodness of that Deity, but they believe his care or providence does not extend to the human race in this world; the government of it is delegated to the evil spirits, so that they offer no homage to the Deity, but only seek to ingratiate themselves into the favour of his ministers.

They make no human sacrifice in honour of the Fetish divinities, like the pagans of Dahomey, the Bonny, Ashantee, and Appolonia; they frequently sacrifice animals, however, to them, and this sacrifice of shedding blood and offering up the flesh of the slaughtered animal prevails over the whole regions of Africa, wherever paganism has been found. I think the re-introduction of the devil-worship of these poor Africans into our colonies would in time seriously impede the efforts we have been making to Christianise the negroes in these colonies, and unsettle the ideas of those whose fathers at least have been born and bred in paganism. The other conditions of being taken out in king's ships, or, as they mean, under the protection of them, and of being sent back to their own country at the expiration of three years, I consider would be serious impediments to the removal, and objectionable to the pecuniary views that are entertained on the subject of their employment.

And these objections and difficulties apply to the removal of the only class of Africans who can be found on the whole coast of Africa, who would have sufficient energy of mind, love of acquiring money, and willingness to work hard for the sake of hoarding up their earnings to emigrate to those distant colonies.

The above considerations are independent of those which the jealousy of foreign powers, and the injustice they always do to our efforts for the suppression of this trade, might suggest; and we might surely expect to have attributed to us the concealed desire and selfish policy of endeavouring to ruin their slave trade for the purpose of re-opening our own.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report.

page 18 orig.

The good to be derived from such an emigration is too small, and the efforts that are made for the suppression of the slave trade of too high a character, to allow these efforts, by the difficulty of obviating abuses, to become suspicious, or, by the malignity of their opponents, to be made suspected. Having had a similar conference with the chiefs and natives of Cape Palmas to that which had taken place at Grand Sesters, the results were the same, the same difficulties and objections were raised, and the same determination expressed not to suffer any of their women to accompany the men who might be disposed to go. Two of the headmen here were from the neighbouring town of Grand Cavallo, one called Jem of Liverpool, the other Tom Peter. Both of these men were persons of remarkable intelligence and strong sound sense; they seemed to comprehend the whole bearings of the question on the advantage to the community at large, and the interests of the individuals of it who might emigrate to our colonies. The man named Jem had been to the West Indies, and was aware of slavery having been done away with there. He said, if any of the chiefs were appointed to go to the West Indies, to see whether it was proper or not to send their people there, he would go, if they paid his expenses there and back. He thought, when he had been there before, there was too much flogging for that country ever to be a good one for Kroomen to live in, but they paid people now, and he had heard they found out that flogging poor slaves was a "waw waw fashion," a very bad way to make people work for them.

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Shortly after my arrival in Sierra Leone, being unable to visit the country districts, I called on the superintendent of liberated Africans to summon the headmen and leaders of the different communities of this class for the purpose of ascertaining their views with respect to emigration to the West Indies, and explaining those of the Government on this head to them. A vast assemblage of these people, from all the various districts, attended at the appointed time at the Liberated African Yard; the number was probably from 300 to 400.

This assemblage of negroes was the most respectable in their appearance, and the most seemly and decent in their dress, of any body of coloured people I ever saw in any country. They listened with great attention to the views of Government with respect to emigration: that the territory of Sierra Leone was becoming too limited for the proper maintenance of a largely increasing population; that wages were low, labourers many, and capital wanting to carry on cultivation on a sufficiently large scale; and that Her Majesty's Government, besides these considerations, were moved by the prospect of great advantages arising both to Africa and the West Indies from a free intercourse between the people of these countries, who were originally of one stock, and should be mutually interested in each other's welfare. That no constraint was to be put upon their determination either to remain or to remove; and that, if they determined on the latter, care should be taken that no injustice should be done them either by the agents of the emigration societies or the employers of them in the colonies.

It was impossible for any people to express themselves more properly, and in a better spirit, I must add, of perfect confidence in the intentions of Her Majesty's Government towards them than they did on this occasion. An opinion, however, had got possession of their minds that it was the intention of the Government to give up this colony, and remove all the liberated Africans to the West Indies.

This impression I found it very difficult to remove; and still they did not complain of this supposed determination, but they expressed their readiness to comply with the wishes of the Government, whatever they were; at the same time I must say that nine-tenths of all who were assembled declared that they had no desire to leave the colony, on the contrary, they wished to remain there, and the only boon they would ask of Government would be to grant them some allotments of better and more fertile lands.

Many of them, on the part of those whom they represented, and of those around them, came to me personally and requested permission to ask questions on the subject of the explanations I had given. The information I gave them was such as to remove any fears they entertained on the score of treatment or remuneration; but their attachment to the soil, and to a great many of them their native soil, seemed to predominate over every other prospect of advantage, and the great majority seemed to me evidently strongly indisposed to quit the colony.

It must be remembered, however, that the persons assembled (the spokesmen of the whole body) were somewhat advanced in years, had the appearance of being tolerably well off where they were, and were in general men of staid and settled habits; but those, and there are many of contrary tastes, young in years, poor in pocket, unsuccessful in cultivation, or averse from employment in it, and especially those of the liberated Africans settled in Freetown, will be disposed to emigrate, and I should think the emigration agents in the year might find a sufficient number of this class to complete the despatch of three or four vessels, containing in all from 500 to 800 negroes.

page 19 orig.

It surely is not to numbers like these the West India proprietors can look for any important accession to the strength of the labour in these colonies; and what good is to be expected from the class I speak of, as that which is alone likely to furnish the persons who are disposed to emigrate, namely, the destitute and the indolent, the "loafers" (if I may use the American term) of Freetown and its suburbs. The first exportation of liberated Africans from Sierra Leone to the West Indies took place in the early part of last year; and one of the vessels with emigrants for Demerara sailed subsequently to my arrival at Sierra Leone. Altogether, by the returns given to me by the Colonial Secretary, the number of liberated Africans who have left the colony since October 1839 for Badagry,

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on the coast of Africa, Trinidad, Jamaica, and Demerara, was 693; but by the return of the collector of the customs, the number sent to the West Indies amounts to 612.

But although there is some discrepancy in these returns, I have no reason to believe that the emigration was conducted in these instances without sufficient care and vigilance. The copies of proclamations issued by some of the emigration agents, I think, were calculated to mislead the negroes, and to encourage expectations which were not likely to be realised.

14.

From this censure Mr. Barclay, the agent for Jamaica, is entirely exempt; his representations to the negroes were fair and honest, and made in a frank and straightforward manner.

15.

In one proclamation it is stated that a man who works hard "can catch four cut moneys in one day." Now the cut money is a quarter of a dollar, and the ordinary rate of wages and allowance, it is stated, are two cut moneys a day, half a pound of salt-fish; "and he will have a house and farm, and catch a little rum every day."

16.

In another proclamation the wages and allowances promised are eight and a half Spanish dollars a month, with comfortable lodging, garden-ground, medical attendance and medicine: or in lieu of these, five and a half Spanish dollars a month, 14 pints of rice a week, and three and a half lbs. of salt fish or pork, besides a small gratuity of rum, tobacco and pipes, comfortable lodgings, garden-ground, medical attendance and medicine; and in periods of scarcity of labour the negroes are told they may earn 3*s.* or 4*s.* a day by piece-work. If these promises are kept, the emigrants will certainly have no reason to complain. It seems to me extremely necessary that the authorities in our colonies should see that these promises are strictly kept, and that the negroes are not held to compulsory service beyond a certain specified time, on the plea of repaying any exorbitant expenses for their removal.

I have considered, I believe fairly and impartially, the question of the prospects and practicability of emigration. I have made my inquiries with the view of promoting both to the utmost of my power; my instructions made it my duty to do so, and the sense of duty also induces me to state my conviction that the West India colonies will derive no permanent or important advantage from this kind of emigration.

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That I have not exaggerated the danger of a proposition to carry away the natives of Africa, not from our settlements, but from their own shores, to the West Indies, I need only refer to a despatch from Colonel Light, Governor of British Guiana, dated 17 July 1840, where he states that an emigrant association has been formed in the colony, independent of Government, for procuring negroes on the coast of Africa, a proposition which he justly considered, if carried into effect, would prove a measure leading to the establishment of a new slave trade in Africa.

But where emigration has been permitted by the Government from Sierra Leone, as far as human foresight and the wisdom of a cautious experience, as exhibited in the instructions from the Home Government to the Colonial authorities on this subject could go, nothing so far has been left undone to prevent the abuses which have attended the removal of labourers from other countries to our colonies. I question, however, if it be in the power of the Government at 3,000 miles' distance from the scene of the execution of its orders, to prevent very serious abuses from creeping into these arrangements, for transport from one country to another of large bodies of men on the part of persons who expect to draw profit from the speculation of their removal.

page 20 orig.

Though I by no means wish to prevent the introduction of free labourers into our emancipated colonies, and think once they have been emancipated, the owners of the soil who have ceased to be the owners of the people on it are entitled to all the assistance and support that can be given them, in order to help the carrying out of the great experiment which is now making in those colonies, I feel it my duty to state the objections that may be raised against emigration, in order that they may be obviated or removed as far as it is possible to do so.

I should have noticed, when speaking on the subject of emigration from Sierra Leone, that one of the emigrant vessels, whose departure with a number of liberated Africans from Sierra Leone for Badagry, mentioned in the returns of the recent departures of emigration vessels furnished by the Colonial Secretary, was seized by an officer of Captain Tucker, of Her Majesty's ship Wolverine, then in charge of a captured slaver, and was carried into Prince's Island on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, at which period I happened to be in that island. This schooner was subsequently sent to Sierra Leone for trial; a few negroes, who called themselves liberated Africans, had been found on board: it was represented that there had been many more; but some misunderstanding between the captain and the freighters of the vessel appeared to have taken place, and the result of it was, that a number of the negroes had gone on shore at Badagry with the intention of seeking the permission of the native chiefs to locate themselves there, which place was in the vicinity of their country.

That the chiefs had either made captives of them, or the captain of the schooner had not afforded sufficient time for their return, or they had been sold into slavery to the native chiefs by some persons on board the schooner; at all events they were not to be found or accounted for. Colonel Doherty, in a despatch of the 20th March 1840, stated that 40 of the liberated Africans had returned to their country and 200 were anxious to go there. On the receipt of this information, the Secretary of State promptly instructed the Governor

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report.

to allow of no departures without his passport; and it was suggested by Lord John Russell, that the Africans established in the colony were bad judges of the prudence of taking their females away with them: and in all cases of removal his Lordship desired that regulations should be framed in conformity with the Colonial Passengers' Act of the former Session of Parliament.

The necessity of these regulations is but too evidently shown in the result of the emigration of the liberated Africans to Badagry, and the fate of the unfortunate people who had imprudently gone there, and in all probability have fallen into slavery.

Imports and Exports, Sierra Leone.

The amount of goods imported into this settlement from Europe, in 1840, was 80,000 *l.*

The amount of the goods exported from Sierra Leone, in that year, was 72,000 *l.*

It will be seen by the answers of the Collector of the Customs to my queries on this subject, that there has been no material increase either in the imports or exports for 14 years.

The descriptions of goods imported are Manchester fabrics, guns, gunpowder, rum, gin, brandy, and hardware.

Those exported are teak timber, cam-wood, palm oil, ivory, rice, hides, all of which are procured from the adjacent parts of the coast out of our jurisdiction.

The products that are exported, and are the fruit of cultivation in the colony, are extremely trifling; namely, ground-nuts, arrow root, starch, ginger, and pepper, and in very small quantities.

The tonnage of vessels now employed in the export trade of Sierra Leone amounts to 20,000 tons a year.

The total exports in 1839 were, in estimated value, 58,440 *l.*;

17.

About 50,000 *l.* of which amount was the value of the exports to England, while the total imports that year amounted to 103,086 *l.*, and from England 100,993 *l.*

The chief exports are those of teak and cam-wood.

page 21 orig.

This trade has sprung up since 1816, but neither of these articles are the products of the colony. The goods imported from England, on the authority of Mr. Hook, the Collector of Customs and Acting Chief Justice, are sold indiscriminately to all traders, whether engaged in legal or illegal trade.

The evidence of the chief commissioner, Mr. Lewis, in his replies to my queries, goes to the same effect; and I would beg generally to direct attention to the answers of this gentleman, as embodying an amount of information on those subjects connected with the slave trade, such as may not be found elsewhere. One of his suggestions, as to the insufficiency of the present territory for the purpose of extending our influence towards the Sherboro and the Gallinas, and impeding the slave trade in these places, is deserving of attention; and if the settlement is to be kept up, and made more available than it has been hitherto, the views of General Turner, in 1825, it would appear, should be carried into effect, with respect to the countries bordering on those of the Sherboro and Gallinas. In the immediate neighbourhood of Sierra Leone there is a line of coast of 130 miles from Cacheo to the Pongas; and on the southern side a line of coast of about 120 miles, namely, from the river Sherboro to Grand Bassa, where the slave trade is carried on.

In July 1840, Colonel Doherty addressed Lord John Russell on the subject of the influence of the slave trade on the exports and imports of the colony; stating that a great increase of the imports of 1839, namely, of Manchester goods and tobacco, the former amounting that year to 30,000 *l.*, and the latter nearly to 10,000 *l.*, had taken place, and attributes this increase to the extension of the slave trade, and states also the great decrease in palm-oil exportation, owing, no doubt, to the slave trade increase, and consequent decrease in the cultivation of land; he states also, that a considerable quantity of goods imported that year into Sierra Leone had been re-shipped for the Gallinas, &c., and other slave-trade factories; and, in reference to the case of the Dos Amigos, condemned at Sierra Leone, the 28th January 1840, in which vessel documents were found proving the sale of goods to the slave-trading commander, Carreira, at Cape Coast Castle, by a British merchant. Colonel Doherty states, that "it is by no means a solitary case of vessels equipped for the slave trade in every respect being allowed to exhibit their guilty intentions, within reach of British law, in our settlements to the southward of this colony." It matters, however, very little whether the goods for the slave trade are sold to slave-trade ships or to slave-trade factories, the illegality of the practice is the same; and the trading with the factories at the Gallinas and the Sherboro, on the part of the merchants at Sierra Leone, and of those at the Gambia, with the factories at Bissaos and Cassamanza, is no less illegal than that at Cape Coast Castle with the slave ships.

The great argument in the early reports of the Sierra Leone Company and the African Association for the maintenance of this colony was the influence it would exert over the natives in the adjoining countries, and the tendency it would have to suppress the slave trade in its neighbourhood; now, the Sherboro is within 50 miles of Sierra Leone, the Gallinas within 150 miles, the Little Scarcies within 20, the Pongas within 90, and the Nunez within 130 miles of our chief settlement; and we keep up that settlement at an

expense

expense of upwards of 80,000*l.* a year for all its establishments; and find, instead of proving any barrier to the extension of the slave trade in these places, that they still exist in its vicinity, have become infinitely more numerous and prosperous than they were before this settlement existed; and that their agents, British subjects and settlers in Sierra Leone, are notoriously employed in aiding and abetting the illegal trade.

There are no less than three individuals at Sierra Leone who are known to have hardly any other business at that place than what they carry on, either for or with the slave-trade factories of the Gallinas, the Sherboro, the Pongas, or the Nunez.

I have asked, are these persons to be allowed to remain there? and I have been asked in return, by what means are they to be removed? The reply to that question was by carrying the law into execution; but the authorities are not persuaded that the law has been contravened. Then it has become necessary to afford them a proof that they have been mistaken, and that this illegal trade should not have been suffered to go on unpunished; and if this proof cannot be given, and we cannot prevent our own subjects in our own settlements from aiding and abetting a trade which we confiscate the property of foreigners for carrying on, I can see no good purpose for which these costly establishments should be kept up, inasmuch as the commercial advantages supposed to be derived from them would, in all probability, still be in our possession, though these expensive establishments were all to be withdrawn.

page 22 orig.

We find, in 1836, the total imports into Great Britain for that year from the Western Coast of Africa was, in round numbers - - - - - £. 800,000

From Sierra Leone - - -	£. 71,927	
From Gambia - - - -	75,940	
From Gold Coast - - -	160,000	
And the Sum Total of these Exports was - - -		£. 307,867
So that the Balance of - - -		£. 492,133

was the value of the imports from places where we had no settlements on the coast, and from our own settlements not above one-twentieth part of the commodities exported from them is the produce of their own soil. A great portion of the teak timber exported from Sierra Leone is brought from the countries on the Little Scarcies and Rokell rivers.

From the Gambia the chief portion of the produce exported is brought from the Cassamanza, the Cacheos, and the Jeba, and all the slave trade factories in these places are supplied with the goods that are requisite for their trade. I cannot think the maintenance of a commerce on which the absolute continuance of the slave trade depends is the purpose for which these settlements were established.

Proposition for the Purchase of Territory in the Quia Country.

Some years previously to 1840, a considerable number of Cossoo liberated Africans had taken possession of a portion of the Quia country, adjoining the Sierra Leone territory, and established villages in it without the permission of the natives.

In June 1840 several causes of quarrel had taken place between the natives of the Quia country and the factors of the merchants of Sierra Leone, on account of some logs of timber, the property in which was claimed by both parties, and likewise between a native and the settlers of the village of Waterloo, on account of the abduction of a child who had been left at Waterloo by a Mandingo in charge of one of our settlers, and who was subsequently forcibly carried away for the purpose of being dealt with as a slave.

The Mandingo had been pursued and arrested by our authorities, and the child was recovered; and the dispute about the timber was also settled; but the Quia people, finally irritated by what had taken place, determined on the expulsion of the Cossoo intruders from their territory, and they proceeded to acts of violence, which ended in the driving out from their country of 400 or 500 of the liberated Africans who had established themselves there.

Peace was eventually restored by the occupation of the frontier village of Waterloo by a party of the Royal African Corps, and by the prudent measures adopted by Governor Doherty.

Things were in this position when the Governor addressed the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject, on the 29th of July 1840.

His Excellency stated that the strangers who had settled in the Quia country had formerly belonged to the colony as liberated Africans of the nations called Cossoos; that "it was now many years since this people left the Waterloo district in which they were located, and crossed over to the Quia side, tempted by a more fertile soil by the hope, probably, of greater independence of action, and perhaps by the desire of approaching nearer to a branch of their own nation." To this occupation the Governor refers as the remote and proper cause of the recent hostilities, and states that the Timmanees, or natives of this country, disclaim all feeling of hostility to the colony itself.

This circumstance is worthy of consideration, for when they appeared in arms against the intruders and drove them on our frontier, their proceedings had been represented to

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA-LEONE.

Commissioner's Report.

page 23 orig.

the Governor in very exaggerated terms; and, as usual in such cases, where the rights of uncivilised people are infringed by colonists living on their borders, their opposition to encroachment was set forth as a premeditated attack on the settlements of the most formidable character.

The good sense and moderation of the Governor prevented his being led away by these representations, and he did not suffer the expulsion of the aggressors in this quarrel to be made a pretext for reprisals on the natives, and the acquisition of territory in dispute.

But he thought it would be a good measure to purchase the sovereignty of the country as the best means of getting rid of "a source of constant embarrassment and annoyance to the government of the colony;" and he accordingly recommended in his despatch to Lord John Russell that this measure should be adopted.

On my arrival at Sierra Leone, in pursuance with his Lordship's instructions to make this proposal the subject of inquiry, I endeavoured to obtain the information that was requisite to form an opinion of the necessity that existed for any further extension of our territory, and the advantage that was to be gained by the acquisition of the country, the purchase of the sovereignty of which had been proposed. The first question, as to the necessity of extending our territory? is one that cannot be answered without considering what effect the new system of emigration to the West Indies will have on the coloured population of Sierra Leone. Whether that emigration is likely to go to any considerable extent? Whether it will sensibly reduce the number of liberated Africans in the colony? Whether the continual accession to their numbers is likely to go on as it has done in former years, from the capture of slaves and their emancipation in that colony? Whether any other settlement nearer to the stations where the operation of our cruisers have been most successful on the coast, may be fixed on for the future location of the captured negroes? And, lastly, whether the present territory of Sierra Leone affords sufficient land that is fit for the maintenance of the population of the colony?

The second question goes to the consideration of the meaning that is attached to the term "sovereignty" of the country, for this is what Colonel Doherty proposes to purchase, and it seems to me that the bare privilege of preventing other powers from purchasing the soil or establishing themselves upon it, would be an unprofitable right without acquiring any property in the land, but, on the contrary, having the necessity of purchasing the latter whenever we thought fit to plant a settlement in the country after we had already paid for the worthless privilege of a veto on the question of its sale or transfer to any other power.

Taking it for granted that it is the acquisition of the soil itself we want, for the purpose of placing persons on it who find our own territory either too sterile or too small to give them a subsistence from its cultivation, I consider the question of the advantages of this country, with reference to the purchase of its property, for the special purpose of settling a large portion of our liberated Africans upon it.

With respect to the prospects of emigration from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, my opinion will be found on that subject more at large in another part of this Report than it is necessary to enter upon here, except to state my opinion, that voluntary emigration from Sierra Leone to the West Indies will never go to the extent of making any important reduction in the number of liberated Africans who have been long settled in this colony; and with respect to the probability of those numbers continuing to receive large accessions of liberated slaves from captures by our cruisers, I think the system now pursued of blockading the great slave trade factories on the coast, and the measures that, I trust, will be taken for preventing their owners being supplied with our merchandise for their illegal trade, must finally throw such impediments in the way of its exportation that the capture of vessels with slaves will become less frequent every day; and already there is a sensible diminution in the number of cases where slaves have been found on board the vessels that are brought before our courts for adjudication in Sierra Leone. The negro population, therefore, in that colony is not likely to increase, but from the great reduction that has taken place in the numbers that have been emancipated since 1819, there is too much reason to apprehend that population must rapidly diminish without a continuance of new importations into the colony. The probability of new settlements being made in the neighbourhood of the Niger, and the greater advantages of landing captured negroes in the vicinity of the situations where such captures are most frequently effected, will possibly lead to the selection of new places of location, and leave the population of Sierra Leone fewer claimants for its territory, and a better chance of advancing in civilisation, when the present influx of barbarism is put a stop to, and they are not thrown back on their old habits by association with persons in their former state.

The chief consideration, however, must be for the present population of the colony as it now exists; and the important question to be answered is, if there is sufficient land in the colony for cultivation to give subsistence to 42,000 people? for the present population of Sierra Leone amounts to that number, and the liberated Africans constitute more than three-fourths of the whole.

page 24 orig.

There are unfortunately no returns in the colony to show what quantity of land is under cultivation. Everybody admits that the quantity is extremely small, and a great many assert that the quantity that might be cultivated is capable of supporting twice the number of people in the colony; this I have no doubt of if the people were Englishmen and the climate were European; but we are speaking of people who have little knowledge of agriculture, who are acquainted with no improved modes of cultivation, who have neither stock nor capital, and no means of manuring their lands, but who follow the

custom

custom of the country, planting one patch of ground this year, and when they have taken off the crop, going to another of virgin soil the next, and who are accustomed to put all their trust in the goodness of the soil and none in the improvement of it.

This system of cultivation (and they have been taught no other) needs a great deal of land, and a great deal of rich and fertile land too, to give African agriculture any chance of success; and though there is plenty of land in Sierra Leone that might be rendered productive by great labour and good husbandry, there is not enough sufficiently fertile for the sort of cultivation that is practised here.

The 400 or 500 Cossoo negroes who abandoned the colony and the lands that were given them, and at the risk of their lives took possession of those of the Quia people, in a country, by all accounts, far more fertile than the one they left, were fully persuaded, I have little doubt, that the soil was too poor, and the land that was allotted to them was too little, to gain a subsistence by its cultivation; and I never conversed with any liberated African on the subject who did not express this opinion, and complained most bitterly of it.

By the returns of 1839, the population in the various districts to the square mile varied from 59 to 109; and, in Freetown, amounted to 826.

In the first eastern district it is estimated by the Colonial Secretary at 90.

In the second eastern district at 109. In the first and second mountain district at 86, and in the western district at 59.

This distribution of the territory comprises all its villages.

The population then, with reference to the territory, is by no means small, and the quantity of good and fertile land, it is acknowledged by all, bears a trifling proportion to that of the rocky and sterile soil.

The market, however, is abundantly supplied with fruit and vegetables, and the prices of provisions are pretty much the same as they are in Jamaica and Cuba, if anything perhaps a little dearer. *18.*

The rate of labour varies from 4 *d.* to 6 *d.* per day; in the country abundant labour may be obtained for 4 *d.*, and I have been told by the acting Governor even now for 3 *d.* At this low rate there are hundreds who would most gladly work, but cannot get employment.

Nothing in the way of instruction in agricultural pursuits, and nothing in the way of example, has ever been done on any extended scale to improve them. At different times, some European merchants or other setilers have undertaken the cultivation of a garden or a few acres of mountain soil, where they have tried to produce coffee, capsicum, ginger, and arrowroot; these have been tried, and either after failure or temporary success, the death of the experimentalist has brought everything to ruin, and the cultivation of the ground has been neglected, and in a little time totally abandoned.

The most success that seems likely to be obtained is in the growth of cotton by the Church Missionary Society. The effort is still made in a desultory way, but no permanent good can be expected from it till the experiment is made on a far different scale, and with very different resources to those hitherto applied to this most important culture.

In 1800 the quantity of land under cultivation was estimated by Governor Ludlam at 600 or 700 acres, two years prior to which period the population was only 1,200. The population of liberated negroes alone has in the mean time increased to 30 times that amount, but no corresponding increase has taken place in the cultivation.

The answers I received to my inquiries on this subject were, that the district managers render no accounts of the quantity of land cultivated or produce obtained from it.

The only returns that can be given are with respect to the quantity of stock and cattle on the farms, and these are stated to be—horses, 80; horned cattle, 588; sheep, 261; goats, 1,020; pigs, 4,713; and heads of poultry, 13,315. The principal crops cultivated are ground-nuts, yams, cocoa, Indian corn, maize, rice, and arrowroot, and these products are all for home consumption, with the exception of the ground-nuts and arrowroot. *page 25 orig.*

Whenever there has been a temporary spirit of success attending the cultivation of any article, such as pepper, ginger, or arrowroot, and its sale in England, there has been no dearth of industry on the part of the liberated Africans; but as the profitableness of every culture has declined hitherto, the cultivation of each article that there was a run on for the time has dwindled away also. The conclusion I have come to is, either that the territory requires to be enlarged, or a large portion of the population to be removed to some other settlement, with more advantages for agricultural pursuits.

The last measure I do not believe to be practicable to a sufficient extent, and if the former is carried into execution there certainly is no part of the adjoining territory so favourably situated or circumstanced with regard to its boundaries, namely, the Kates and Rockell rivers, and our own frontier on the district of Waterloo, as this portion of the Quia country.

On consulting with the acting Governor about this matter, he sent for Mr. Cole, a gentleman well acquainted with this part of the Timmanee country, and the best qualified person in the colony to give information both as to its advantages and the necessity for its acquisition. Mr. Cole informed me he was well acquainted with the Quia country; that the whole of its extent was about 1,300 square miles, that the land was extremely fertile, of a good alluvial soil, and that a great deal of rice, yams, and maize were grown in it; that its soil was fit for any kind of tropical produce; and, finally, that its limits were so well defined, and its proximity to our frontier so advantageous for a new place of location, that he considered the purchase of it extremely desirable for the permanent interests of the country. Its boundaries, by his account, are the Rockell river on the north,

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report.

north, the Kates or Cazamanza on the south, and by the Bunce river and the colony east and west.

The chief commissioner of the mixed court, Mr. Lewis, described the soil to be of an excellent quality, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical produce.

From all I could learn from this gentleman, and from others well acquainted with this country, I think there can be no doubt but that the soil is infinitely better than that of Sierra Leone, fit for the growth of cotton, Indian corn, and peculiarly so for the cultivation of the sugar-cane. Mr. M'Cormack, whose knowledge of this colony and all its adjoining countries is the result of a long residence here and of commercial intercourse with the latter, is of the same opinion as Mr. Cole as to the advantages of the Quia country for a settlement, and the necessity there is for an extension of our territory. The acting Governor entertains the same opinions, and the Council have passed a resolution in recommendation of the purchase of the territory proposed to be acquired. The nature of our relations with the Timmanee nation are admirably set forth in a paper, written, I believe, with the intention of being addressed to Lord John Russell by the late Sir John Jeremie, the substance of which will be found in the Appendix.

19.

There is one thing that should be borne in mind before the proposal for the purchase of this territory is adopted; namely, that the population of Sierra Leone exceeds 40,000; that the expenditure incurred by the British nation for its government and protection exceeds 80,000*l.* a year; so that it may be presumed, where such costly establishments are kept up, and no corresponding prosperity or increase of trade has taken place, the well-being of the population in the colony is one of the chief motives for the maintenance of it; and yet the condition of a large portion of that population is by no means satisfactory. This consideration is one well deserving of attention; and unless much greater advantages, at a far cheaper price, are to be expected to be derived from the maintenance of this colony, and especially for the direction of its influence towards the suppression of the slave trade than have been hitherto reaped from it, I, for one, would not think of recommending any extension of its territory.

But believing, if the suggestions I have presumed to make are acted on by Government, that a very different result may be expected from the maintenance of this settlement, I consider the acquisition of this territory would be very advantageous to the colony, and might be obtained without injury or injustice to the natives of it, provided the following precautions were taken in the terms entered into for its purchase:—In the first place, that wherever those natives have cultivated grounds, they should not be called on to relinquish them; and that the unoccupied and at present uncultivated grounds of the territory should alone be eligible for the location of our settlers.

page 26 orig.

2d. That the property of the land in the country proposed to be acquired should be purchased at once, and not the mere nominal title of its sovereignty, which the natives have, in too many instances in this country, good reason to suspect is but a covert method of establishing a footing in their country for the purpose of obtaining the future possession of it.

3d. That the negociation for the purchase of this or other territory in Africa should be entered into not with any one king or ruler, but with all the chiefs assembled in council for this purpose; and that the shameful injustice should be avoided by our authorities that was committed by the establishers of the Liberian settlement on the natives, where they effected the purchase of the whole territory with one headman, or king, as he was called, and without ever consulting those chiefs whose rights and interests in the soil had been fraudulently and clandestinely seized on.

4th. That no purchase of territory should be effected except by yearly payments made to the reigning king, the receipt for which should be acknowledged by him and five or six of his principal chiefs, and the prompt payment of the first year's instalment be granted, in order that the successors of those usually short-lived rulers should not be deprived of their rights, and the people under them left without any benefit from those lands which belonged to their fathers.

5th. That the natives who are left in possession of their lands in the purchased territory should be entitled to the protection of British law, and held amenable to British authority.

6th. That a stipendiary magistrate, paid out of the funds of the colony, but selected by the Governor, should be appointed to reside in the newly-acquired territory for the preservation of its peace, and the especial protection of the natives permitted to remain in possession of lands which have been found in due cultivation.

But it is not only for the advantage of the liberated African population of this colony that the acquisition of this district seems to me to be required. The safety of the colony itself in a little time, if things are left in their present state, would be involved in the strife that is now existing between the natives and the liberated negroes of the Cossoo nation in our settlement. During my residence in Sierra Leone, fresh acts of bloodshed and violence broke out in the Quia country, occasioned by the return of a certain number of the Cossoo people of our colony to their old grounds in the country of the Timmanees. On the 3d of May 1841, the Governor informed me that he had just received intelligence that a party of Timmanees had murdered a liberated negro, called Banguy, and had captured six men, who had come into this country to dig some yams which they had planted in the Quia territory. On the 5th of June a coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict returned, that "the man Banguy was feloniously murdered by an armed body of the Timmanee tribe." It was immediately proposed to send down an armed force to the Timmanee country to recover the captured negroes of our colony, and to obtain satisfaction

tion for the violence committed on their party. My opinion was asked as to the propriety of taking this step, or of sending one of the civil magistrates to make preliminary inquiries into the matter, and my opinion was, that the liberated Africans were the aggressors in this case, and that their violation of the Quia territory had exposed them to the resentment of the natives, whose notions of justice were wild and sanguinary; and that the ideas of right and wrong on the part of the people who intruded on their soil were equally unjust and indefensible.

The most that should be attempted, it appeared to me, should be the recovery of the men who had been captured and detained; that the military should not be sent beyond our frontier, but be stationed at Waterloo, where the knowledge of their presence might be useful to the mission of the magistrates who might be sent down to inquire into this business.

This view of the case was in accordance with the acting Governor's, and was strongly supported by the colonial secretary. Two magistrates were sent down to Porto Loco to apply for redress to the great chief or Alikali of that place, and the result of their application was an inquiry into the complaint, and messengers were accordingly despatched on his part into that country to investigate the matter. In the meantime the Governor sent a detachment of the 1st West India Regiment to Waterloo to wait the event; and in a few days the matter was arranged, and all the persons captured, with the exception of one man, were given up.

page 27 orig.

Such is the present state of things in the Quia country; and the only means I know likely to preserve peace with this people, and to keep our own within the limits of our colony, is the acquisition of this country by just and legal means.

Proposition for Colonial Schooners.

The Governor of Sierra Leone, Colonel Doherty, in January 1839, applied to Rear-admiral Elliott, Commander-in-chief on the West African coast station, for the service of small vessels of war in the rivers on this coast, in composing the quarrels between the legal British and illicit slave traders in these rivers, &c.; to which the Admiral replied, 23d January 1839, declining to accede to the application on the ground of the sickness and mortality that Sierra Leone would occasion to our vessels, and instancing the recent case of Lieutenant Kellett, of the Brisk, who, in November 1838, entered the river Pongas with two boats, containing 22 European men, at six P. M., and at 10 the next night returned to his vessel on the coast, which had previously been perfectly healthy. The effect of this short trip up the river was, that 16 men were attacked with fever, seven had died, several remained unfit for duty; of the six Kroomen employed in these boats not one was attacked. The admiral recommends the purchase of a small colonial vessel from 30 to 60 tons, one of the condemned slavers, to be manned by natives.

Colonel Doherty addressed Lord Normanby, 7th October 1839, stating that on inquiry he found such a vessel as proposed could not be manned in Sierra Leone, and, though sanctioned by his Lordship to buy such a vessel, had declined to do so. Thinks a vessel of 30 or 40 tons too small: he proposes two or three small cruisers in these rivers; steamers in preference to sailing-vessels, not wholly manned by natives.

4th May 1839.—Governor Doherty, addressing Admiral Elliott, stated that there had been a great increase of slave trade, and extension of the Gallinas slave-trade factories, and of those in the rivers to the northward; in the last 15 months 23 slavers had been condemned with slaves on board, slaves chiefly embarked from between the rivers Grande and Cape Palmas, and principally from those in the immediate neighbourhood of this settlement.

The purchase of a colonial vessel, according to Captain Popham's estimate of the expense, would be 300 *l.* or 400 *l.*, and the expense of fitting her up about 200 *l.* more.

The final proposition for the employment of two brigs of war, manned half by Europeans, half by Kroomen, with double pay while on duty; these vessels to be placed in immediate communication with the Governor of Sierra Leone, to be employed in the rivers; and another for the Gambia appears to have been sanctioned by the Lords of the Admiralty, in a communication addressed to Mr. Stephen the 24th July 1840, and was referred to the Lords of the Treasury, and in compliance with their instructions I have made inquiries as to the advantage and necessity for the employment of the proposed vessels. The estimated expense of the brigantine, Fair Rosamond, of 170 tons, for this service, the wages of officers and men, were stated to be

	£.	s.	d.
	985	8	–
Victuals for 40 men - - - - -	792	10	–
For one year - - - - -	£. 1,777	18	–

In the month of March last I addressed a number of queries to Captain Maclean, the President of the Council of Government, on this subject; likewise to the acting Governor of Sierra Leone, and the Lieutenant-governor of the Gambia, on visiting each of these colonies. From the estimate of Captain Maclean, of Cape Coast Castle, it will be seen

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA-LEONE.

Commissioner's Report.

that he deems a vessel of 120 tons necessary for the service which this class of vessel is intended for, that her purchase and outfit would amount to

	£.	s.	d.
	1,200	–	–
And her annual charges to - - -	1,811	–	–
	£. 3,011	–	–

page 28 orig.

He supposed 30 men would be needed to navigate her, 15 Europeans and 15 natives; that the purchase-money includes three years' standing rigging, three chain cables, anchors, &c.

In the first place, I consider the size of the proposed vessel a great deal too large; a vessel of 80 or 90 tons at the furthest would answer every purpose required. In the second place I consider the complement of men suggested by one-half a larger force than would be necessary. And thirdly, instead of having half the men Europeans, I would recommend that two-thirds of them should be Kroomen; these changes in her size and equipment would reduce the expense to about 900 *l.* a year, and her first cost to about 1,000 *l.*; but, instead of purchasing vessels in England for this purpose, I have already suggested that the condemned slave prize vessels should be made available for this purpose; and I am strongly of opinion that one of these small vessels for the river and coast service of each of our large settlements on the Western Coast of Africa, namely, at the Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast, would be attended with the most beneficial results not only to our commerce, but likewise to our efforts for the suppression of the slave trade. This vessel should be armed with one long gun, should be furnished with the slave trade papers, and should in every respect be under the Admiralty; and instead of being stationed off the Gallinas or the Pongas, like one of our other cruisers, and instructed to obey the orders of the commanding officer on the station, that she should ride at anchor in our ports, and be exclusively at the disposal of the governors of those colonies, for public, and exclusively for the public, service.

It will be seen by the answers of Mr. President Maclean, of the acting Governor of Sierra Leone, and the Lieutenant-governor of the Gambia, how much such vessels are required in the rivers and on the coasts of these settlements. The only difference of opinion in these places, on the subject of the necessity of employing small vessels exclusively for the service of the colonies, is as to the advantage of the employment of steam or sailing-vessels; the former have long been used on the Senegal by the French, and it is said with great advantage to their trade; nevertheless, the difficulty that would arise from any accident to the machinery in these countries, and the danger from climate to which the engineers and other Europeans that must of necessity be employed on board these vessels, would be exposed, are such as would lead me to prefer the employment of sailing-vessels, in preference to the steamers, for this service.

The Result of the Efforts at Present in Use for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

The plans of the late superior officer in command of the squadron on the Western Coast of Africa were better calculated, I believe, to impede the slave trade, and to render its pursuit more hazardous and expensive to those engaged in it, than those hitherto adopted to effect those objects. Captain Tucker has the merit of having first established a rigid blockade of the rivers where the great slave trading factories were established; and instead of allowing the slave ships in ballast to enter those rivers and take in their cargoes, and then of using every effort to capture the vessels loaded with slaves, his practice was to prevent the slave vessels which managed to elude his vigilance and enter the rivers, from taking their cargoes on board, and then departing with them, and to hinder those from entering which had apppeared off the coast for the purpose of so doing. In carrying these plans into execution, he was admirably seconded by the Hon. Captain Denman of Her Majesty's ship Wanderer, and the officers under both. I confess I was not prepared to meet the active zeal, the stirring energy in this service, and the entire devotion of self, of one's comforts, and all pecuniary interests which I witnessed in the conduct of those officers on their several stations from the Gambia to the Equator.

There is no service so monotonous, irksome, and disagreeable as this of our cruisers stationed off the mouths of those rivers. The influence of the climate on the health and spirits of the officers and crews, the breaking down of the strongest constitutions, and that worst of all its influences in tropical climates—that which impairs the mind before its sensible effects are felt on bodily health and vigour—the consequences that invariably attend the employment of boats on the rivers, the breaking out of fever on board their vessels, and the frightful havoc which that disease makes amongst the men. The disappointment they experience at seeing all their arduous efforts for hindering the slave trade factories from receiving their supplies from the foreign vessels engaged in this trade completely nullified by the proceedings of our own merchants and commanders of merchant vessels, who supply them with the identical goods and stores which they capture the foreign vessels for conveying to the coast; when all these sources of vexation and disappointment are taken into account, it must be admitted that no service can be surrounded with circumstances more unfavourable to its efficiency; and yet no inefficiency exists, except what arises from the

page 29 orig.

class

class of vessels that are employed, and the condition they are reduced to by being kept for much too long a period on the coast.

Four years' actual employment is the ordinary period of service on this coast. The period, it is felt by every one acquainted with the subject, is twice longer than it ought to be for this service, and for the health of those engaged in it. Two years of actual service on the coast would be amply sufficient for the objects I have pointed out.

The saving of life that would arise from this change would be considerable. It is not the number of deaths on board the cruisers on the coast, great as it is, which constitutes the chief mortality that arises from this period of service; the long list of deaths has to be filled up from the returns of the sick leave list, of the casualties which have occurred either at Ascension or on the passage home, or in the hospitals of Plymouth, Portsmouth, or Chatham.

The cruisers that have been four years on the coast become absolutely unserviceable long before their orders are received for going home; from the loss of men and officers, and the wear and tear of the vessels, and especially the corrosion of the vessels' copper in those seas, which goes on so rapidly that it requires to be renewed long before they quit the station.

I am speaking of subjects which professional experience only may be supposed to be qualified to treat of. I believe, however, I am speaking the sentiments of every naval officer who has spent four years on this coast; and I speak from what I have myself seen of the condition of the cruisers—of the Lynx, the Saracen, the Forrester, and several other vessels which have been long stationed on this coast. There is no place on it where a vessel can be thoroughly refitted, and there is no vessel's wear and tear on this coast which do not render refittal necessary after two years' service there.

I do not believe there was a single vessel on the station when I was on the coast which had her full complement of men; and as for officers, I believe I should be within bounds if I said there was hardly a vessel, with the exception of those which had come out within the last six months, which had half the number of officers which belonged to the establishment of her class. I would venture to suggest that the period of service on this station should be reduced from four to two years, and that instead of head-money, or the bounty of 5*l.* paid for the capture of each slave, the pay of men and officers should be doubled, and the promotion of the former advanced in proportion to the time of service required for it on any other station in a double ratio.

I would likewise suggest that the captors of vessels taken without slaves, but with goods and stores intended for this traffic, should continue to receive prize-money accruing from the proceeds of cargoes of merchandise and equipments of this description. Thus the capture of vessels intended for the transport of slaves would be encouraged, and the officers and men would be indemnified by increased pay and speedier promotion for the loss of the head-money, which is occasioned by the capture of the vessels proceeding to the coast of Africa, instead of those which formerly were taken coming from it with the slaves on board.

But great as the vigilance of our cruisers is, and zealous as I know their officers to be in the performance of their arduous duties, the increased number of captures of vessels fitted out for the trade, has only the effect of sensibly affecting the profitableness of this trade; and a pursuit, where the profits of it amount to 180 per cent. on an average, they can afford to be diminished for a long time before they are utterly destroyed.

The vessels under the command of Captain Tucker have captured, within the last two years, upwards of 100 slave vessels, the far greater number of which were vessels fitted out for the trade, in which slaves had not been found. These slavers, chiefly built in Baltimore, one with another, fully equipped, with wages advanced and made ready for sea, stand the owners in about 10,000 dollars, or 2,000 *l.* sterling each. Here there is a loss of 200,000 *l.*; but there are instances on record in the Parliamentary Reports of the Proceedings of the Mixed Courts of Justice, showing that a single vessel, called the Venus, in the year 1839, cleared 40,000 *l.* in a single slave-trading voyage from the coast of Africa to the Havannah.

page 30 ante.

By the present system the risk of capture is increased, the profits of the speculations in Havannah and the Brazils are largely diminished, but a greater number of vessels are fitted out. A greater number of these vessels too are armed, and the number of our cruisers not being proportionally increased, and not being improved in their sailing qualities by their length of service on the coast, it follows that a great number of slavers contrive to elude the watchfulness of the cruisers, and in all probability as many slaves as heretofore find their way to the markets of Cuba and the Brazils. No sooner is the vigilance of a cruiser on a particular station, or at the mouth of a particular river, known and felt at the factories on shore, than signals are made to the slavers approaching the coast to stand off and proceed to some other place in the vicinity, where the slaves can be embarked in boats in a single night, while the vessel remains at anchor in the roads. It is the same, though to a less extent, with the factories that have been destroyed on the coast. The slave trade is stopped at Gallinas, and it breaks out with fresh vigour at Sea Bar or Cape Mount; its haunts are destroyed in these places, and the traffic in stolen men at the Nunez and Pongas again revives.

I would be as sorry to see our efforts for the suppression of the slave trade relied on for success, from the operation of the blockading and cruising system on the coast of Africa, however well calculated here and there to interrupt the trade, as I should be to find the reliance of anti-slavery exertion placed on the practical effects of the theory of the superior advantages of free over slave labour. This theory, no doubt, is sound in its general principles, but it will be found far from realising the expectations of its advocates in its general application.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report.

Free labour, it is said, will bring commodities into the market cheaper than slave labour; that free labour, when it is fully established, would ultimately prevail over slave labour, I am well assured; that in Europe especially, and amongst a civilised people, it would do so, there can be no doubt on the subject; but in a foreign country, where all the machinery of slavery is already in operation, where the slaves have not been civilised or educated, and under a tropical sun, where excessive toil is exacted by the vile stimulus of the whip, the inducement of wages will never compel men to shorten their lives in order to increase their master's temporary gains; and, consequently, so long as fresh supplies of labourers can be obtained, and a great deal of produce be derived from the existing system, free labour cannot compete with that of slaves in those countries where the strength of the latter is received as it is required; and the proof of that fact is to be found in the present prices of free and slave-grown sugar in our market.

The following is the cost of sugar in England, from various countries, exclusive of duty, in 1839:—

From Brazil	from 18	to 23	per cent.
„ Cuba	„ 20	21	„
„ East Indies	„ 25	29	„
„ Demerara	„ 29	35	„
„ Jamaica	„ 35	41	„

So that Cuba and Brazils can afford to sell their sugars in our markets at about one-half the price of the sugars of Jamaica; and at one period in the past year, when the scarcity of West Indian sugar had raised the price so considerably, the Cuba sugar, after paying a duty of 3*l.* 3*s.* a cwt., could be had by the consumer nearly at as cheap a rate as the West Indian, which only paid 24*s.* a cwt.

The extent of the Cuba slave trade may be estimated by the acknowledged value of the imports from Africa into that island, averaging, from the year 1807 to 1815, according to Señor Sagra's data, above two millions of dollars a year. Those imports, from the increase in numbers, and the increased value of the slaves, must now be nearly double what they then were; and goods to that increased amount must have been supplied from the Havannah, and exchanged on the coast of Africa for slaves, a very large portion of which goods consists of French and German cottons and hardware manufactures, made to imitate English fabrics, American rum, and tobacco.

* * * *

page 31 orig.

THE GALLINAS

SLAVE-TRADE factories, it is computed by Lieutenant Hill, exported about 10,000 slaves a year, previous to November 1840. The Spaniards and Portuguese established there, encouraged by the prosperity attending their pursuits, undertook to prevent the native chiefs from permitting our cruisers to procure supplies, or to be allowed to get water in this river. The native chiefs expressed their regret to the commanders of the cruisers on this station, that they were compelled by the foreigners at the factories, whom they looked upon as usurpers of their authority, and intruders on their territory, to refuse the English vessels the refreshments they required.

The conduct of the factory towards our cruisers, in a country where they had no right to exercise authority, but where they did exercise it in a way so offensive to our flag, and so injurious to our efforts for the suppression of this illegal trade in this part of the country, at length induced the Hon. Captain Denman, of Her Majesty's ship Wanderer, in concert with Lieutenant Hill of the Saracen, and the commander of the Rolla, to proceed to Gallinas, and put an end to the mischief which those factories were doing to our legal trade, and to the improper interference with the natives, compelling them to exclude our vessels of war from intercourse with the native authorities, with whom our relations had hitherto been of a friendly character.

The boats of the Wanderer, Rolla, and Saracen, proceeded up the Gallinas river on the 19th November 1840. The force consisted of 120 men in all, and 10 officers. Five factories were destroyed, and 900 slaves found in them were liberated. The boats remained in the river seven days. The season was certainly unfavourable for the execution of this plan; it was immediately after the rains, when there is generally a great variation of temperature; the nights were very cold, the days oppressively hot, and the soil was swampy. The results consequent on exposure to the weather and climate here, in the Saracen, were nine cases of fever, two of acute catarrh, one pneumonia, and two bilious derangements. Almost all the men and officers complained of pains in the limbs and general debility. Of these, three died. The total number of men on board the boats was 31 men of the Saracen. The first case appeared the third day after returning on board ship, the last case 17 days after. The Spaniards considered the climate very unhealthy, and many of them die there; they attributed very ill effects to bathing in the river.

The Wanderer had about 12 or 14 cases of fever from this expedition, after their return on board ship. She lost none, however, and this may be partly, and perhaps principally, attributed to her going off this coast, immediately after the business at Gallinas was finished.

The Rolla's men likewise left the river in a very sickly state, and was obliged to proceed to Ascension, to recruit her men. All the men engaged in this expedition were given bark and wine twice a day, according to the Admiralty order, in the proportion of one dram to half a gill of wine, for each.

The

The five factories destroyed belonged to Pedro Martinez, Pedro Blanco, Francisco Grasi (lately deceased), Pablo Alvarez, and Ignatio Rolla. The two former have their commercial agents in London, and likewise at Sierra Leone; and their remonstrances against the proceedings of Captain Denman have been already loudly made both in London and at Sierra Leone.

The slave dealers at the Gallinas state their loss to be a million sterling. They were in the habit of shipping, by their own acknowledgment, for the last five years, 10,000 slaves a year, principally for the Havannah market. All the factories here belonged to Spanish houses. Lieutenant Hill informs me, that between the 13th January 1839 and the 9th of February 1839, he has seen eight merchant vessels discharging cargo at the Gallinas, coming from the Havanah and London. Their cargoes consisted of bale goods, cottons, tobacco, rum, guns, and gunpowder. Of these eight vessels, the Medora, under the British flag, of London, commanded by Captain Serjeant; the Haidee, another English vessel, of London, Captain Tilby, master; and in November 1839, the English vessel Rocket, Captain Bishop, master, of Liverpool, was found at the Gallinas, for the sale of cargo, but was not able at that time to dispose of her goods there. During the last year, off the Gallinas, the Wanderer has captured seven slavers, the Saracen seven, and the Rolla two; in all 16 slavers, only one of which had slaves on board. The Spanish factor, of the name of Rolla, whose establishment was destroyed in November, has again re-established a factory at about 10 miles' distance from the former one. The others are waiting the event of their agents' application in England for compensation for their losses, before they commence anew their illegal trade. And it depends very much on the fate of that application, whether the slave trade in the Gallinas be restored or not to its former state of prosperity.

page 32 orig.

There can be no question but the destruction of the slave trade factories at Gallinas is looked upon by the slave dealers on every part of this coast as the first serious blow that has been struck at their trade; and the extent of the injury to it may be estimated by the loudness of the complaints which are poured forth by the advocates and accomplices of this trade, both at home and abroad, against the recent procedings of the commanders of our cruisers.

The attack on Gallinas was followed on the 5th December 1840, by the proprietor of the great slave trade factory at New Sesters, Don Theodore Canot, surrendering his slaves and factory to Lieutenant Segram of Her Majesty's ship Termagant. The Termagant had so closely blockaded the coast at New Sesters, and the affair at Gallinas had spread such alarm among the slave dealers, that Señor Canot, the principal slave trader on this part of the coast, gave up his books and papers to Lieutenant Segram, placed all his slaves, namely, 104, at his disposal, abandoned his factory, and solemnly renounced this trade. At Seabar the proceedings at Gallinas were attended with similar results; and at Whydah, the partial attack of Her Majesty's ship Buzzard on the factory of the notorious De Souza, was productive for a time of good effects, in so far as it checked the arrivals of foreign vessels with slave-trade stores and merchandise for the factories on shore.

* * * * * *

It is evident, then, from the various difficulties and impediments thrown in the way of our efforts for the suppression of the slave trade, both at home and abroad, that they cannot be considered effectual. In the way of alleviating the sufferings of the victims of this traffic, it is generally admitted that we have not been more successful. On the contrary, our efforts have had the effect, very considerably, of increasing those sufferings; and the following reference to the tonnage of vessels employed in this trade some years ago, and allowed to carry so many slaves per ton, and the actual numbers now carried illegally, by vessels of the same burden, will show how much the hardships of the middle passage are increased.

The stowage of slaves, previously to 1807, was five men to three tons; now it amounts to from 12 to 20, to the same tonnage. Mr. Lewis, the chief Commissioner at Sierra Leone, states in his replies to my queries, that in 1839 and 1840, the average proportion of slaves embarked, to the tonnage of the vessels captured, was five and a quarter slaves to every two tons. This, however, is a much smaller average than my own experience at the Havannah would lead to; and in the instance adduced by Mr. Hook, to the collector of the Customs, and acting chief justice, in his replies on this subject, he states, "that the brig Pacquete de Cabo Verde, formerly named the Marinero, was captured by Her Majesty's ship Scout, off the river Bonny, in January 1837, with 576 slaves on board, the tonnage of the vessel being 117 tons by foreign measurement." These proportions are in the ratio of no less than five slaves to a ton. And with respect to the proportion of males to females among the slaves, in the cases adjudicated in 1839 and 1840, Mr. Lewis states, that the proportion of males to females was two and an eighth to one.

	£.	s.	d.
The expense of the squadron on the Western Coast of Africa, was stated by Sir James Graham, when he filled the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, to be per annum - - - - - - -	100,000	-	-
The payments made in the year 1840, for bounties on captured slaves, and awards made in cases of illegal detention, was - - -	29,014	-	-
The sum voted in 1840, for the salaries and incidental expenses of the commissioners of the Mixed Courts of Justice at Sierra Leone, Havannah, Surinam, and the Brazils, was - - - - - -	15,000	-	-
The sum voted in 1840, for the support of captured negroes and liberated Africans, in Sierra Leone and elsewhere, was - -	25,000	-	-

(continued)

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report.

page 33 orig.

	£. s. d.
The expense of the various establishments in Sierra Leone, civil, judicial, ecclesiastical, and military, and all other outlays, exclusive of the expenditure for the liberated African department there, and the salaries and contingent expenses of the officers of the mixed courts in that colony, which are included in the above-named votes, after deducting the portion of the expenditure, defrayed by the colony itself, amount to - - - - - - - - - -	60,076 - -
£.	229,090 - -

I have set down the expenditure for Sierra Leone, supposing the maintenance of that colony to be chiefly for purposes connected with anti-slave trade objects; and the gross amount of 229,090 *l.*, covers only the expenditure abroad, and chiefly on the coast of Africa; for the suppression of this trade, the amount of salaries and other contingencies at home, of officers connected with the anti-slave trade department, forms another item of the anti-slave trade expenditure.

The number of vessels in 1840, whose officers and crews were paid head-money on captured negroes, was 34; and the following was the naval force on the station, under the command of Captain Tucker, on the Western Coast of Africa, to the northward of the line, and to the southward of the line, under the command of the superior officer on the Cape of Good Hope station :—

	NAME.	COMMANDER.	CLASS.	GUNS.	QUALITY OF SAILING.
1	Wolverine -	Capt. Tucker - - -	Brig - -	16	Fast.
2	Wanderer -	Hon. Capt. Denman -	Brig - -	16	Fast.
3	Termagant	Lieut. Seagram - -	Brigantine -	3	Dull.
4	Forrester -	Lieut. Northcott - -	Brig - -	3	Dull.
5	Lynx -	Lieut. Broadhead - -	Brigantine -	3	Dull.
6	Saracen -	Lieut. Hill - - -	Brig - -	10	Dull.
7	Dolphin -	Lieut. Littlehales - -	Brig - -	3	Dull.
8	Cygnet -	Lieut. Wilson - - -	Brig - -	10	Fast.
9	Persian -	Capt. Eden - - -	Brig - -	16	Fast.
10	Rolla -	Capt. Hall - - -	Brig - -	10	Fast.
11	Buzzard -	Lieut. Levinge - -	Brigantine -	3	Dull.
	On the Loando Station:				
12	Brisk -	Lieut. Sprig - - -	Brig - -	3	Dull.
13	Fantome -	Capt. Butterfield - -	Brig - -	16	Fast.
14	Waterwitch	Lieut. Matson - -	Brig - -	10	Fast.
15	Bonetta -	Lieut. Austen - - -	Brigantine -	3	Fast.
	On the Cape of Good Hope Station:				
16	Andromache	Capt. Baynes - -	Frigate - -	26	Fast.
17	Acorn -	Capt. Adams - - -	Brig - -	16	Fast.
18	Lily - -	Capt. Allen - - -	Brig - -	16	Fast.
19	Curlew -	Lieut. Ross - - -	Brig - -	10	Dull.
20	Faun -	Lieut. Foote - - -	Brigantine -	1	—
	Packet Service between Sierra Leone and Ascension:				
21	Prompt -	- - - - -	Schooner.		

In Captain Tucker's command there were 1,000 men; and on the Cape of Good Hope and Mosambique station, 1,800 men in the ships employed on these stations.

page 34 orig.

In the early part of 1841 the Pluto steamer, with two or three guns mounted, arrived on the coast, the only steamer employed in cruising on this station, and unfortunately, not the best adapted boat for this service. She is by no means fast, and has not sufficient power to be of much utility as a cruiser.

It is generally allowed,by all the naval officers I have met with on this station, that the number of vessels employed as cruisers is insufficient for the purpose they are intended to fulfil; and the class of vessels chiefly employed, namely, that of 10-gun brigs, is by no means suited for this service.

The slave trade vessels are well known to be built expressly for speed; they are remarkable for their sailing qualities, while our old 10-gun brigs are proverbial in the service for the dulness of their sailing; and in a climate, of all others, where good and wholesome vessels, with spacious accommodation between decks, and well ventilated cabins are required for the health and comfort of officers and crew, they are cooped up beneath a broiling sun,

in

in these small vessels, without a single port between decks; and on the coast of Africa, the 10-gun brigs certainly become well entitled to the name of "floating coffins."

On the station from Sierra Leone to Loando there are only 11 vessels employed. Four vessels more would be required for this service, and if these additional vessels were steamers, of a small draft of water and capable of entering the rivers, the employment of boats, which is now so fatal to their crews, might be done away with, and the service the latter are employed in would be performed by the steamers in half the time, and consequently with half the risk to the health of those on board them.

For the service of colonial schooners, I have stated that sailing-vessels would be preferable to steamers. Where only one vessel of this kind is employed, any accident or defect in the machinery would cause the service she was engaged in altogether to stand still. This would not be the case where three or four of these vessels were employed as cruisers, and one could relieve or assist the other. On this subject, which it is perhaps presumptuous in me to make any observation upon, I would only further beg to direct the attention of those better acquainted with the matter, to the many and loud complaints of the captors of slave vessels against the system pursued at Sierra Leone in the disposal of the cargo and equipments of the condemned vessels.

The charges made for the disposal of these effects, they state, and I believe, with truth, are extremely heavy; and in many cases more than half the prize money that the captors had reason to expect is swallowed up in the charges made by the various officers at Sierra Leone, employed in taking care and ultimately disposing of the effects of the captured vessel.

On the following cases of slave-trade vessels, sent in for adjudication to the Commission Courts at Sierra Leone, by Captain Tucker, of Her Majesty's ship Wolverine, the charges here detailed were made.

SLAVE SHIP.	FLAG.	CLASS.	PROCEEDS OF EFFECTS.	CHARGES ON SALE, &c.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
San Antoino Victorioso -	Brazilian -	Polacca -	1,108 2 3½	585 4 –½
Gratidoso - - -	Ditto -	Schooner -	836 4 2	84 9 10
Aspide - - - -	Portuguese	Ditto -	388 6 –	82 7 10
Lark - - - -	Spanish -	Ditto -	270 11 –	54 10 9
Vigilante - - - -	Ditto -	Brig - -	354 19 3	99 1 4
Pampeiro - - -	Brazil -	Ditto -	115 1 7	63 – 4
Passos - - - -	Portuguese	Schooner -	15 12 6	22 8 –
Firmeza - - - -	Brazils -	Brig - -	3,115 2 7½	1,014 7 5
Emprendador - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	515 9 11	351 19 1
Palmira - - - -	Spanish -	Ditto -	1,824 19 4	582 17 10
	Total - - -	£.	8,554 8 8	2,940 5 11½

The above charges are exclusive of those in England, namely, five per cent. for the paymaster of the navy, five per cent. for the agent, besides proctors' fees in England, and some other minor charges.

The preceding charges, it will be seen, amount on the 10 cases to one-third part of the gross proceeds of the sale of the effects, so that the captors were entitled to only 5,604 *l.* 2*s.* 9½ *d.* out of the 8,544 *l.* 8 *s.* worth of property sold for their account at Sierra Leone.

page 35 orig.

The above details I received from Captain Tucker, and I have no doubt of the correctness of any statement made by him. The statement is one that seems to me to call for very prompt attention; and those whose zeal and energy in this most arduous service is so well known, and whose pecuniary responsibility in detaining suspected vessels is so great, should certainly not be deprived of so large a portion of the hard-earned recompense which they are entitled to receive in the shape of prize money; and the intervention of the whole present establishment of marshals, collectors, surveyors, interpreters, harbour-masters, agents, storekeepers, canoe-hirers, and victuallers of captured ships' crews might be dispensed with without inconvenience to the public, and with some advantage to the individuals who are interested in the disposal of the effects.

The effects of the captured vessel, prior to adjudication, should remain in them under the charge of the captors. On condemnation they should be delivered over by the captors to the collector of the customs, and this part of his service be included in the remuneration of his general duties, instead of allowing those charges for duties on the sale, and other contingent charges which now in many cases absorb a third of the proceeds.

The captors should be allowed to furnish their own interpretation of the documents that require to be translated, subject to the approval and revision of the British commissioners; and in making the preceding observations, I beg to be understood as not meaning to attribute, in the slightest degree, to these gentlemen the disadvantages of the system that is adopted for the disposal of the effects of the condemned vessels. This system has grown up to its present amount of abuse, I believe, without their sanction, and I should think from what I have seen of these gentlemen it exists without their approval.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report.

Sale of Condemned Vessels at Sierra Leone, and Subsequent Re-employment in the Slave Trade.

It is alleged that persons of all classes in this settlement have seen no impropriety in purchasing condemned slavers and selling them again to the Spanish agents of notorious slave dealers. On inquiry into this matter of a gentleman whose authority could not be questioned, and who was present when a condemned slaver was purchased by a British subject, which vessel he had known subsequently employed as a tender on this coast, I found that he was likewise cognizant of her being sold by her British owner shortly after her purchase, at the Cape de Verds, to a Spaniard who bought her for the well-known Pedro Martinez; and the vessel thus sold was immediately employed in the slave trade, and was again captured by a British cruiser, and re-condemned at Sierra Leone. The other case was that of a sale of a vessel to a coloured man at Sierra Leone, who at that time was agent to Pedro Blanco (though he did not appear to have purchased the vessel for him), but sold her immediately after to a Spanish slave dealer, Captain Salgado, and under the name of the Scorpion she had made several slaving voyages to the coast. I thought it desirable to make further inquiries into the truth of this statement, and for this purpose sought information from the commanding officer on the Sierra Leone station, the honourable Captain Denman, and that gentleman placed in my hands shortly after the copy of a letter from Lieutenant Seagram on this subject. There is no doubt whatever of the fact that the vessel referred to has ever since her sale at Sierra Leone been employed in the slave trade under the name of the Scorpion. Another case of this kind came to my knowledge of a merchant still residing at that place, about two years ago having purchased a vessel called the Dulcinea, fitted her out, and then having sold her to a slave trader, she was immediately employed in the slave trade under the name of the Ligera; was again captured by one of our cruisers, and again would have been condemned at Sierra Leone for being engaged in the illegal trade, but the new Act authorising the capture of Portuguese vessels equipped for the slave trade not having been officially communicated at the date of the trial, she was acquitted.

With respect to the former case, the following letter on the subject, addressed to the Honourable Captain Denman, will show the nature of these sort of transactions, and the impunity with which they have been carried on.

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page 36 orig.

Her Majesty's Brig Termagant,
Mesurada, 17 Feb. 1841.

Sir,

In compliance with the directions contained in your letter of the first ultimo, to obtain the fullest possible information about the sale of the Volador, (a vessel under the British flag sold by a British subject at Sierra Leone,) and the means by which that vessel became the property of Pedro Blanco.

I beg leave to state, from the information obtained from Mr. Theodore Canot, who was at that time at Sierra Leone, "that in the latter part of the year 1835, he knew her as lying in the harbour of Sierra Leone, and to have been sold to Mr. Savage, (a coloured man,) agent at that place to Pedro Blanco, who sold her to Captain Salgado, (a Spaniard,) who took her to the Cape de Verds, fitted her for slaves, and came to Gallinas and took a cargo of slaves. This is her fifth voyage to the coast. She is now called the Scorpion."

I have, &c.

H. F. Seagram,
Lieut. and Commander.

To the Hon. Joseph Denman,
Commander of Her Majesty's ship Wanderer,
Senior Officer.

Slave Trade Vessels

Condemned at Sierra Leone, and bought by Slave Traders at that Settlement, and cleared out at the Custom-house and re-employed in that Illegal Trade.

The necessity for taking some step to put an end to the scandalous proceedings that take place in our settlements in regard to the purchase, refitment, and re-employment of Spanish and Portuguese vessels condemned by the Vice-Admiralty Courts in slave trade pursuits, has recently been fully manifested in the case of L'Aigle, and in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on the subject of clearances granted by the collector of the Customs in such cases. By that opinion no circumstances, however suspicious they may be, justifies the withholding of the regular Custom-house clearance, in the case of slavers sold under the decrees of the Admiralty Court, purchased by British subjects and re-sold to foreigners in the colony, whom there may be good grounds for suspecting have bought these vessels for illegal purposes, and nothing short of finding the equipments on board, which are specified in the treaties, will justify the refusal of clearances to these vessels on the part of our authorities.

This it seems is the law, though not so in the opinion of Sir John Jeremie, himself a lawyer, and of the Queen's Advocate, Mr. Carr, likewise of the legal profession.

Is the law as it is interpreted, and must now be acted on, in all cases of suspected vessels in our colonies, to remain in force or without amendment?

If

If so, it would be better for the character of our efforts for the suppression of the slave trade that they were given up.

The proceedings that have taken place, and now that will take place in a greater degree than ever, when the knowledge is obtained of the facilities for obtaining clearances for vessels of this class at our settlements, are very injurious in foreign countries, and will be still more so, to the opinion generally, and frequently unjustly entertained of our views and objects in interrupting the slave trade that is carried on by foreign nations. In the case to which these observations apply, a Brazilian slaver, called the Calliope, was condemned by the Mixed Commission Court, was purchased by Mr. Lemon, a British merchant at Sierra Leone, who never took out any papers for her, but sold her to the master of a French brig called Neomie Maria, that was lying in the harbour of Sierra Leone, in the beginning of March 1840. She was now put under French colours, got the name of L'Aigle, received a clearance at the Custom-house, and proceeded on her voyage. On the 5th of March 1840, Captain Tucker of Her Majesty's ship Wolverine, (that most zealous and indefatigable officer,) boarded the Eagle, or L'Aigle, in the Sierra Leone river, and found her in charge of a person whom Captain Tucker had lately known in command of a slaver called My Boy, that was lately condemned at Sierra Leone.

Finding the vessel had no papers, Captain Tucker addressed the collector, desiring to be informed "by what authority, Act of Parliament, or law of Customs, he had granted a clearance, thereby permitting this vessel to proceed to sea, when not having any paper to prove her nationality, she may immediately commit acts of piracy:" and in a subsequent letter he calls on the collector to inform him "if the master and owner of the French brig Neomie Maria, had entered into a bond and given sufficient security that the said schooner L'Aigle should not be employed in the slave trade, and should proceed direct to a French settlement to obtain French papers."

page 37 orig.

The collector of the Customs, replied "no such bond was given or demanded, nor had he any legal authority to control her ulterior proceedings after leaving that port." Captain Tucker well knew the collector had no authority to control her proceedings after leaving the port, but the control that Captain Tucker desired to be informed about the exercise or non-exercise of, was before leaving the port, and on this subject the collector was silent.

Sir John Jeremie, having taken the opinion of the Queen's Advocate on the subject of the legality of granting clearences to vessels under the circumstances of the L'Aigle, instructed the collector of the Customs to refuse clearances to all vessels under circumstances similar to those of the vessel lately condemned and sold at Sierra Leone, called L'Aigle.

These are the circumstances of the case, and the present state of the law with regard to them has been declared by the law officers of the Crown to be such, that clearances cannot be withheld from such vessels by the collector of the Customs, "although under circumstances which might give rise to a suspicion of an intention to use her for that traffic;" and "the collector would only be justified in refusing a clearance to a vessel which came within the words of any treaty with foreign powers and deemed to be fitted out for the slave trade."

There are two courses to be recommended, or one of them to be adopted, to meet the emergency of cases like the present.

1st. To abandon the practice of selling slave-trade vessels condemned by the Admiralty Courts at Sierra Leone, and the equipments and stores likewise condemned by the Mixed Commission Courts in that colony.

2nd. To frame a new law for the suppression of the slave trade, to meet the various cases, on the part of British subjects especially, of aiding and abetting this traffic. And in the event of the first recommendation not being carried into effect, in cases of purchasing slave ships, or the equipments of condemned slavers, making it obligatory on the part of the purchaser to enter into a bond that such ships or equipments shall not be employed in slave-trade objects, on pain of incurring the penalty of fine to the amount of double the value of the property thus employed.

London, 31 July 1841. (signed) *R. R. Madden.*

APPENDIX TO REPORT ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

SIERRA LEONE.

(A.)

— No. 1. —

STATEMENT of FINES Imposed by the Police Magistrates at the Police Offices, *Freetown*, during the Year 1840.

	£.	s.	d.
Assault	–	2	2
Breach of peace	–	8	8
Ditto	–	3	–
Assault	–	4	4
Ditto	–	4	4
Market Act	–	2	6
Assault	5	1	–
Market Act	–	2	6
Assault	–	13	–
Grummetta Act	1	10	4
Market Act	1	10	–
Furious riding	–	8	8
Market Act	–	7	6
Firing guns	–	1	–
Grummetta Act	1	14	8
Ditto	1	4	–
Market Act	–	15	–
Forfeited recognizance	50	–	–
Assault	–	5	5
Drunkenness	–	4	4
Breach of peace	–	5	–
Ditto	–	2	2
Assault	–	–	9
Market Act	1	–	–
Ditto	–	2	6
Ditto	–	2	6
Ditto	–	5	–
Ditto	–	15	–
Ditto	–	7	6
Breach of peace	–	8	8
Market Act	–	5	–
Assault	–	5	–
Market Act	–	2	6
Ditto	–	2	6
Ditto	–	2	6
Ditto	–	2	6
Ditto	–	2	6
Breach of peace	–	5	1
Forfeited recognizance	50	–	–
Breach of peace	–	3	10
Ditto	–	7	10
Hawkers' Act	–	13	–
Ditto	–	2	3
Ditto	–	2	6
Market Act	–	2	6
Assault	–	3	5
Ditto	–	–	9
Ditto	–	4	4
Furious riding	–	1	5
Drunkenness	–	3	10
Market Act	–	2	6
Drunkenness	–	3	10
Market Act	–	2	6
Assault	–	2	2
Ditto	–	16	3
Market Act	–	2	6
Breach of peace	–	3	4
Ditto	–	1	6
Ditto	–	3	–
Ditto	–	4	6
Assault	1	–	–
Market Act	–	2	6
Buying stolen property	–	1	–
Assault	–	1	9
Breach of peace	–	1	9
Ditto	–	1	6
Breach of the peace	–	1	–
Assault	–	6	2
Ditto	–	8	10
Ditto	–	5	1
Ditto	–	4	4
Buying stolen property	–	1	6
Breach of peace	–	3	–
Assault	–	6	–
Grummetta Act	–	6	–
Assault	–	10	6
Buying stolen property	–	4	4
Firing guns	–	2	–
Assault	–	1	5
Ditto	–	1	–
Drunkenness	–	2	–
Breach of peace	–	1	8
Highway Act	–	2	–
Buying stolen goods	–	1	6
Ditto	–	16	–
Misdemeanor	–	1	2
Grummetta Act	–	8	8
Market Act	–	2	6
Assault	–	2	–
Ditto	–	1	6
Furious riding	–	8	8
Assault	–	1	6
Ditto	–	1	6
Market Act	–	5	6
Breach of peace	–	1	8
Drunkenness	–	4	6
Furious riding	–	2	11
Hawkers' Act	–	4	6
Buying stolen goods	–	10	–
Market Act	–	2	6
Ditto	1	5	–
Ditto	–	15	–
Street Act	1	14	–
Breach of peace	–	1	11
Assault	–	13	–
Market Act	–	5	–
Street Act	–	13	–
Ditto	–	1	11
Assault	–	2	–
Ditto	–	1	11
Ditto	–	2	6
Ditto	–	2	6
Ditto	–	3	10
Ditto	–	2	6
Breach of peace	–	1	3
Firing guns	–	1	3
Breach of peace	–	1	1
Fence Act	–	1	11
Market Act	–	1	–
Ditto	–	2	6
Assault	–	6	8
Ditto	–	8	2
Ditto	–	1	8
Market Act	–	2	2
Breach of peace	–	18	–
Assault	–	2	11
Furious driving	–	11	2
Drunkenness	–	1	8
Assault	–	10	–
Market Act	–	5	–
Drunkenness	–	3	10
Assault	–	8	8
Market Act	–	5	–
Breach of peace	–	12	–
Assault	–	4	11
Nuisance	–	1	8
Furious riding	–	6	5
Assault	–	13	9
Smuggling	17	17	–
Assault	–	2	11
Breach of peace	–	1	8
Mutiny Act	–	9	6
Market Act	–	5	–
Weights and measures	–	4	6
Market Act	–	2	6
Ditto	–	6	2
Firing guns	–	1	11
Ditto	–	1	11
Smuggling	9	5	–
Buying stolen goods	–	10	–
Assault	–	9	5
Ditto	–	2	6
Market Act	–	2	6
Ditto	–	2	6
Gunpowder Act	1	19	–
Ditto	1	19	6
Assault	–	2	2
Ditto	–	1	–
Gunpowder Act	–	14	3
Breach of peace	–	1	6
Ditto	–	3	2
Ditto	–	8	2
Assault	–	3	4
Wilful damage	4	14	2
Vagrancy	–	3	4
Furious riding	–	1	5
Assault	–	6	8
Buying stolen goods	–	8	8
Assault	–	10	7
Breach of the peace	–	5	–
Kroomen's Act	–	2	6
Breach of peace	1	5	–
Assault	–	2	6
Breach of peace	–	3	10
Assault	–	12	–
Weights and measures	–	5	–
Breach of peace	–	2	10
Assault	–	10	2
Breach of peace	–	1	–
Assault	–	2	6
Koormen's Act	–	7	6
Assault	–	1	8
Beating drums	–	1	5
Furious riding	–	12	8
Nuisance	–	1	2
Assault	–	8	2
Drunkenness	–	6	–
Assault	4	13	6
Breach of peace	–	5	–
Assault	–	13	9
Kroomen's Act	–	2	–
Furious riding	–	4	4
Wilful damage	–	3	4
Assault	1	19	7
Grummetta Act	–	10	10
TOTAL £.	201	9	3

— No. 2. —

FORM OF INDENTURE FOR LIBERATED AFRICAN CHILDREN.

Colony of Sierra Leone. } This INDENTURE made this day of in the year of our Lord 1830 between his Excellency Colonel Richard Doherty, Captain-general and Governor-in-chief of the colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies on behalf of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, of the one part, and of of the other part, witnesseth. That his Excellency as governor of the said colony, and by virtue of the power and authority vested in him, under legislative enactments and orders in council, hath placed and bound, and doth by these presents place and bind a male emancipated African, now of the age of years or thereabouts, as an apprentice to the said with him (after the manner of an apprentice) to dwell, from the day of the date of these presents and unto the full end and term of years, from thence next ensuing, are completed and ended, during which term the said apprentice his said master well and faithfully shall serve in all such lawful business and occupation as he. the said may be commanded to do and perform by his said master, according to his power, wit, and ability. And shall honestly, orderly, and obediently in all things behave himself towards his said master, and his household. AND the said for and on his part and behalf doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said Governor and his successors in the said office during the term of the said apprenticeship, that he the said shall and will teach and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed the said .in the English language, the principles of the Christian religion, and the trade, business, or occupation, which he the said now follows or pursues, after the best manner in his power or means, and shall cause the said regularly while in health to attend Divine worship on Sabbath days and any one Sunday school that may be kept within the town or village where the said may reside, and shall at no time during the term of the said apprenticeship remove the said out of or beyond the colony aforesaid on any pretence whatever, without the written consent of the officer in charge of the Liberated African Department, or of the manager of the district in which the said may reside. And shall not during the said term assign the said apprentice to any other person whatsoever, and shall, when required by public notice, cause the said to appear at such time and place mentioned in such notice, and before such person or persons as may be appointed and authorised to inspect the condition and other circumstances of the said apprentice, and will generally obey and cause the said apprentice to observe and obey, any regulation now in force or which may be hereafter put in force under the sanction or order of the Governor of the said colony, relative to emancipated African apprentices therein. And further the said doth covenant, promise, and agree, that during the aforesaid term of years he will treat the said his apprentice with humanity, administering to his wants both in sickness and in health, finding and providing unto him good and sufficient meat, drink, medicines, wearing-apparel, lodging, and all other necessaries, and at the end of the term of the said apprenticeship shall produce the said before the officer in charge of the Liberated African Department, to be further dealt with as may appear necessary for the welfare of the said apprentice, and that in the event of the said making default in any of the covenants and agreements herein contained, then this indenture shall be void, and the said apprentice again be left to the further and other disposal of the Governor of the said colony.

In witness whereof the said parties have set their hands and seals to these presents in duplicate, at Freetown in the colony aforesaid, the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of us }

Description of apprentice
Name
Age
Marks or particular Features
Number in register of receipt
Number in register of apprentices
Description of master or mistress
Name
Condition
Occupation
Residence
Remarks.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

page 43 orig.

Colony of Sierra Leone. } WHEREAS of in the colony aforesaid, has applied to have put under his care and apprenticed unto him an emancipated male African; and it hath been required by the Governor of the said colony, that a proper person should become bound for the due performance of the several covenants and duties of the said toward the said apprentice before the said should be delivered over to the said as his apprentice, in consideration of the said apprentice being so bound and placed under the care of the said

Know all men by these presents, that I of in the colony aforesaid, and of in the colony aforesaid, are held and firmly bound to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, each in the sum of 20*l.* separately, and of good and lawful money of the said colony, to be well and truly paid to the Governor of the said colony of Sierra Leone, or to the Governor for the time being, for the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors; to be made and levied of our goods and chattels, lands and tenements, if the said shall fail in the conditions underwritten. Dated and given at Liberated African Department, under our hands and seals, this day of 183

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said aforesaid shall well and truly fulfil and perform the several covenants set forth in the said indenture, and that should the said the apprentice aforesaid, die during the term of his apprenticeship, before the body is buried he the said shall give notice of such decease; if the same happens in Freetown, at the office of Liberated African Department, and if any other place within the colony, to the manager of the district, then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force, virtue, and effect.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of }

— No. 3. —

SPECIMENS OF THE COMPOSITIONS OF THE NATIVE PUPILS OF FOURAH BAY NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Usefulness of Knowledge.

THE Almighty and Omniscient Jehovah, who by his great wisdom and knowledge made or created all things, created man in his own image, and planted in him a living soul, wisdom, knowledge, and understanding, and all the human faculties, that he might perceive and comprehend himself, and all things possible or real.

Knowledge is very useful to man in every respect; by knowledge man can work at any trade he chooses. It is knowledge that furnishes us from our infancy with a rich variety of ideas, propositions, words, and many other things. It is through knowledge we know that fire will burn, that the sun gives light, &c. By all these we know the usefulness of knowledge.

There are two kinds of knowledge in the world; the knowledge of this world and the knowledge which cometh from heaven. The knowledge of this world, or head knowledge, though profitable in other business, yet it puffeth up the hearts of men; but this knowledge which cometh from heaven is profitable both to the body and soul; it passeth all knowledge and understanding; it produces love, holiness, humility, virtue, and obedience. Such is the knowledge of Christ, and of salvation through him, which the Gospel acquaints us with. Now, thanks be to God, who always maketh us to triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest to us that knowledge in every place. We must pray to God that he may bless us and give us this knowledge which cometh from heaven, that it may teach us to contemplate heaven and heavenly things.

William Philip.

Usefulness of Knowledge.

The word "knowledge" signifies learning; to obtain knowledge is very good, because without knowledge nothing can be done. It was knowledge that caused the invention of printing, and learned men to make books, and which teaches men to make vessels, which is now used for transporting goods into foreign countries.

There is another kind of knowledge, and that is the knowledge of God; without the knowledge of God we cannot serve him aright as we ought to do; but when we have it abiding in us richly, we can never go astray from his commands. We have one proof now that without this we cannot serve God aright; and that is the heathens, they have not the knowledge of God, as they are worshipping the works of their own hands.

That knowledge of God's will and of the way of salvation in Christ Jesus our Lord, is revealed by Jesus himself, for he became man, to show us the will of his Heavenly Father. Oh, may we try to obey the Lord our God, that we might have his knowledge poured down upon us abundantly.

D. W. During.

Evidence of Christianity.

We have satisfactory evidence by which we ought to believe that Christianity is true.

1st. That many who professed to be original witnesses of Christian miracles have passed their lives in labouring amongst dangers, and sufferings, and not only these, but they even lose their lives for the propagation of that religion which we believe now in this present age of the world.

The Christian religion was given by Christ Jesus himself, and after his resurrection he sent his disciples, commanding them, saying, "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," and not only commanding them, but also giving them a promise; "and, Lo I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." Matt. xxviii. 19, 20. And these words of the Saviour ought to be a comfort to those missionaries who are the instruments in the hands of God for the propagation of the Gospel. Another strong proof we have is this, that even heathen writers have written on the truth of this religion.

D. W. During.

Proofs taken from the Scriptures, to show how we are certain that it was Jesus who appeared to Joshua, and not others.

We obtain by searching the volume of inspiration the passage in which the appearance of an angel is first mentioned;—"and the angel of the Lord found her (Hagar) by a fountain of water in the wilderness," &c.—Gen. xvi. 7; but the subsequent verses will show us evidently who this angel was. In the 10th verse the angel positively affirms, "I will multiply thy seed," not that "the Lord will multiply thy seed," therefore it must be an uncreated being who is equal with God the Father, for if it were really an angel, the terms would not have been thus stated, but would be "thus saith the Lord, I will multiply thy seed," &c.

Joshua, too, in his conquest of the land of Canaan, approached that populous city Jericho (which afterwards was utterly ruined), and when viewing it he was surprised with the appearance of a man over against him, who encouraged him in his undertaking, assured him of his success, and informed him that he came as the captain of the Lord's host, upon which Joshua worshipped him and reverently prostrated himself, acknowledged him as his Lord, and was anxious of knowing his will. This then is an evidence that he who appeared to Joshua was really the Son of God, for an angel cannot be worshiped, but God only is the proper object of our worshipping. In the book of Judges, chap. ii. ver. 1, we have an account of an angel of the Lord that came up from Gilgal to Bochim, and addressed the inhabitants in the following manner:—"I made you go up out of Egypt, and have brought you into the land which I sware unto your fathers, and I said, I will never break my covenant with you." Here it is obvious that this could be no other person than he who made his appearance to the conductor of Israel. No created beings as angels, could adopt this emphatic language, "I made you go out of Egypt" except the Holy One of God, who now reminds the people of Bochim how, through his divine operation, he had wrought a great deliverance of Israel, and had brought them into their desired land. This is a language of reproof which proves with the highest degree of certainty that this angel was the second person in the sacred Trinity. There is none who could speak in this manner but God, and we cannot contradict it; forasmuch we know that the Bible is genuine, and we have evidence therein, that it was the Lord who did redeem Israel from their bondage of slavery in Egypt.

The angel expressly says, here also, "that he would never break his covenant with them," meaning the covenant of circumcision, and to this end he may be called the messenger or angel of the covenant. No man hath seen God at any time, but the Son often appeared in the form of man or angel.

Thomas Maxwell.

The Evidence of Christianity.

1st. The Bible contains predictions which no human sagacity could have foreseen, and which have been exactly and remarkably accomplished in after times. I will now proceed to mention some of the predictions and their accomplishments. "Lo I will bring a nation upon you from afar, O, House of Israel, saith the Lord; it is an ancient nation, a nation whose language thou knowest not." This had its accomplishment in the invasion of Judaea by the Romans. It was predicted also that their cities should be besieged and taken, 2 Kings, xviii. 9, 10: this was fulfilled when Salmanasar, King of Assyria, came up against Samaria and besieged it; and, at the end of three years, took it. Moses told the Israelites, "Thou shall eat the fruit of thine own body," Lev. xxvi. 29: this was fulfilled in the siege of Samaria, by the King of Syria, when two women agreed together to give up their children to be eaten (*see* 2 Kings, vi. 28, 29). It happened again when Jerusalem was besieged by the Romans, as the Jewish historian, Josephus, informs us that a noble woman killed and ate her own sucking child. "And ye shall be left few in number, whereas ye were as the stars of heaven for multitude." This was fulfilled in the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, when many persons perished by famine, pestilence, and sword. There are many other prophecies relating to the Jews which I might have mentioned. Let us look also at all the prophecies concerning our Saviour, and see how each had its accomplishment. The coming of the Messiah is also foretold in prophecy; he was to come before the sceptre departed from Judah, at the end of 70 prophetic, or 490 years; the place of his

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

birth and the family from which he was to descend, are plainly mentioned. Isaiah foretold that he should make his grave with the wicked, and with the rich in his death; which was literally accomplished when Christ was suspended on the cross between two thieves; and then he was taken down from the cross by a rich man, who buried him in his own new tomb. Moses says again, "A bone of his shall not be broken." This was wonderfully fulfilled, when the legs of those crucified with him were broken and his not. If the Bible was not true, these prophecies, which were several hundred years ago predicted, could not have had their exact accomplishment.

page 45 orig.

2d. The rapid progress of the Gospel, notwithstanding the violent opposition with which it meets. For wherever we find the standard of the Gospel erected, immediately persecution follows; sometimes it is very severe, yet in spite of it, the progress of the Gospel is not impeded or hindered, as those thought it would who were against it. Yet at this very time when those who embrace the Gospel are persecuted, others, who had not come forward afterwards, embraced it even in the midst of persecution; this we find in the apostolic age. This is owing no doubt to the last will of the risen Saviour to his servants, "Go ye into all the world," &c.

3d. The consistency and harmony of the several parts of the inspired pages with each other prove that it is divine; for the account which we have in the Old Testament agrees quite with the New. Again, many wicked persons have tried to prove that the Bible is not true; yet, in all their schemes and contrivances so to do, they had at last to confess that the Bible is true; for what it contains is all pure and holy; consequently, no base, no wicked and unholy person, could have written a book which contains nothing than what is holy, just, and pure.

4th. The first propagators of the Gospel, as well as the first professors (not only then, but at the present day,) suffered very much because they believed in the Christian religion; and, if religion was not true, why did they suffer rather to be put to the stake?—why did they suffer rather to be burnt?—why did they suffer rather to be beheaded?—and to endure any kind of suffering, rather than to deny their Lord and Master?

W. David.

Proving Christianity to be True.

Christianity is the religion of Christians, which Jesus Christ has brought into the world. Many persons in former, and even later times, have objected to Christianity as not a Divine revelation; and, in consequence of which, they have been endeavouring to bring it down to the ground Such was the opinion of Mr. Hume: he endeavoured to justify his argument by bringing some examples; but, at last, none could reach the strength of the Christian evidence.

No human power can take, or root out, the thing which God has planted: come what may—objections, trials, or difficulties—the religion of God shall stand firm. Now, in order to give a clear and satisfactory evidence of the religion, we must look back to the very commencement:—

First, On the Founder.
Second, On the active labours of his Apostles.
Third, On the successful Propagation of it.
Fourth, The Prophecies that are recorded in the Bible.

1st. The Founder, when he began to establish this religion, did it not by force, or with power or influence, as that impostor Mahommed, who propagated his with the sword; but though it was not credited by most of the unbelieving Jews, yet it has never been brought to the ground (which really was their desire); but, in a great measure, had some effect on them; which completely shows that it is a divine revelation.

2d. The active labour of the twelve Apostles.—No sooner was the Founder crucified, than his twelve Apostles, poor and despised as they were, like their crucified master, went all about Jerusalem in order to preach his divine revelation. They, in consequence of their own belief in that faith, and in order to communicate the knowledge of the same to others, voluntarily underwent all trials and persecutions, entered upon lives of toil and hardships—putting their lives as it were in their hands—and, at last, suffered for the same; which they could not have done and suffered, had they not believed it to be a religion instituted by Christ himself. Yea, more; in the very town where the Founder was public executed they went and declared him to be the promised Messiah, amidst all those who were the bitterest enemies to his religion.

3d. The successful Propagation, and the wonderful Reception of it.—The twelve Nazarenes, though few in number, yet to them we are indebted for having received the religion; for, immediately after the Founder's death, they went all about the country of Asia Minor and Greece preaching the doctrine; and no sooner did the second century elapse, than Christianity spread over the whole Roman Empire, which was then considered as the whole world. Herein we cannot but admire the wisdom and power of God. Destitute of all human assistance, protected by no authority, it grew mightily and prevailed; God being its protector and guide. But there is a strong objection against the reception of Christianity; the objectors say that, if it was true, it would have been received long since by heathen nations, or it would have converted the natives, or rather made a complete conversion in the place where it appeared.

This we acknowledge, that, though it converted many, it did not produce a general conviction

viction on the minds of men; and this is owing to the corrupted nature of their own hearts; they would not listen to it, therefore it left them, in a most deplorable state, to themselves.

And, with respect to the reception of it among the Gentiles, it wants a more complete and extensive success; and we believe that a time shall come when all the world shall be filled with the glory of God, as the waters cover the channels of the deep. There are many prophecies with respect to this joyful day.

The prophecies that are recorded prove Christianity to be genuine. We find, in reading the prophecies, that all the predictions which had been foretold a long time of Christ were all fulfilled in him. For instance, the present state of the Jews is a plain evidence that Christianity is true; it was foretold by Moses several hundred years ago, and had its completion in a manner that can convince those that do really inquire about the truth of Christianity.

G. M. Nicholle.

If David then call him Lord, how is he then his son?

When Christ had baffled the insidious devices of his enemies, and exposed their ignorance, hypocrisy, and malice, he proposed a question to them as they gathered round him. He inquired what thoughts they had of the promised Messiah; whose son did they suppose him to be? When they told him that he would be David's son, he asked them why David, speaking by the Spirit of God, had called him Lord, seeing he was to be his remote descendant? He was David's son according to generation, because he was of the same family, and also his parents were of the same. He was his Lord according to his Godhead. "He was God manifested in the flesh. God blessed for ever. Before the mountains, or even the worlds were formed, from everlasting to everlasting he was God."

page 46 orig.

If our Lord had been a mere man, who would have no existence till many ages after David's death, with what propriety could his progenitor call him his Lord? for he could not possibly owe him any subjection.

Harding.

Substance of a Morning Sermon, preached 28th March 1841, and taken down from the Pupil's memory. Heb. xii. 1, 3.

It was a custom in old time for all people to assemble together in order to be spectators of the games and races exercised among the Grecians. Among these the foot-race was the most prominent and well exercised. On the set day, thousands and tens of thousands of people were collected together from different parts of the world, both rich and poor, to witness the same. The persons who were to run had to undergo a long trial of training previously, so as to fit and prepare them for the said race.

Being now surrounded with great numbers of people, and having also kings and princes for their spectators, these persons ran with all speed, and exerted their power and might in order to obtain the prize, which was a perishable and fading palm.

Now from this the Apostle seems to draw his allusions. He had been telling us in the preceding chapter of Abraham, David, Joshua, Samuel, and all the prophets, who, through faith in Jesus Christ had undergone troubles, afflictions, being destitute, of whom the world was not worthy; but now being set down in glory above, are looking down on us who are running the Christian race. "Wherefore then," says he, "as these holy and just men are beholding us, instead of earthly spectators, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin that doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race set before us." 1st. We may notice that all and every one has a race which God has given him to run; a prize to obtain or lose. We cannot decline it, for it is the will of God; he must have men to run his race, therefore we cannot but run, lest it be perilous and dangerous to ourselves at last.

The time to run this race is short. Life is that time which God has given us to escape from hell and fly to heaven; it is the time we have to run. The race is a hard and difficult one, not easy to flesh and blood, not pleasing to man. It is of a steep and high ascent, the affections must be drawn from the world and set above. Moreover it is a peculiar race, and different from all other. When we run a race here, one obtains the prize; but not so with this race; all who run steadfastly, looking up to Jesus faithfully, shall obtain it; it is a glorious race, and, consequently, holds out to view a glorious prize. We run not for shouts and loud huzzas of men and spectators, for instead of it the whole army of martyrs and angels, yea, even God himself; are looking down to animate and encourage us onward. Let us attend, 1st, the Apostle says, "Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin that does so easily beset us."

When a man is going to run a race, he does not throw a piece of country clothes round his person to keep him backward; the meaning is, anything that presses and hinders our Christian progress must be thrown aside, the sin we are apt to commit must be left, though it be as dear to us as our right hand. Each of us has got a kind of sin which we practise in particular; some have pride, and some covetousness; such besetting sins must be done away with by us.

Again, patience is requisite, for it is of no use to run without being patient; perseverance also is required. There are some, who, at their beginning, go on well, but afterwards fall back; they lose heart, and so discourage themselves. Now let us be warned by their example; instructed by their failure. Let us make up our minds to run and not be weary; to walk and not faint; though we have to encounter great and many dangers. Let us continue

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

faithful, knowing we shall be rewarded, not with perishable things, but with a crown of glory that fades not away.

Now, if the prize is to be obtained in such a way, how can we, weak creatures as we are, attain to it. Mark the apostle: "Look unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith."

This is to encourage and animate us onward, to enliven our hearts, for he has run himself, and won the victory for us, and has opened the way where we may walk. But why did he do it? The apostle gives us the reason: "For the joy set before him he endured afflictions, having obtained and brought prodigal sons unto God by the sacrifice of himself, that he may see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied." On account of this he was content to undergo shame and contempt.

"Wherefore God hath also exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name. That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow."

Friends, it is only through much tribulation that we can enter into the kingdom of heaven. Our forefathers had to struggle before they could reach there; they had to walk by faith, and not by sight. They had to endure all afflictions, difficulties, and trials. And why, because that after they had done and performed God's will here below, they shall be taken up to heaven, there to be with God for ever and ever. So let us run and not be weary, and walk and not faint; knowing assuredly that as many as run faithfully, relying on Jesus Christ, shall all obtain the prize which fades not away, but remains for ever and ever, to all eternity.

(signed) *G. W. Nicholls.*

page 47 orig.

— No. 4. —

SCHEDULE of the WESLEYAN MISSIONARY DAY SCHOOLS, *Sierra Leone*, December 1840.

Names of Place.	Names of Principal Teacher.	Number of Teachers, Male and Female.	Needlework.	Writing on Slates.	Writing in Copy-book.	Reading in Scripture.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	Girls.	Boys.	TOTAL.
West-end	Charles Knight	4	—	72	17	66	48	59	12	—	284	284
New Town, West	John Windham	2	—	22	2	20	11	—	—	—	137	137
Zion Chapel	Mrs. Knight	4	79	—	—	81	—	—	—	230	—	230
Wellington	Harry Inglis	3	22	42	8	42	6	—	—	68	67	135
Hastings	George Hart	3	23	39	4	29	15	20	—	47	63	110
York	George Decker	4	39	65	—	53	18	16	—	112	142	254
Wilberforce	John Obba	3	23	30	—	33	15	15	—	33	83	116
Murray Town	Edward Bickersteth	1	—	30	8	19	15	25	—	27	40	67
Congo Town	Leigh Richmond	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	22
Kissy	Philip Wilson	2	9	12	4	15	8	6	—	24	19	43
Allen Town	Thomas Roberts	2	16	20	5	20	—	—	—	48	54	102
New Lands	John M'Milan	1	—	14	1	8	1	—	—	14	17	31
Gloucester	Samuel Marsden	1	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	14	16	30
		31	211	346	50	393	137	135	12	603	938	1,561

— No. 5. —

SUM TOTAL of EXPENDITURE for 1839.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Liberated African Department, Salaries	4,631	8	1						
Other Expenditure for ditto	8,124	6	6						
				12,755	14	7			
Civil				6,648	6	5			
Judicial Establishment				3,517	4	8			
Colonial Militia				1,204	1	—			
Ecclesiastical Establishment				530	16	—			
Pensions				352	8	9			
Contingent Expenses for Allowance for Quarters and Forage, Presents to Chiefs, Colonial Works and Incidents				2,463	14	10			
Remitted to Agent-general to purchase Silver Coins and pay Miscellaneous Disbursements				3,186	2	11½			
							30,658	9	2
Expenditure (not relating to Colonial Department) incurred by Great Britain for the Military Service of the Colony							49,713	11	1
Expenditure for Salaries of Officers of Mixed Commission and Contingent Expenses, about							6,000	—	—
Expenditure for Commissariat and Victualling Department of 1830, not having been able to obtain a later Return							3,096	16	1
TOTAL £.							89,168	16	4

— No. 6. —

EXPENDITURE OF SIERRA LEONE.

Liberated African Department.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Assistant to Superintendent	500	–	–			
Chief Clerk - - -	250	–	–			
First Writer - - -	200	–	–			
Second ditto - - -	150	–	–			
Third ditto - - -	200	–	–			
Assistant Colonial Surgeon	200	–	–			
Colonial Engineer - -	75	–	–			
Hospital Accountant -	50	–	–			
Manager, 2d Eastern District	250	–	–			
Ditto - Western ditto	125	–	–			
Ditto - Mountain ditto	125	–	–			
Assistant Manager, 1st Eastern District - - -	150	–	–			
Ditto - - - ditto -	50	–	–			
Ditto, Western - ditto -	125	–	–			
Superintendent at Bananas	200	–	–			
Constables, Hospital Attendants, Dressers, Cooks, Lunatic-keepers, and three Laundresses at Kissy— 16 persons - - -	239	2	6			
Schoolmistress, Wilmington	25	–	–			
Assistant ditto - ditto -	7	16	–			
Teacher - - - ditto -	9	–	–			
Constable - - ditto -	12	–	–			
Gaoler - - - ditto -	12	–	–			
Overseer, Newlands - -	18	–	–			
Carried forward - - - £.				2,972	18	6

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	2,972	18	6
The same kind of establishment, more or less extended, as that at Wilmington, in all the other villages, with the exception of the schoolmistress, namely, at Hastings, Rokell, Waterloo, Glo'ster, Campbell's-town, Regent, Bathurst, Charlotte, Aberdeen, Murray, Wilberforce, Lumley, Goderich, Sussex, Hamilton, Kent, Tombo, Dublin, and in the capital, Freetown - - - - -	1,658	7	6
	4,631	6	–
The above sum is the Amount of Salaries of 175 Officers employed in this Service. Of this number, 21 are Teachers, at Yearly Salaries varying from 7 *l.* to 25 *l.*, averaging about 12 *l.* a year each.			
Fixed allowances in Money - - -	444	7	6
Expenses of usual occurrence - - -	6,382	10	1½
Special Payments - - - - -	994	7	–
Other Payments - - - - -	303	3	11½
TOTAL - - - £.	12,755	14	7½

— No. 7. —

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

SALARIES:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Governor - - - -	2,000	–	–			
Colonial Secretary - -	600	–	–			
First Writer, - - -	400	–	–			
Second ditto - - -	300	–	–			
Third ditto - - -	250	–	–			
Fourth ditto - - -	200	–	–			
Agent-general - - -	175	–	–			
Colonial Surgeon - - -	500	–	–			
Ditto - Apothecary - -	200	–	–			
Ditto - Surveyor - -	400	–	–			
Collector of Customs - -	800	–	–			
Clerk of Council - - -	100	–	–			
Head Printer - - -	60	–	–			
Government Apprentices at Printing-office - - -	30	–	–			
Town Inspector - - -	100	–	–			
Clerk of Market - - -	54	–	–			
Assistant ditto - - -	36	–	–			
Market Constable - -	19	15	5			
Surveyor's Clerk - - -	36	–	–			
Issuers of Engineer Stores -	18	5	–			
Surveyors' Messengers - -	12	–	–			
Regulator of Church Clock -	6	6	–			
Custom-house Clerk - -	100	–	–			
Landing Waiter - - -	100	–	–			
Collectors' Boat's Crew -	78	–	–			
Harbour-master and Secretary's-office Messengers -	37	–	–			
				6,648	6	5

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Chief Justice, Recorder, and Vice-Admiralty Judge -	1,500	–	–			
Queen's Advocate - -	500	–	–			
Clerk of the Crown - -	50	–	–			
Stipendiary Magistrate - -	200	–	–			
Clerk of Police and Court of Requests - - - -	70	–	–			
Gaoler - - - -	100	–	–			
Under ditto - - - -	50	–	–			
First Gate-keeper - -	31	–	–			
Second ditto - - -	30	–	–			
Turnkey - - - -	10	8	–			
Dresser, Sick Ward - -	13	–	–			
Head Overseer - - -	78	13	4			
Assistant ditto, at 16 *l.* 18 *s.* each	101	8	–			
Head Constable - - -	45	12	6			
Police Sub-Inspectors, three at 27 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* each - -	82	2	6			
Sixty-one Day and Night Police, at 9 *l.* 2 *s.* and 15 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* each - - - -	745	15	–			
				8,608	3	4

— No. 8. —

Military Disbursements Defrayed by the Colonies.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Pay of Militia Staff Officers -	125	–	–			
Ditto Bandsmen - - -	150	1	–			
Ditto Gaol Guard - -	232	8	9			
Ditto Arms Cleaner - -	13	–	–			
Ditto the Corps for 27 days' Training and Drill - -	666	8	1			
Ditto Contingencies - -	17	3	2			
				1,204	1	–

Expenditure incurred by Great Britain for the Military Service.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Pay of Troops and Provisions - -	48,439	11	1			
Amount of Ordnance and Barrack Expenditure - -	1,274	–	–			
				49,713	11	1

— No. 9. —

Disbursements for the Ecclesiastical Establishment.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Colonial Chaplain - - - - - - - - -	500	–	–			
Clerk of the Church - - - - - - - -	13	–	–			
Verger - - - - - - - - - -	7	16	–			
Church Cleaner - - - - - - - - -	10	–	–			
				530	16	–

— No. 10. —

Net Fixed Revenue of Sierra Leone.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Duties on Imports, &c. - -	11,005	11	5¾			
Spirit Licences - - -	1,116	9	–			
Tax on Slaughtered Cattle -	219	4	3			
Horses and Gigs - - -	76	–	–			
Taxes on Market Stalls, Butchers, Auctioneers, and Hawkers' Licences, and Rents - -	745	3	5½			
Incidental Revenue -				13,162	8	2¼
From Fees and Fines - -	-	-	-	236	13	1½
			£.	13,399	1	3¾

Payments from Colonial Fund.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Civil Establishment -	4,048	6	5			
Judicial ditto - -	1,608	3	4			
Ecclesiastical ditto -	530	16	–			
Pensions - - -	352	8	9			
				6,539	14	6

— No. 11. —

Kroo Country.

Questions addressed to a Native of Grand Sesters, called by Europeans *George Coffee*, and Answers taken down on the spot as delivered, respecting Religion, &c.

How old you, George?—Me no savy, not my country fashion savy that.

Kroo country men no savy write, no savy book?—No; no savy book.

You savy who made sun, moon, and stars; who made people in the world?—No; no savy that; Kroomen no savy that.

When men die, what you do with dead body?—Put him in the ground.

Do dead men stay in ground always?—No, him tomack (his stomach, that is, his spirit) goes to God.

Where do they go to God?—Him go up (pointing to the sky).

Suppose him one bad man, where him go then?—Another great one take him; God no take him.

page 50 orig.

When he go then?—Him go up to another man. Some Kroomen have palaver about it; some say when one bad man die, moon take him up.

Do Kroomen say there is one God only, or two or three Gods up above?—How Kroomen savy that; Kroomen no go up alive to savy that.

Do

Do Kroomen often make juju (religious worship) in their country?—Oh yes, make juju very much.

Are the Juju men (the priests) very good men?—Oh, very good men.

Who cure sick man in Kroo country?—Juju men.

How you make juju?—Kroomen go and take one cow to juju man; him make great palaver over cow, then cut him throat.

Why him cut his throat?—To make God glad very much and do Kroomen good.

What does the juju man do then?—Cut off cow's feet and some of belly for himself, throw him head away, head no good; Kroomen no chop (eat) head never; then people come and take the rest, boil him meat and eat the juju.

What you do with the blood?—Let it run on ground; no man chop blood.

Do women eat some of the cow when you make juju?—Oh no, don't let women come near juju; keep women far off; no good for women to make juju.

A long time ago have you never heard in Kroo country that big waters come and drown all the world?—No, we never hearie that palaver. We hearie long time ago very much; four Kroomen go away in canoe to go to other country, when 14 days pass, big waters come and upset canoe, and four men just go down when two porpoise come and carry them ashore; all Kroomen know that for true palaver.

You never hearie of Christian religion?—Oh yes, America juju men come to Kroo country from Cape Palmas (Liberian colony) tell him all that, but Kroomen no savy that palaver.

That was a good palaver; 'twas good for you to savy that palaver?—No, don't savy that palaver.

How many wives do Kroomen marry?—Some six, some eight, some ten, some plenty many wives; one head man plenty many wives.

How does a Kroomen here get one wife?—My fader give her fader four, or five, or six bullocks if he has them, and I give her some dash (present) too, to buy things for herself.

You buy your wives, then?—Yes, Kroomen buy wife, but no buy slaves in him country, no catch men in Kroo country; not him country fashion to make man slave.

Are you married; George?—Me no marry. Captain savy well other Kroo boy George, him went in ship to England; him have six wives when go in ship, but when come back find two him women run away.

You ever hearie of women having two piccaninies born same time in your country?—Yes, me hearie that.

What do Kroo people do with the two piccaninies born same time in your country?—Oh, Kroomen not like Bonny men in him fashion. Bonny men say not good two piccaninies born same time, so kill both piccaninies, and some kill mother too. Kroomen no do that.

Do Kroomen do like Bonny men with white piccaninies born in their country, and say, "this country won't bring up white man's piccaniny," and kill them then?—No, Kroomen no kill piccaniny; no say that mouth, that's a very waw waw mouth (a very bad word).

Are no white piccaninies born in him country?—Yes, white piccaninies do born in Kroo country sometimes, but no savy speak English, no savy speak that country mouth; all Krooman's piccaninies speaks Krooman's mouth.

When women die in Kroo country, where your people say they go?—Where him go (somewhat angrily answered) where him go for true. Where all men—go up.

That's good palaver, George. But why no women make juju with men when cow is killed to make God glad as you say, and to do good to men of Kroo country?—Women mind piccaniny, mind him house, don't know how to mind that thing.

You have alligators in your country?—Yes; plenty in fresh water, but never chop Kroomen.

Do sharks chop Kroomen?—Oh no; sharks never chop Kroomen.

You never hear sharks chop piccaninies when him go into water on beach?—No; sharks can't chop Kroomen. (This belief is universal amongst them, and acted upon too.)

Do tigers chop Kroomen?—Yes, in the bush often catch one man, when tiger chop him and then lies down as asleep; then all the people come out with guns and go into bush to kill tiger; sometimes he fly away, sometimes Kroomen.

Are tiger cats and panthers in the bush in Kroo country?—Yes; plenty.

Any horses in Kroo country?—No.

Any camels in Kroo country?—No.

Any elephants in Kroo country?—No savy elephants.

On asking another Krooman present, called Tom, on the subject of their belief in a future state, he said all good people good and bad, when they were dead, went to God. He said there were many devils, some good, some were bad, some did good to men, others did harm; in fact his idea was the general one of his countrymen that the devils are the deities whom it is necessary to propitiate both the good and the bad by an equal homage to their power, to heal or hurt, and the idols which they call fetish are images made to represent this idea to their minds.

The above conversation took place in the presence of Captain Brown of the "May," and Mr. Roberts, the surgeon of that vessel; on reading over the above memorandum of the conversation immediately after it took place, it was considered by both to be literally correct.

Such are the notions of religion of a people the probability of whose association with the recently Christianised negroes of our colonies could not be looked to without apprehension for its result.

— No. 12. —

RETURN of the Number of EMIGRANTS from the Colony of *Sierra Leone*, in the Period from the 25th October 1839, to the 30th April 1841, showing the Date of Departure, Name of the Vessel, Master, Agent, &c.

DATE.	Number of Emigrants.	To what Place.	Name of Vessel.	Master.	Agent.	REMARKS.
1839:						
October - 25	21	Badagry, and the Leeward Coast.	Margaret - -	Alexander Swift.		
November 29	14	Ditto - -	Intrepido - -	H. Norquwy.		
1840:						
January - 1	8	Jamaica - -	Mary Brown -	Spiers - -	- - -	- - the vessel belonged to and was named after one of the passengers.
March - 26	68	Badagry, and the Leeward Coast.	Queen Victoria -	G. Darley.		
— - 30	50	Ditto - -	Margaret - -	Faulkoner.		
1841:						
January - 13	120	Ditto - -	Queen Victoria -	Wilkinson.		
April - 8	186	Trinidad - -	Elizabeth & Jane	William Hart -	Wm. Hamilton	
— - 12	151	Jamaica - -	Hector - -	Robt. Freeman	Alex. Barclay.	
— - 28	175	Demerara - -	Superior - -	John Dunning	R. Kingston.	
TOTAL - -	693					

(signed) *N. Macdonald*, Colonial Secretary.

— No. 13. —

PORT OF SIERRA LEONE.

LIST of EMIGRANT SHIPS that have sailed from this Port to the *West Indies*, with the Number of Passengers on Board.

SHIP'S NAME.	Number of Passengers.	Destination.
Ship Hector - - - - - -	173	Jamaica.
Brig Barclay - - - - - -	65	Ditto.
Ship Superior - - - - - -	197	Demerara.
Ship Elizabeth Jane - - - - -	177	Trinidad.
	612	

(signed) *Logan Hooke*, Collector of Customs.
(A true copy.)
John R. Jeremie.

— No. 14. —

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS FOR JAMAICA.

To the Maroons, Settler Population, and Liberated Africans of Sierra Leone.

WITH the sanction of his Excellency Sir John Jeremie, Mr. Barclay, as agent of Emigration for Jamaica, appointed by the Governor, deems it his duty to lay before the people of Sierra Leone the following official documents, that they may fully understand the object of his visit here, and the authority upon which he is acting :—

1. EXTRACT of a Communication from the Governor of *Sierra Leone* to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Copy.)

"AT this moment it likewise happens that many of the Maroons and settler population, having been informed of the encouragement given to immigration in Trinidad and other of the

the West Indies, express the wish and purpose of removing thither with their families and, in my opinion, nothing ought to be done to discourage their departure. * * * * But I am desirous of knowing from your Lordship what course it would be advisable for me to pursue in the event of any considerable number of liberated Africans being induced, by their example, to decide upon removing likewise to the same part of the world.

"I have, &c.
(signed) "*R. Doherty*, Governor."

2. COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to his Excellency Sir *Charles Metcalfe*, Governor of *Jamaica*.

(Copy.)

"Sir,

"I TRANSMIT to you enclosed a copy of a despatch which I have received from the Governor of Sierra Leone, reporting the wish which is entertained by many of the Maroons, and original settlers of that colony, to immigrate to the West Indies; and I have to desire that you will transmit to me any information which you may consider likely to be acceptable to Governor Doherty, in explanation of the advantages which might be placed within the reach of any able-bodied natives of Africa who may be desirous of transferring their labour to Jamaica.

page 52 orig.

"I have, &c.
(signed) "*J. Russell.*"

3. MESSAGE from his Excellency the Governor of *Jamaica* to the House of Assembly, 3 November 1840.

(Copy.)

"Mr. SPEAKER,—I am directed by the Governor to lay before this Honourable House, for information, the accompanying copy of a despatch of the 9th June from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and an extract from a communication from the Governor of Sierra Leone, relating to a prospect of emigration from that colony to the West Indies."

4. COPY of a REPORT made by a Committee, and agreed to by the House of Assembly, in reference to the above Documents.

(Copy.)

"THE House recommend that every facility be afforded to further the wishes of any of the Maroon or settler population of Sierra Leone, or able-bodied natives of Africa, who may desire to remove to this island; and that the agent-general of immigrants be directed to communicate with the commissioner-general (Alexander Barclay), authorising him to take such measures as may best tend to carry the above object into effect; and that the agent-general be empowered to defray the necessary expense out of the funds applicable to immigration purposes."

Under the above authority, sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and by the Governor of Jamaica, I have come to Sierra Leone, not only to afford a free passage to all such immigrants as may wish now to go, and as the ship Hector can accommodate, but also to ascertain what the wishes of the people are, in order that such further arrangements as may be necessary to give effect to the same may be made agreeably to the directions sent me by the House of Assembly. It is necessary, as my stay here will be short, that the people take this matter at once into their consideration, and give me, for my guidance, the names of those who are desirous of going, that I may regulate accordingly, and report the same to the Governor of Jamaica on my arrival there.

The above is addressed more especially to such Maroons or others who may wish to become settlers in Jamaica; and room will be given in the ship for any articles of furniture which such persons may wish to take along with them.

For the guidance of the liberated Africans and others going as labourers, I may mention with respect to terms, as follows:

A free passage, and on landing to be at perfect liberty to engage themselves in the plantation villages to whomsoever they like, offering them the best wages.

The engagement to be for only one year, and then terminable by three months' notice given on either side.

They will have perfect freedom to remain in the island, or to leave it and return to Sierra Leone if they wish.

Any of them in want of clothing may have it on board of ship at the London cost, or by stipulating to pay the same out of their first year's wages in the island.

The usual rate of farm wages in Jamaica is from 1*s*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. by the day, or from 2*s*. to 4*s*. may be made, working by the piece or job. For more particular information on this and other points, I refer to the accompanying copy of my address to the coloured people of America, which applies equally to those going from Sierra Leone.

(signed) *A. Barclay*,
Commissioner of Immigration for Jamaica.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

— No. 15. —

To the Liberated Africans of Waterloo and Regent Town.

YOUR old master can find work for good people and their families, and you can catch plenty of coppers.

Suppose you can follow your old master to Trinidad, he will see you taken care of, if you behave good.

At Trinidad you can catch silver money; and a man catches for a day's work :—

Two cut-monies.
Half-pound of salt fish.

And he will have a house and farm, and will catch a little rum every day.

If a man work hard he can catch four cut-monies in one day.

W. Hamilton.

— No. 16. —

To Emigrants for Demerara.

page 53 orig.

HER gracious Majesty the Queen, having by Her Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies of Great Britain authorized the emigration of free African labourers to Demerara, where they will be landed unrestricted, and they are at liberty at once to hire themselves to the highest bidder.

In that "Magnificent Province" they will receive great wages, and excellent provisions.

Should they not immediately procure other offers, I hereby guarantee them the following rate of wages.

"Tariff of wages."

8½ Spanish dollars per month with comfortable lodgings, and a sufficient extent of garden ground, medical attendance and medicine.

Tariff of labour for the above wages, 7½ hours per day.

Or in lieu of the above wages I will guarantee them at their option

5½ Spanish dollars per month.
14 pints of rice per week.
3½ lbs. of salt fish or pork.

A small gratuity of rum, tobacco, and pipes, with a comfortable lodging, and sufficient garden-ground, medical attendance, and medicine. You will clearly understand, free African labourers, that this scale of wages is binding upon me and my constituents, but not on the emigrant. On his arrival at Demerara (British Guiana), he is immediately to be at liberty to dispose of his labour to the highest bidder.

They will in fact be transferred to the appropriation, and disposal of his Excellency the Governor of Demerara.

Liberated African labourers, free settlers, and others;—I act, and will always act with rectitude, honestly, and with honesty of purpose towards you;—we hold out no delusive hopes, nor expectations, nor offer extravagant wages that cannot be realised.

My friends the respectable and opulent proprietors and other colonists at Demerara would scorn such a mode of proceeding; we offer you high and regular wages for limited and reasonable hours of labour.

In periods of scarcity of labour you may gain half a Spanish dollar per diem as stated in the Trinidad address, or three to four shillings by piece-work as offered in the Jamaica address.

I again repeat, you can offer your labour, on landing at Demerara, to the highest bidder perfectly unrestricted; but I guarantee to you the aforesaid scale of wages and provisions, with lodging and garden-ground, medical attendance, &c., for your labour of 7½ hours, the time of labour being 10 hours in Sierra Leone.

Demerara (in the Governor-generalship of British Guiana), is nearly similar in climate, in all its productions, to Sierra Leone; it is situated in the West Indies, on the continent of South America, and is much the nearest point to Sierra Leone of Her Majesty's possessions and colonies therein.

We promise, and intend to establish a steam-boat communication between the two colonies of Demerara and Sierra Leone, which will be reciprocally advantageous, and the passage will then be made in 10 days, the average time now employed going to the Gambia, so that you will have constant and immediate opportunities of returning expeditiously and communicating with your friends here; and we shall most particularly encourage, and trust thereby to gain your entire confidence in our endeavours to obtain your honest and industrious labour for a liberal remuneration.

I offer to the liberated Africans located in the towns or villages of Kissy, Wellington, Hastings, Waterloo, Gloucester, Regent, Bathurst, and Charlotte (provided a sufficient number of people of both sexes enter), to convey to Demerara a deputation of their friends,

friends, consisting of one from each place, which persons they themselves can select. They can see the country with their own eyes, make their observations, and report to their friends their opinion.

I will send them back at the earliest opportunity, free of all expense.

(signed) *R. Kingston.*
Agent-general of Demerara, British Guiana.

— No. 17. —

The ESTIMATED VALUE of the EXPORTS from *Sierra Leone* in 1839.

	£.		£.
Teak Timber - - -	36,567	Pepper - - - -	381
Camwood - - - -	8,129	Gum Copal - - -	265
Palm Oil - - - -	7,993	Arrowroot - - -	77
Ginger - - - -	1,650	Coffee - - - -	13
Ground Nuts - - -	305	Sundries - - - -	52
Hides - - - - -	747		
Ivory - - - - -	291		58,440
Rice - - - - -	1,970		

— No. 18. —

page 54 orig.

The PRICES of PROVISIONS at *Sierra Leone* and the *Gambia* are the following:

	Bread.	Beef.	Mutton.	Fowls.	Rice.
	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per doz. 10*s.*	per lb.
Sierra Leone - -	6*d.*	4*d.*	7*d.*	4*s.* 4*d.* chickens.	2*d.*
Gambia - - -	5*d.*	2¾*d.*	7*d.*	10*s.* fowls.	1¾*d.*

The price of horned cattle at the former a head - - - - 60*s.*
Ditto ditto at the Gambia - - - - - 45*s.*
Ditto of sheep at both places, about - - - - - - 20*s.*
Ditto of rice by the bushel at Sierra Leone - - - - - 5*s.*
Ditto of rice by the cwt. at Gambia - - - - - - 13*s.*
Ditto of coffee at both places per lb. - - - - - - 1*s.*
Ditto of fish, averages per lb. both places - - - - - 3*d.*

And the prices generally at both colonies for European stores, groceries, salt, provisions, &c., are about 30 per cent. above the market rate in England.

There are no manufactories in Sierra Leone; but in the Gambia several, at Bathurst upwards of 20 wax refiners, and five at M'Carthy's Island. There are also 37 native looms employed at Bathurst in the manufacture of coarse country cloths, and ten working goldsmiths, who likewise carry on the trades of blacksmiths; and one of them a foulah, a man of very superior skill and ability in his occupation as a goldsmith, whose workmanship would be prized in any country.

The course of exchange at Sierra Leone for bills on the Treasury is about 6½ per cent., that is to say, for Spanish money, counting 4*s.* 1*d.* to the dollar, and about 1½ per cent. (as fixed by the Treasury) for British money.

Bills drawn on the owners of merchant vessels to defray expenses in the colony, are generally at par. The course of exchange is pretty much the same in the Gambia.

The amount of coin in circulation in Sierra Leone in 1839 was estimated at from 30,000*l.* to 35,000*l.* sterling, and in the Gambia the same year 6,500*l.* sterling.

— No. 19. —

SUBSTANCE of a Paper drawn up by the late Sir John Jeremie, on the nature of our relations with the Chiefs of the *Quia* and the *Timmanee Country*.

PORT Logo, the capital of the Timmanee country, to the Quia portion of which this peninsula formerly belonged (the Quia portion is that south of the Rokelle, a southern branch of the Sierra Leone River) consists of no less than five small native towns, containing in the aggregate a population of about 6,000 souls, and is situated on the Logo or northern branch of the Sierra Leone river, at a distance of about 55 miles from Freetown.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

The Timmanee country itself, with its neighbour Limbah, governed by Bey Woosey Bokara Surie and others, who throughout these as well as Lieutenant-colonel Campbell's negotiations have been considered as Timmanee chiefs, extends on the east and north-east to Foutah Jallon, the kingdom of the Southern Foulah; thus opening a communication with the very heart of Africa.

Those who have travelled repeatedly through this country state, it is from ten to twelve days' journey from Port Logo to the confines of Foutah Jallon, and four to five days' more to Teembo, the capital, either through Bey Woosey's territory in the east, or through Cocoonah in the north-east, the latter was Doctor O'Beirne's route; whilst there exists a third road up the Rokelle by Koranko, which was taken by Major Laing on his journey to Fallaba. These two last routes remained open for several years under Sir C. M'Carthy and his predecessors.

The first of the three routes, though preferred by natives, appears never to have been explored by Europeans.

Port Logo was also for some time the centre of a considerable trade. Several Englishmen had mercantile establishments in it, and an association was formed to promote its agriculture; but prior to Laing's journey their intestine wars had rendered it unsafe to occupy it, and it had since become the seat of a flourishing slave trade; being in the direct line from the interior to the Pongos and Nunez, and about midway between these stations in the north and the Sherbro and Gallinas to the south; so that Sierra Leone being sacred ground, the communication was carried on by land through the Timmanee country, and especially its capital, between these extensive marts.

The recent wars of this country chiefly arose from two causes. The original inhabitants are divided into two races, the Timmanees and the Locos, among whom an enduring enmity has existed for the last twelve years at least, and as the Locos are an active laborious people, much sought for by slave traders, Loco captives had become for many years their only circulating medium and object of barter with Europeans; these two nations were, and the Locos are said to be still Pagans.

But if the Timmanees persecuted the Locos, they in turn have been occasionally pressed down by the Mandingoes, a Mahommedan nation, daily increasing in power towards the coast, where they have been driven by the Foulahs, the most powerful tribe in Africa, who are understood originally to have come from the East.

Some time since these Mandingoes, by intermarriage and immigration, had become so powerful, that they acquired the sovereignty of this territory, from which they were expelled by the Timmanees 24 years ago, as stated by Laing.

page 55 orig.

On this occasion the town of Port Logo was burnt down, and it was then that the English settlers were expelled or withdrawn. Under General Turner's administration in 1825, this people ceded him by treaty a considerable portion of their territory, when General Turner deemed it necessary to remove the Chief or Alikarlie from his sovereignty, and to appoint Fatimah Brimah, the son or nephew of the former Mandingo ruler, his successor.

The treaty was however disallowed by the Secretary of State, and it was with him that Lieutenant-governor Campbell negotiated his treaties of April 1836 and April 1837.

These treaties also continued unratified, owing to their containing certain inadmissible stipulations which the chiefs, it would appear, were not inclined to reconsider, though written to that effect by Colonel Doherty.

Another treaty with these people was obtained by Governor Finlay in 1881, which though approved by the Crown was annulled by Lieutenant-governor Campbell, his own containing, among other matters, most of the former stipulations.

Their last agreement was with the Church Missionary Society in November 1839, when a deputation from this body penetrated about 40 miles into the country to wait on Fatimah Brimah, and obtained, though not without considerable debate, his consent to their establishing a mission at Port Logo.

The sovereignty I found was elective, or rather the rulership is elective, for the nominal sovereignty is in the family of Bey Fokey, whose assent to the people's choice is necessary; and probably owing to this colony having formerly formed part of this nation, the assent of the Governor of Sierra Leone was expected by all, and by some maintained to be also necessary to the appointment of a new ruler in Alikarlie.

I found on my arrival that past proceedings, particularly the fate that had attended the preceding treaties and the non-payment of the rents stipulated by Lieutenant-governor Campbell, had induced them to look upon this government, its promises and its influence, with the coolest indifference.

A deputation sent by my friend and predecessor in October last, after waiting six weeks for an answer as to the period of the election of their new Alikarlie, sent back with a promise that a reply would be forwarded in a month, which never was forwarded.

My first notification remained entirely unnoticed. My second, brought from two quarters, Dalla Moodie, chief of the Bullom Shore, and Pa Renier, of the Rokalee country, evasive replies, requesting a postponement, which I refused to accede to; the rest remained silent.

It was when thus situated that Mr. M'Cormack, the oldest resident merchant at Sierra Leone, the founder of the timber trade, a gentleman not only well known to these chiefs, but universally

universally respected, and whom I had recently, as he is no longer wealthy, appointed, on Colonel Doherty's recommendation, Police Magistrate at Freetown, offered to precede me by a couple of days, and if I would make him acquainted with my intentions would explain them to the chiefs.

When *en route* information reached me that the chiefs had not assembled, and the people had fled and left Port Logo deserted; I however continued my journey, and the chiefs of Port Logo and the people were induced to return, and had appointed next morning to meet me in a body.

On Thursday the 28th, the day originally appointed, they assembled and I addressed them, assuring them that I had come among them with a full determination to interfere in no manner with their election; but that I hoped they would elect some quiet pacific chief, who would be prepared to enter into a treaty with Her Majesty's Government.

I stated objections to the preceding treaties, that of the Sierra Leone Government pledging itself beforehand to take part in their wars.

That it was on some of these grounds, and especially owing to the condition by which we were pledged to give up those of their slaves who took refuge among us, which the laws of England forbade, that the former treaties had not been ratified, and not from any wish to withhold the stipends to which the Crown was pledged, as they seemed to apprehend; on the contrary, if they would reconsider the matter with me on the basis now proposed, I was prepared to pay up these arrears.

They replied, through the Chief of Port Logo, that they thankfully accepted the presents that had been made them; they were obliged to me for the proof of confidence I had given in coming among them with my family; that they would proceed to elect the Alikarlie; grateful for my pledge that I would not interfere; and were ready to negotiate on the terms proposed, but that several of their principal chiefs were not present, and that they for their own sakes, were anxious to have the advice and assistance of Chief Dalla Moodie; they therefore requested time to send for them.

On the 3rd of February Dalla Moodie arrived, together with a sufficient number of chiefs to proceed to the election.

During the delay thus afforded, I had an opportunity of ascertaining the state of parties and respective views of the chiefs and people.

There were three principal parties; the Mandingoes, or Sancongs, who wished to take that opportunity of retrieving their power; the sons of the late Alikarlie, who wished to render the office hereditary; and a third, who were desirous of electing the chief of the district of Port Logo, a person related to both sides, being the son of the chiefs who had expelled the Sancongs, but nephew of Fatimah Brimah, and grandson of a Sancong.

On the 8th they elected the Chief of Port Logo, with the full assent of Bey Fohey.

This choice was very agreeable to me, particularly as I had been made acquainted with the part taken by the Namina Lahay, his most formidable competitor; when the missionaries had applied to settle there, he observed, "This was always the way with white men; they first sent quiet people to do them good; then merchants; then, as their numbers increased, they built forts and brought guns; and, at last took away your country: as they had done this (alluding to General Turner's treaty), he was of opinion not to give them a footing." This has been mentioned as a reason for my taking a part; which I however declined, continuing strictly neutral. *page 56 orig.*

When the result was known, the other parties coalesced, collecting their partisans from all sides, and wished to contest the election. This was the only occasion on which it was necessary to act decidedly. On their deputation waiting on me, they were told in plain terms that they had witnessed my neutrality; but now the majority had spontaneously made their choice, I would maintain it; and, for three days they debated; but, on the 11th, they agreed to submit. On the 12th they notified their assent to me; and, on the 13th, at two o'clock, the Alikarlie was installed by the Mahomedan Priest; at three, the treaty was signed, and, at four, myself, council, staff and guard, had embarked, and were on our way to Freetown.

My reasons for the deviations in the treaty from the general draft were the following:—

Article 1st. As no white man had ever been made a slave in the Timmanee country, it appeared imprudent to the members of council to suggest the idea; but, as it had become a question among these people how far liberated Africans were entitled to British protection, or amenable to British control, beyond the precincts of the colony, I felt it my duty to place the point beyond doubt, by drawing up the clause as it now stands.

So far as my experience extends, the liberated African, wherever born, has, like the manumitted slaves in the West Indies, been considered entitled to the rights, and subject to all the liabilities of a free British subject. The country of the birth, in allowing these persons to be forcibly withdrawn from it, forfeited all right over them; and this right the country of their adoption, in relieving them from servitude, has acquired. There was an article to this effect in Louis the 14th's *Code Noir*, repeated in the St. Lucia Slave Law of 1826, which was confirmed by the Crown.

And, with reference to the position in which this class are placed at Sierra Leone, it strikes me that, as they have been thrown back on Africa by British interposition, it becomes equally an obligation to protect them in the possession of their freedom; and to prevent their abusing of that freedom to the prejudice of others of their race.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

Various conjectures have been formed, and reasons assigned, to explain satisfactorily the deficiency in the returns of the population of Sierra Leone, on a comparison of the numbers introduced with the totals remaining, at each census; and I have little doubt that many of these reasons are correct; but the principal cause of this void, I am now inclined to believe, is emigration beyond the frontier; a subject which had not escaped my predecessor's notice

The Quia country, which bounds the peninsula to the eastward, is eminently fertile; while the surface of great part of the explored portion of this colony itself is comparatively barren; so that a liberated African, when located, has every inducement to cross over the scarcely-defined limits of the British territory, and settle among our neighbours; the more so, as Old Mahara District, distant about 12, and Mabelly about 30, miles from Waterloo, are places of considerable trade with the interior.

To such an extent has this practice been carried, that, as mentioned by Colonel Doherty, they at last collected in sufficient numbers to be enabled to engage in war against the natives; which commencing upwards of a year ago, has scarcely yet subsided.

This is commonly termed the Soosoo war, from most of the liberated Africans belonging to that country. Nor is this the only occasion where liberated Africans have been thus engaged. In the course of the 12 years' war carried on by the late Alikarlie against the Loco tribe, during which it is estimated that at least 1,000 persons on each side were destroyed, or reduced to slavery every year; for it is from this source that the slave trade, at and about the Pongos, was principally supplied; there is no reason to doubt that they were employed on both sides.

On a very recent occasion, a person named Atkins, formerly a store-keeper at Sierra Leone, and as such it is said enjoying a pension from the Crown, but now a timber-merchant in this river, having a dispute with Marquis Granby, a liberated African, a retired soldier, and also an extensive timber-merchant, respecting a log of timber, they had no difficulty in bringing out several hundred armed men to fight for them, Atkins, by means of his influence with a native chief, Granby principally by recruiting among those of his class (see their mutual statements); and the war thus provoked by two British subjects would probably have continued to this day nearly in sight of Freetown, had it not been for the interposition of the chief Bey Fokey in the first instance, and, as soon as the facts became known to me, of this Government.

Section 3rd concedes the Queen's officers power to destroy barracoons and seize merchandise on land when imported for slave purposes. But this is only to be done by assent of the headman or chief of the district, and even then the merchandise seized is to be condemned as prize by an English court; which double check will guard against any abuse of the powers conceded.

The words "and teach" have been introduced into section 4.

The 11th section is new, and its object is, however, perfectly clear, and requires no observation.

Instead of calling on the chief to form and promulgate a new law, which would have caused great delay and procrastination, as fresh meetings or "palavers" must have been occasioned, the 12th section provides that the treaty itself shall be made a law; and if penal enactments are hereafter requisite they can be proposed by the resident.

Sections 13th and 14th, in addition to the grounds already stated in the minute of 28th December 1840, refer to the means of collecting an equivalent at Sierra Leone, instead of the 5 per cent. on the goods sold in the country.

page 57 orig.

With respect to the additional duties to be levied on goods for the use of the Timmanee people, 1,000 *l.* a year is equal to 10,000 bars; of these 5,000 are specifically assigned by the treaty; the remainder is to be paid one-fourth each to the Alikarlie and Dalla Moodie (who commands the Bullam shore), and the remaining half is to be annually distributed by the Alikarlie and British Agent, the whole being made dependant on their adhering to their engagements. [This part of the treaty it is doubtful if it will be ratified. *R.R.M.*]

The 13th section also provides that the boats and goods of these people shall be exempt from all duties in the harbours.

Section 16th. By this stipulation the Government is relieved from all those engagements which bound it to take a direct and active part in the wars and disputes of the interior, and I confess I cannot but consider this one of the most important articles of the treaty. The Government in future is to be merely informed of their disputes, so that it may, if it sees fit, endeavour to mediate; and should this fail, side with either party or remain neutral. To pledge itself to more might have been the proper course, were this colony possessed of an army of 5,000 men with full one-fourth Europeans, and the object ultimately aimed at, the establishment of an African empire; but convinced no such designs are entertained, I felt that to enter into agreements morally impracticable in the execution was barely consistent with good faith only tended to disparage the national character.

Should the encroachments of another power, whose designs on Africa she scarcely conceals, and which has, I am informed, already penetrated inland more than once from Algeria to Senegal, whilst her establishments on the Casamanga entirely separate us from the Gambia, placing the latter between two French settlements, render another policy ultimately necessary in self-defence; the 17th section secures all that is desirable.

Human

Human sacrifices are said not to have been practised of late years, if ever, among this nation. As however these practices are not always brought to light immediately, the 13th clause contains the suggested stipulations on that head.

A few suggestions are submitted in elucidation of my views, as to the principles on which our future intercourse should be conducted, and as to the measures necessary to prevent a recurrence of the disorders on the frontier.

To treat these people as our equals, adopting the sound and essentially just rules of international law, and displaying towards them equal impartiality, disinterestedness, firmness, prudence, punctuality, and good faith; such appears to me the line of conduct by which they will soonest be induced to honour, support, and respect us.

The doctrine of the incapacity of the negro race is tolerably exploded, but I confess I was scarcely prepared for the proofs of sound sense, sagacious policy, and a species of constitutional knowledge, I witnessed on this tour, or for the education the higher orders of these nations receive.

And this is no unusual matter among their men of rank. Numina Moodoo's speech at the first meeting of the chiefs, his successful competitors for the election of a sovereign, is a characteristic specimen of their natural mental powers. He said that "both his father and his uncle had taught him that the right of sovereignty belonged not to them, but the people he had himself ruled under his uncle for fifteen years; he asked them whether he had governed them for his advantage or that of the people, but the time had arrived when in the words of his father he was called on to restore the authority into their hands; he did so, calling upon them to choose any one they saw fit, but advised them, for the sake of the country's peace, not to name a Sancing."

In the same way each chief rose in turn, expressing himself with equal moderation and propriety. They had several of these meetings, generally late in the evening.

In addition to having terminated the war with the Locos, and prevented another immediate war, I am happy to add that another effect of this visit has been the arrival of two bodies of upwards of 100 each of gold traders, from the interior through that country; they are principally Foulahs, the paths taken by whom had been closed for about twenty-four years.

These, at the lowest computation, take about ten pounds in value, each, of British goods from the colony.

A third had arrived by the windward coast before I had left Freetown.

The Acts under the consideration of the local legislation supplementary to the treaty, and necessary to its due execution, are three in number.

1st. An Act establishing an additional duty of 1 ½ per cent., for the benefit of the Alikarlie and chiefs of the Timmanee country.

2dly. An Act prohibiting, under heavy penalties, British subjects from exciting or provoking to war in the neighbouring native states.

3dly. An Act to extend the jurisdiction of the courts of these settlements over British subjects committing offences in the neighbouring states, and declaring liberated Africans entitled to the rights, and subject to the liabilities of British subjects.

This Act is framed on the model of an Act of Parliament, extending the jurisdiction of the courts of record, at the Cape of Good Hope, and will enable the Governor to give a magistrate's commission to the resident at Port Logo.

EXPENSE of a Colonial Schooner; estimated by Mr. William Hutton, of London.

		£.
2 British officers	Annual Pay	200
5 ditto seamen, 24 *l.* each	„	120
15 Kroomen, 10 *s.* per month, per man	„	90
Victualling, per month 50 *l.*		600
Wear and tear of ship		490
		£ 1,500

The above is the computed expense for one year of a colonial cruiser of about 80 tons.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

page 58 orig.

— No. 20. —

TABLE showing the Mean Range of Fahrenheit's Thermometer during each Month of the under-mentioned Years, at the River *Gambia*, *Sierra Leone*, *Cape Castle*, and on the Cruising Station off the Coast.

MONTHS.	Gambia, M'Carthy's Island: Dr. Robertson.	At Sea, West Coast of Africa; Her Majesty's Ship "Saracen."		Sierra Leone; Dr. W. Ferguson, Staff Surgeon.	Cape Coast Castle; Mr. Maclean.	Cape Coast, 5 miles inland; Mr. Wilson.
	1835–6.	1839.	1840.	1840.	1840–1.	1840.
January - -	91 17 0	82 22 0	76 48 23	81 0 0	81 5 2	74 15 39
February -	86 40 0	83 10 0	73 2 0	81 40 0	82 12 51	77 1 2
March - -	100 25 31	83 0 0	79 29 4	82 0 0	- - -	77 14 5
April - -	100 1 24	82 30 0	80 36 0	81 40 0	80 22 0	76 53 20
May - -	101 2 13	79 0 0	75 22 0	82 20 0	78 44 0	75 34 11
June - -	95 0 0	79 0 0	78 0 40	81 20 0	76 24 12	74 21 20
July - -	86 21 5	77 50 0	80 4 0	79 30 0	73 51 0	73 34 4
August - -	85 40 5	78 4 0	79 38 45	80 0 0	72 19 30	74 53 0
September -	87 2 36	80 12 0	79 12 0	80 30 0	75 16 30	73 22 0
October - -	85 54 47	83 13 0	78 33 52	80 30 0	79 23 36	74 25 9
November -	93 46 40	83 32 0	82 29 0	80 30 0	79 36 30	77 2 0
December -	89 45 0	83 36 0	81 45 29	82 30 . 0	82 2 53	75 22 0
Mean temperature for the Year - - -	91 54 41	81 17 25	78 45 6	81 7 30	78 18 0	75 19 49

— No. 21. —

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES.

Her Majesty's Ship "Saracen," Western Coast of Africa, 1840.

MONTHS.	Mean Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.	PREVAILING WINDS, &c.
January - - -	76 48 23	- - North-easterly (Harmattan); moderate breezes and fine weather.
February - - -	73 2 0	- - North-westerly, alternately with north-easterly; moderate breezes and fine weather.
March - - -	79 29 4	Ditto ditto.
April - - -	80 36 0	Ditto ditto.
May - - - -	75 22 0	North-westerly; moderate breezes and fine weather.
June - - -	78 0 40	Ditto ditto, south-westerly at end of month.
July - - - -	80 4 0	South-westerly; moderate breezes and fine weather.
August - - -	79 38 45	Ditto ditto.
September - -	79 12 0	- - South-westerly; moderate breezes and cloudy, with rain; south-easterly at end of month.
October - - -	78 33 52	- - South-easterly; moderate breezes and fine weather (at Ascension).
November - -	82 29 0	- - South-westerly, alternately with north-easterly, light breezes and cloudy; calms towards the end of the month, with occasional heavy rain; thunder and lightning.
December - - -	81 45 29	- - A.M. North-easterly, light airs, and hazy. P.M. Westerly, moderate breezes, occasional tornadoes, with heavy rain.

(signed) *Sidney Bernard*,
Assistant Surgeon.

— No. 22. —

JOURNAL of the Atmospheric Variations at Napoleon Plantation, near *Cape Coast*, the Property of *James Swanzy*, Esq. between 1 January and 31 December 1840.

N. B.—The Wind from 10 A. M. until about Sunset S. or S. E., from that time till morning N. or N. E. unless otherwise mentioned in the Remarks.

Date.	Thermometer. 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.	REMARKS.
January 1	70	82	78	Rain and fog.
— 2	69	81	78	Ditto.
— 3	68	82	77	Clear.
— 4	69	80	78	Ditto.
— 5	68	82	78	Ditto.
— 6	69	81	77	Ditto.
— 7	68 ½	83	78	Foggy.
— 8	69	82	79	Rain.
— 9	68	82	78	Foggy.
— 10	69	80	77	Clear.
— 11	70	81	79	Heavy rain.
— 12	68 ½	82	79	Foggy.
— 13	69	81	78	Clear.
— 14	68	80 ½	79	Ditto.
— 15	68	81	80	Foggy.
— 16	67	80	77	- - Harmattan began from E. and N.E.
— 17	59 / 68	82	75	Very cold wind.
— 18	59	80	77	Ditto and very strong.
A. M. 3. — 19	55 / 57 / 60	80	78	Very cold.
— 20	59	81	79	Wind E. and light.
— 21	59	80	78	Clear, wind E.
— 22	63	80	79	Hazy, wind E.
— 23	60	80	77	Ditto.
— 24	57 ½	79	76	Clear and cold.
— 25	58	80	78	Hazy, wind E.
— 26	59	80	77	Hazy.
— 27	60	80	79	- - Wind E. clouds of dust.
— 28	66	80	78	Hazy.
— 29	68	80	79	Clear.
— 30	69	80	78	- - Wind S. and S.E., fine and clear.
— 31	70	80	78	Ditto.
Feb. 1	70	81	77	Ditto.
— 2	69	80	79	Ditto.
— 3	68	80	78	Cloudy.
— 4	69	81	79	Ditto.
— 5	70	79	76	Rain.
— 6	71	80	77	Ditto.
— 7	70	82	79	Ditto.
— 8	71	81	76	Foggy.
— 9	72	82	78	Ditto.
— 10	70	82	79	- - Cloudy, thunder and lightning.
— 11	72	82	79	Cloudy.
— 12	71	83	79	Clear.
— 13	70	83	79	Ditto.
— 14	71	82	78	Ditto.
— 15	71	85	79	Ditto.
— 16	70	83	78	- - Cloudy, thunder and lightning.
— 17	70	80	77	Cloudy.
— 18	71	86	79	Clear.
— 19	70	83	79	Ditto.
— 20	72	85	79	Ditto.
— 21	70	83	79	Ditto.
— 22	72	85	79	Ditto.

Date.	Thermometer. 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.	REMARKS.
Feb. 23	71	84	78	Clear.
— 24	71	82	79	- - Cloudy, thunder and lightning.
— 25	70	84 / 79	76	At 1 P.M. heavy rain.
— 26	70	86	79	Clear.
— 27	71	83	78	Ditto.
— 28	70	83	79	Ditto.
— 29	71	84	80	Ditto.
March 1	70	84	79	Ditto.
— 2	72	84	79	Ditto.
— 3	70	84	77	Ditto.
— 4	71	82	79	Ditto.
— 5	70	81	78	Ditto.
— 6	71	81	79	Ditto.
— 7	72	83	78	Cloudy.
— 8	70	81	76	Ditto.
— 9	70	83	78	Clear.
— 10	71	85	79	Ditto.
— 11	70	83	78	Ditto.
— 12	71	83	79	Ditto.
— 13	71	84	79	Ditto.
— 14	71	85	80	Cloudy.
— 15	71	84	79	Ditto.
— 16	70	82	78	Ditto.
— 17	71	83	79	Clear.
— 18	71	84	78	Ditto.
— 19	70	84 / 80	76	Tornado from N.E.
— 20	70	83	79	Cloudy.
— 21	71	85	79	Clear.
— 22	71	83	80	Ditto.
— 23	72	84	79	Ditto.
— 24	70	77	79	Rain.
— 25	71	83	80	Cloudy.
— 26	72	82	80	Ditto.
— 27	72	84	80	Clear.
— 28	70	81	79	Ditto.
— 29	71	80	78	Ditto.
— 30	70	80	77	Very hot.
— 31	71	80	78	- - Tornado N.E. 1 h. 30 m. P. M.
April 1	70	84	80	Cloudy.
— 2	71	84	81	Ditto.
— 3	72	84	77	Ditto.
— 4	71	81	78	Ditto.
— 5	71	82	77	Clear.
— 6	70	80	76	- - Cloudy, light rain, thunder and lightning.
— 7	70	83	80	Rain.
— 8	71	80	78	Ditto.
— 9	70	83	77	Ditto, light.
— 10	72	85	79	Clear.
— 11	71	83	79	Smart shower.
— 12	70	75	73	- - Wind E., cold and tornado.
— 13	70	79	75	Rain.
— 14	70	77	78	Cloudy.
— 15	71	81	76	Ditto.
— 16	71	79	77	Rain.
— 17	70	81	79	Clear.
— 18	70	83	78	Ditto, thunder.

(*continued*)

Date.	Thermometer. 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.	REMARKS.
April 19	71	82	79	Clear, thunder.
— 20	70	80	76	Damp and cold.
— 21	71	83	79	Cloudy.
— 22	70	80	78	Clear.
— 23	72	83	80	Ditto.
— 24	73	85	79	Cloudy.
— 25	71	84	79	Ditto.
— 26	70	82	78	Ditto.
— 27	70	86	80	Clear, thunder.
— 28	71	86	80	Thunder.
— 29	72	83	80	Clear.
— 30	71	83	80	Cloudy and thunder.
May - 1	71	86	80	Ditto.
— 2	70	83	79	Ditto.
— 3	71	84	78	Ditto.
— 4	70	83	78	Rain all day.
— 5	72	86	80	Showery.
— 6	70	81	77	Cloudy.
— 7	69	79	77	Heavy rain.
— 8	68	79	76	Showery.
— 9	71	84	80	Ditto.
— 10	70	84	79	Ditto.
— 11	72	80	78	Heavy rain.
— 12	71	81	78	Ditto.
— 13	70	80	78	Showery.
— 14	71	79	76	Rain all day.
— 15	70	78	75	Ditto.
— 16	71	79	76	Showery.
— 17	70	78	74	Ditto.
— 18	71	80	77	Ditto.
— 19	70	79	76	Heavy rain.
— 20	71	77	74	Rain all day.
— 21	71	80	77	Showery.
— 22	70	76	72	-- Very heavy rain for seven hours.
— 23	71	77	71	Shower.
— 24	70	76	72	Cloudy.
— 25	70	78	74	Light rain.
— 26	71	80	76	Rain half the day.
— 27	70	77	76	Showery,
— 28	71	79	75	Ditto.
— 29	70	78	76	Heavy rain.
— 30	72	79	75	Showery.
— 31	71	78	74	Ditto.
June - 1	71	79	77	Ditto.
— 2	70	81	78	Heavy rain.
— 3	70	77	76	Rain all day.
— 4	71	79	78	Heavy rain.
— 5	70	77	75	Rain all day.
— 6	70	77	76	Ditto.
— 7	70	76	75	Ditto.
— 8	71	79	77	Showery.
— 9	70	78	76	Rain all day.
— 10	71	79	77	Showery.
— 11	70	78	76	Clear.
— 12	71	76	75	Showery.
— 13	70	75	74	Cloudy.
— 14	70	76	75	Ditto.
— 15	70	79	76	Slight rain.
— 16	71	77	76	Ditto.
— 17	71	79	78	Clear.
— 18	70	80	76	Cloudy.
— 19	72	80	77	Light rain.
— 20	70	78	75	Ditto.
— 21	71	79	76	Cloudy.
— 22	70	76	71	Light rain.
— 23	71	77	73	Ditto.
— 24	70	75	70/68	-- Rain, evening very cold.
— 25	70	76	71	Light rain.
— 26	71	77	72	Cloudy.
— 27	70	76	71	Ditto.
— 28	71	78	72	Light rain.
— 29	70	78	71	Clear.
— 30	70	79	72	Ditto.

Date.	Thermometer. 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.	REMARKS.
July - 1	71	79	75/70	Clear.
— 2	71	80	76	Ditto.
— 3	72	80	75	Ditto.
— 4	71	79	78	Cloudy.
— 5	70	81	76	Clear.
— 6	71	80	77	Ditto.
— 7	71	78	75	Rain.
— 8	70	77	74	Cloudy.
— 9	68	81	76	Ditto.
— 10	69	78	74	Showery.
— 11	70	77	71	Cloudy.
— 12	71	78	74	Ditto.
— 13	70	80	75	Clear.
— 14	70	81	72	Ditto.
— 15	70	76	71	Clear, but cold.
— 16	68	79	74	Very cold and showery.
— 17	70	75	69	Heavy rain and cold.
— 18	69	73	71	Showery.
— 19	69	75	72	Ditto.
— 20	70	77	73	Clear and cold.
— 21	68	79	76	Cloudy and cold.
— 22	67	78	73	Ditto.
— 23	68	79	75	Clear.
— 24	70	77	73	Ditto.
— 25	61/70	79	76	Morning cold, clear.
— 26	63/68	76	74	Cloudy and cold.
— 27	69	77	73	Ditto.
— 28	71	78	75	Ditto.
— 29	70	79	77	Ditto.
— 30	70	78	84	Clear and warm.
— 31	69	81	77	Cold and clear.
August 1	70	82	77	Clear.
— 2	69	79	75	Ditto.
— 3	67	80	75	Ditto.
— 4	67	82	76	Ditto.
— 5	63	80	72	Ditto.
— 6	64	81	71	Ditto.
— 7	68	79	76	Ditto.
— 8	70	80	77	Cloudy.
— 9	71	82	76	Clear.
— 10	67	81	77	Cloudy.
— 11	70	81	75	Light rain.
— 12	70	81	75	Ditto.
— 13	69	80	76	Showery.
— 14	68	79	76	Cloudy.
— 15	69	76	72	Light rain.
— 16	70	78	73	Cloudy.
— 17	71	79	75	Showery.
— 18	70	78	74	Ditto.
— 19	69	79	73	Cloudy.
— 20	72	80	76	Ditto.
— 21	68	79	76	Ditto.
— 22	70	80	75	Ditto.
— 23	70	79	77	Clear and fine.
— 24	71	81	76	Ditto.
— 25	70	80	78	Cloudy.
— 26	70	83	76	Clear.
— 27	68	80	76	Light rain.
— 28	70	81	77	Cloudy.
— 29	71	82	79	Clear.
— 30	70	81	76	Ditto.
— 31	71	80	75	Ditto.
Sept. 1	71	80	76	Ditto.
— 2	70	82	78	Ditto.
— 3	66	80	75	Cloudy.
— 4	69	78	75	Ditto.
— 5	68	79	75	Showery.
— 6	69	80	74	Cloudy.
— 7	69	81	76	Ditto.
— 8	68	81	78	Ditto.

Date.	Thermometer. 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.	REMARKS.
Sept. 9	66	79	72	Cloudy.
— 10	69	78	73	Clear.
— 11	68	79	74	Ditto.
— 12	69	77	73	Ditto.
— 13	70	78	72	Cloudy.
— 14	70	77	72	Clear.
— 15	71	76	71	Cloudy.
— 16	70	77	74	Showery.
— 17	71	78	70	Clear.
— 18	69	75	68	Heavy rain.
— 19	67	76	70	Showery.
— 20	68	75	70	Ditto.
— 21	68	75	71	Ditto.
— 22	70	76	73	Cloudy.
— 23	69	79	74	Rain.
— 24	70	79	75	Showery.
— 25	71	79	72	Ditto.
— 26	70	78	75	Ditto.
— 27	73	81	74	Ditto.
— 28	71	77	74	Clear.
— 29	68	75	70	Showery.
— 30	69	74	71	Ditto.
Oct. 1	69	76	71	Ditto.
— 2	69	77	74	Ditto.
— 3	70	81	76	Clear.
— 4	71	80	75	Ditto.
— 5	71	79	76	Light rain.
— 6	68	80	74	Clear.
— 7	69	80	76	Ditto.
— 8	68	83	79	Thunder & lightning.
— 9	70	80	75	Rain half the day.
— 10	71	79	72	Light rain.
— 11	70	78	71	Ditto.
— 12	68	80	73	Showery.
— 13	67	81	74	Clear.
— 14	69	80	76	Ditto.
— 15	62 / 70 / 66	80 / 78	74 / 65	See remarks.
— 16	70	81	76	Heavy rain.
— 17	68	77	73	Damp and cold.
— 18	69	80	76	Light rain.
— 19	68	81	75	Cloudy.
— 20	70	80	77	Clear.
— 21	69	80	75	Thunder & lightning.
— 22	71	82	76	Cloudy.
— 23	67	75	70	Rain.
— 24	67	78	74	Clear.
— 25	70	82	79	Ditto.
— 26	68	80	76	Cloudy.

Date.	Thermometer. 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.	REMARKS.
Oct. 27	69	80	79	Light rain.
— 28	71	82	75	Thunder and lightning.
— 29	71	80	77	Rain.
— 30	71	79	75	Heavy rain.
— 31	70	78	74	Rain.
Nov. 1	71	79	73	Showery.
— 2	69	83	76	Clear.
— 3	70	81	77	Rain.
— 4	71	80	73	Heavy rain.
— 5	75	86	78	Clear.
— 6	78	81	76	Ditto.
— 7	76	81	75	Ditto.
— 8	75	80	77	Ditto.
— 9	75	82	77	Ditto.
— 10	79	83	78	Tornado from N. E.
— 11	76	80	75	Heavy rain.
— 12	71	84	78	Clear.
— 13	69	83	75	Showery.
— 14	70	82	76	Ditto.
— 15	77	83	78	Clear.
— 16	76	85	79	Ditto.
— 17	75	83	78	Ditto.
— 18	76	82	76	Ditto.
— 19	76	84	79	Ditto.
— 20	74	83	76	Ditto.
— 21	68	83	78	Cloudy.
— 22	70	82	77	Ditto.
— 23	69	81	78	clear and cold.
— 24	70	82	76	Clear.
— 25	71	87	78	Heavy fog.
— 26	70	81	75	Foggy.
— 27	76	82	76	Heavy rain.
— 28	71	83	76	Light ditto.
— 29	70	81	75	Cloudy.
— 30	70	84	77	Clear.
Dec. 1	71	83	76	Ditto.
— 2	72	82	75	Ditto.
— 3	70	83	77	Ditto.
— 4	70	83	78	Cloudy.
— 5	71	82	79	Ditto.
— 6	70	81	77	Clear.
— 7	68	80	75	Heavy rain.
— 8	70	82	76	Cloudy.
— 9	69	83	77	Clear.
— 10	70	84	75	Tornado from N. E.
— 11	72	90	78	Heavy rain; foggy.
— 12	71	83	76	Showery.
— 13	70	81	77	Cloudy.
— 14	70	82	75	Heavy rain.

Date.	Thermometer. 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.	REMARKS.	Date.	Thermometer. 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.	REMARKS.
Dec. 15	72	81	76	Showery.	Dec. 24	78	81	78	Cloudy.
— 16	70	81	74	Clear.	— 25	77	80	75	Ditto.
— 17	70	80	75	Ditto.	— 26	76	82	76	Light rain.
— 18	69	80	74	Ditto.	— 27	77	84	78	Clear.
— 19	68	82	76	Ditto.	— 28	75	80	75	Showry.
— 20	70	81	75	Ditto.	— 29	75	80	76	Foggy.
— 21	71	80	76	Ditto.	— 30	73	82	79	Ditto.
— 22	71	82	77	Cloudy.	— 31	70	80	74	Warm and damp.
— 23	73	81	78	Showery.					

REMARKS.

EXTRACT from Log, 15 October 1840.

" 8 A. M.—Wind N. E., and heavy rain.
" 9 A. M.—Ditto, and very cold suddenly.
" 6 P. M.—Thermometer free to 65°; wind S. S. W. by N. and N. E. Heavy rain and thunder.
" 8 P. M.—Cloudy. Warm and damp."

It will be seen, by the above account of the weather, that at the plantation but very few days intervene between the showers of rain. Above 100 days of rain during 1840, many of them very heavy.

Farther in bush, about five or ten miles from this, the quantity of rain that falls considerably exceeds what we get here.

Although the words " very cold," may sound singular in the tropics, yet the expression is correct, as regarded the personal feeling at the time.

(signed) *A. C. Wilson*,
Plantation Manager.

No. 23.

COMPARISON of the Rain Gauge in the *West Indies* and Western Coast of *Africa*, for Eleven Months.

CUBA.	Inches.
1835:	
February	0·77
March	0.63
April	1·92
May	2·32
June	5·35
July	9·57
August	11·50
September	7·80
October	7·47
November	3·38
December	1·40
	52·11

Kept by Mr. Mallary, at Mantanras.

CAPE COAST.	Inches.
1840:	
April	5·679
May	19·452
June	7·688
July	0·411
August	0·885
September	1·855
October	4·491
November	3·133
December	0·803
1841:	
January	1·565
February	0·237
	46·199

Kept by Mr. Maclean.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for April 1840, kept at *Cape Coast Castle*. By Captain *Maclean*.

1840. Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	9 o'Clock, P.M. Barometer Uncorrected. Flint Glass.	9 o'Clock, P.M. Barometer Uncorrected. Crown Glass.	9 o'Clock, P.M. Att. Thermometer.	3 o'Clock, P.M. Barometer Uncorrected. Flint Glass.	3 o'Clock, P.M. Barometer Uncorrected. Crown Glass.	3 o'Clock, P.M. Att. Thermometer.	Dew Point at 9 A.M., degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers. Fahrenheit. 9 A.M.	External Thermometers. Fahrenheit. 3 P.M.	External Thermometers. Self-Registering. Lowest.	External Thermometers. Self-Registering. Highest.	Rain in Inches, Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
1	Wednesday	29·942	29·725	81·8	29·827	29·680	84·3	75·2	7·8	79·7	82·5	75·6	83·0	None	W. by S.	29·490	Cloudy.
2	Thursday -	29·950	29·695	82·0	29·842	29·690	84·5	75·0	8·4	80·0	82·6	76·0	84·5	„	„	29·500	Ditto.
3	Friday -	29·900	29·743	82·2	29·860	29·700	84·5	75·1	9·0	81·0	80·0	76·7	81·0	„	S.W.	29·530	Tornado at 5·30 p.m.
4	Saturday -	29·950	29·725	81·5	29·815	29·680	83·0	73·0	7·5	79·8	81·2	74·3	82·3	0·135	Calm	29·520	Clear.
5	Sunday -	29·920	29·730	81·5	29·860	29·690	84·4	75·0	7·0	78·8	82·2	76·2	82·5	None	W.	29·500	Cloudy.
6	Monday -	29·910	29·700	81·8	29·871	29·678	85·0	75·0	7·2	79·3	82·2	77·0	82·5	„	W. by N.	29·490	Ditto.
7	Tuesday -	29·950	29·760	80·0	29·870	29·700	84·8	74·5	6·5	77·5	82·0	76·0	83·0	„	„	29·540	Clear; fresh sea breeze.
8	Wednesday	29·895	29·692	82·2	29·840	29·680	85·5	74·5	8·0	79·7	82·7	76·1	83·5	„	„	29·475	Clear; tornado 5·30 p.m.
9	Thursday -	29·892	29·670	80·5	29·850	29·650	85·4	75·3	7·7	78·0	82·0	74·6	83·0	0·140	Calm	29·463	Cloudy.
10	Friday -	29·886	29·665	82·7	29·800	29·630	84·5	77·0	5·0	79·6	82·2	76·7	84·0	None	W.	29·458	Clear and fine a.m.; rain p.m.
11	Saturday -	29·854	29·630	86·0	29·800	29·600	82·7	74·0	5·8	79·7	79·4	74·3	80·6	0·694	N.	29·524	Squalls, with rain, a.m.
12	Sunday -	29·880	29·745	80·6	29·830	29·650	78·6	75·5	7·5	78·5	74·9	76·1	78·3	None	N.N.W.	29·458	Cloudy, a.m.; rain, 11·30 a.m.
13	Monday -	29·919	29·700	78·2	29·870	29·680	81·8	72·8	8·0	78·1	79·6	73·5	79·0	2·396	N. by W.	29·510	Ditto.
14	Tuesday -	29·975	29·755	75·8	29·850	29·660	83·1	70·8	5·1	74·0	79·7	73·8	81·3	0·451	N. ½ W.	29·557	Rain, a.m.; clear, p.m.
15	Wednesday	29·931	29·699	79·9	29·878	29·685	84·2	73·5	7·5	78·2	82·1	74·0	82·0	None	W. by N.	29·516	Clear, a.m.; rain, p.m.
16	Thursday -	29·921	29·682	81·1	29·855	29·650	83·0	76·0	6·5	79·9	82·0	76·7	81·6	0·695	S.S.W.	29·488	Cloudy.
17	Friday -	29·881	29·653	82·0	29·821	29·640	85·0	75·5	7·5	79·2	82·3	76·5	82·2	None	Calm	29·438	Clear.
18	Saturday -	29·889	29·660	82·4	29·818	29·650	83·7	77·0	5·0	79·3	81·5	75·8	82·3	„	S.W.	29·455	Cloudy.
19	Sunday -	29·578	29·654	81·8	29·855	29·639	84·7	75·0	8·5	80·3	82·8	76·6	81·5	„	W. by N.	29·450	Ditto; squall at 9 p.m.
20	Monday -	29·942	29·710	80·4	29·822	29·717	83·1	75·0	4·1	75·8	81·3	74·1	81·2	0·612	N.W.	29·518	Ditto; short squall at 7 p.m.
21	Tuesday -	29·979	29·744	79·5	29·883	29·814	83·3	72·0	8·0	75·3	81·4	73·5	82·6	None	„	29·548	Clear.
22	Wednesday	29·943	29·720	82·6	29·895	29·710	81·1	78·8	4·1	79·9	82·5	77·8	82·4	„	Calm	29·494	Ditto; fresh breezes.
23	Thursday -	29·931	29·722	82·4	29·885	29·695	85·6	75·8	6·2	79·9	82·8	77·0	82·9	„	W.	29·481	Ditto.
24	Friday -	29·935	29·724	82·6	29·836	29·680	84·6	76·0	6·0	79·5	82·4	77·0	82·6	„	„	29·490	Ditto; rain at 9 p.m.
25	Saturday -	29·939	29·719	82·7	29·868	29·671	85·8	75·8	7·2	80·0	82·7	76·6	83·0	0·556	S.S.W.	29·492	Ditto.
26	Sunday -	29·953	29·705	82·6	29·892	29·688	85·5	74·0	9·1	79·9	82·6	76·0	83·4	None	„	29·497	Ditto.
27	Monday -	29·940	29·700	84·0	29·895	29·689	86·7	77·0	8·0	80·8	83·3	78·3	83·8	„	S. by W.	29·458	Ditto.
28	Tuesday -	29·935	29·688	84·1	29·869	29·672	86·0	75·5	7·5	80·7	83·2	77·6	83·9	„	S.S.W.	29·468	Cloudy.
29	Wednesday	29·929	29·690	83·2	29·895	29·684	86·3	75·5	6·5	79·8	83·1	78·2	83·5	„	S.W.	29·464	Ditto.
30	Thursday -	29·938	29·812	83·5	29·913	29·708	86·0	77·0	8·8	80·5	82·6	77·4	83·4	„	S. by E.	29·479	Clear.
	Mean - -	29·914	29·700	83·2	29·885	29·679	84·69	75·2	7·0	79·0	81·7	76·0	82·9	5·679	- -	29·492	

METEREOLOGICAL JOURNAL for May 1840, kept at *Cape Coast Castle*.

1840.		9 o'Clock, A.M.			3 o'Clock, P.M.			Dew Point, at 9 A.M. Degree, Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers.				Rain in Inches, Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
		Barometer uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.	Barometer uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.			Fahrenheit.		Self-Registering.					
Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.				9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.				
1	Friday -	29·949	29·819	84·5	29·900	29·709	86·5	76·1	8·2	81·1	83·0	78·0	83·4	None	S.W.	29·475	Clear.
2	Saturday -	29·939	29·711	85·0	29·888	29·704	87·0	74·5	10·5	82·0	83·8	81·4	88·3	„	S. by W.	29·452	Ditto, a.m.; cloudy, p.m.
3	Sunday -	29·929	29·709	84 0	29·810	29·698	85·5	78·0	4·0	80·8	82·6	77·7	83·0	0·114	W. ½ S.	29·458	Fresh breezes; clear, p.m.
4	Monday -	29·910	29·678	81·3	29·858	29·669	82·3	74·5	5 0	78·3	80·5	76·6	81·0	None	W.S.W.	29 461	Cloudy, with appearance of squalls.
5	Tuesday -	29·881	29·654	79 9	26·842	29·654	83·0	74·5	8·0	77·7	80·3	74·0	80·8	0·106	N.	29·438	Clear, a.m.; cloudy, slight rains, p.m.
6	Wednesday	29·866	29·648	81·3	29·835	29·642	84·0	75·5	5·5	78·5	80·9	76·9	81·2	0·361	S.W.	29·420	Cloudy, fresh breezes.
7	Thursday -	29·870	29·650	79·7	29·823	29·642	84·2	74·0	6·0	77·2	82·1	74·6	82·4	None	S.W.	29·438	Ditto, strong breezes; rain, p.m.
8	Friday -	29·924	29·673	80·7	29·889	29·700	84·0	74·5	7·5	77·7	81·2	75·0	81·6	2·337	Calm	29·480	Clear, a.m.; rain, p.m.
9	Saturday -	29·966	29·719	81·8	29·834	29·710	83·3	75·5	6.1	79·5	80·6	76·0	81·0	1·042	S.S.W.	29·503	Clear.
10	Sunday -	29·949	29·719	81·2	29·930	29·715	83·0	76·0	8·2	79·0	81·8	75·8	82·2	None	N.N.E.	29·500	Rain, 11 a.m. and 11 p.m.
11	Monday -	29·936	29·716	80·4	29·876	29·680	81·0	76·5	5·5	78·0	78·9	76·0	80·6	0·243	Calm	29·491	Cloudy, with rain occasionally.
12	Tuesday -	29 918	29·688	80·0	29·861	29·671	83·4	76·0	5·0	78·2	81·3	75·4	81·6	0.347	S.S.W.	29·486	Ditto.
13	Wednesday	29·926	29·678	81·5	29·855	29·670	84·0	77·0	7·0	79·3	81·6	76·8	82·0	0·722	Calm	29·468	Cloudy; rain at 4 a.m.
14	Thursday -	29·913	29·681	81·2	29·915	29·681	79·6	76·0	5·5	79·3	76·0	77·5	79·6	0·250	W. by N.	29·450	Rain at 3 a.m.; tornado, 11 a.m.
15	Friday -	29·970	29·734	78·7	29·825	29·730	81·5	75.0	5·3	76 8	79·0	73·9	81·8	1·266	W.S.W.	29·550	Ditto - - - - ditto, 7 p.m.
16	Saturday -	29·982	29·753	79·9	29·917	29·740	79·0	76·0	6·0	77·8	76·9	73·6	79·0	0·688	S. by E.	29·528	Cloudy, a.m.; rain, 12–13 noon.
17	Sunday -	29·987	29·740	78·3	29·935	29·730	82·8	76·4	4·6	76·5	80·0	74·0	81·0	2·358	S. ½ E.	29·543	Cloudy.
18	Monday -	29·980	29·756	80·5	29·912	29·720	82·7	77·0	4·4	78·4	80·4	77·5	81·3	None	S.W.	29·520	Ditto.
19	Tuesday -	29·973	29·721	80·8	29·910	29·711	80·5	76·5	4·5	78·9	78·8	75·5	79·1	„	S.S.W.	29·521	Cloudy, strong breeze; rain, 2 p.m.
20	Wednesday	29·945	29·720	78·6	29·900	29·710	80·6	74·0	5·0	76·0	76·3	75·0	77·0	0·390	W.S.W.	29·500	Ditto, with showers, a.m. and p.m.
21	Thursday -	29·912	29·684	79·4	29·865	29·665	82·6	75·0	5·0	76·5	80·2	74·9	80·5	1·528	S.W. by W.	29·480	Ditto, with strong breezes.
22	Friday -	29·896	29·670	79·3	29·872	29·675	76·2	75·5	3 5	77·4	74·4	76·6	81·8	None	S.S.W.	29·467	Ditto, strong wind and rain.
23	Saturday -	29·932	29·685	79·4	29·895	29·692	80·0	76·0	4·0	77·0	76·1	73·4	81·9	2·444	E.	29·462	Ditto.
24	Sunday -	29·950	29·740	79·9	29·940	29·725	82·7	77·3	4·0	78·2	80·0	75·0	81·2	0·972	S.S.W.	29·524	Ditto.
25	Monday -	29·985	29·761	81·0	29 933	29·734	82·5	74·3	6·7	77·2	80·1	75·8	80·5	0·050	S. by W.	29·495	Cloudy, light airs from sea.
26	Tuesday -	29·958	29·721	81·6	29 892	29·888	82·2	74·0	8·0	78·0	79·3	75·4	80·2	None	W. by N.	29·490	Ditto, a.m.; squalls and rain, p.m.
27	Wednesday	29·966	29·750	84·0	29·900	29·810	79·5	76·1	3·9	77·0	76·4	75·6	78·0	2·076	S.W.	29·490	-- Ditto, with fresh breezes, a.m.; squally, p.m.
28	Thursday -	29·965	29·746	80·0	29·932	29·743	81·8	74·0	6·5	78·0	79·0	77·0	79·6	0·764	Calm	29·514	Ditto, with fresh breezes.
29	Friday -	29·985	29·770	77·0	29·944	29·786	80·6	72·3	5 6	75·0	78·6	71·8	79·4	1·394	„	29·568	Clear.
30	Saturday -	29·973	29·767	78·1	29·911	29·734	80·2	75·0	6·5	76·5	75·4	75·3	77·9	None	S.S.W.	29·550	Cloudy, with fresh breezes.
31	Sunday -	29·954	29.732	79·0	29·930	29·734	79·8	75·5	7 8	77·8	76·5	77·9	78·3	„	S.W.	29·520	Ditto.
	Mean - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19·452		—	

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for June 1840, kept at *Cape Coast Castle*.

1840. Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	9 o'Clock, A.M. Barometer uncorrected. Flint Glass.	9 o'Clock, A.M. Barometer uncorrected. Crown Glass.	9 o'Clock, A.M. Att. Thermometer.	3 o'Clock, P.M. Barometer uncorrected. Flint Glass.	3 o'Clock, P.M. Barometer uncorrected. Crown Glass.	3 o'Clock, P.M. Att. Thermometer.	Dew Point at 9 A.M. Degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers. Fahrenheit. 9 A.M.	Fahrenheit. 3 P.M.	Self-Registering. Lowest.	Highest.	Rain in Inches, Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
1	Monday -	29·961	29·746	79·2	29·930	29·731	81·5	74·8	5·0	78·5	79·0	77·8	79·8	0·013	S. by W.	29·518	Fresh breeze, cloudy, a.m.; ditto, p.m.
2	Tuesday -	29·980	29·752	78·3	29·924	29·734	80·5	74·8	2·2	75·4	75·3	74·9	75·8	2·326	S.S.W.	29·544	-- Rain till daylight, a.m.; strong breezes, rain, 3 p.m.
3	Wednesday	29·970	29·745	77·8	29·928	29·740	79·5	74·2	4·8	75·6	76·4	74·8	77·2	0·250	N.N.W.	29·536	Cloudy, light breeze, a.m.; showers, p.m.
4	Thursday -	30·000	29·780	76·8	29·966	29·767	80·2	73·0	3·5	74·8	75·5	74·5	76·0	0·425	W. by N.	29·562	Rain, 9 a.m.; cloudy, showers, p.m.
5	Friday -	29·932	29·770	78·0	29·980	29·768	82·7	75·0	4·0	76·0	78·2	74·6	78·6	0.114	S.S.W.	29·555	Cloudy, a.m.; clear, p.m.
6	Saturday -	30·032	29·817	75·2	29·977	29·780	80·1	71·5	4·5	72·6	75·2	72·4	76·0	2·490	E.N.E.	29·597	Heavy rain, thunder, a.m.; cloudy, p.m.
7	Sunday -	30·000	29·810	76·1	29·968	29·770	80·5	70·0	7·0	74·0	78·6	71·5	80·2	0·370	W.	29·590	Clear fresh breezes.
8	Monday -	30·010	29·816	81·2	29·969	29·777	81·0	72·5	8·7	75·8	79·0	75·0	80·4	0·028	W.N.W.	29·540	Clear, rain 10 a.m.; clear, p.m.
9	Tuesday -	30·015	29·817	80·0	29·974	29·774	82·0	75·5	3·4	76·0	78·0	74·5	81·4	1·055	W. by N.	29·555	Rain, a.m.
10	Wednesday	29·994	29·770	80·5	29·932	29·760	81·7	75·5	4·5	75·9	78·8	76·5	80·3	2·282	„	29·504	Ditto; clear, p.m.
11	Thursday -	29·998	29·794	79·0	29·950	29·770	84·0	75·0	5·4	77·0	79·7	75·6	81·4	0·007	S.	29·520	Cloudy.
12	Friday -	30·015	29·800	83·2	29·972	29·775	84·4	79·0	3·0	78·0	79·0	78·0	80·8	None	S.E.	29·500	Clear.
13	Saturday -	30·020	29·820	80·0	29·985	29·780	81·8	75·2	4·6	78·4	79·0	77·5	81·0	0·028	S.	29·540	Ditto.
14	Sunday -	30·015	29·790	79·2	29·975	29·775	82·7	76·0	3·6	77·7	78·0	76·0	80·6	0·072	S.E.	29·540	Cloudy, a.m.; fresh breezes, p.m.
15	Monday -	30·020	29·799	83·8	29·972	29·770	80·3	73·4	7·4	75·6	78·2	76·3	79·5	0·022	S.W.	29·480	Cloudy.
16	Tuesday -	30·026	29·700	83·2	29·980	29·773	81·0	76·0	6·5	76·0	78·1	76·0	79·9	0·048	„	29·500	Ditto.
17	Wednesday	30·067	29·855	83·0	30·012	29·790	82·1	75·4	5·4	76·0	80·0	75·2	79·8	None	„	29·547	Cloudy, a.m.; clear, p.m.
18	Thursday -	30·065	29·850	81·4	30·018	29·816	81·9	76·0	4·2	76·0	79·7	76·5	80·2	„	„	29·558	Cloudy.
19	Friday -	30·060	29·840	81·7	30·016	29·814	80·8	70·0	9·8	76·0	78·8	77·0	79·4	„	S.S.W.	29·558	Ditto.
20	Saturday -	30·075	29·847	76·0	30·040	29·827	79·3	68·5	7·5	74·3	76·2	74·5	79·6	0·045	S.W.	29·610	Ditto, fresh breeze.
21	Sunday -	30·084	29·865	79·7	30·042	29·836	76·7	71·0	7·7	74·8	74·3	74·8	79·0	0·005	S.S.W.	29·600	Ditto; heavy dews and wet, p.m.
22	Monday -	30·080	29·870	78·8	30·035	29·828	77·0	71·0	6·0	73·7	74·0	73·4	79·5	0·048	„	29·620	Cloudy.
23	Tuesday -	30·054	29·840	76·4	30·020	29·822	80·5	71·5	5·0	74·0	75·8	74·2	80·4	None	„	29·623	Cloudy, a.m.; clear, p.m.
24	Wednesday	30·048	29·830	77·0	30·092	29·789	80·0	71·2	6·8	74·5	75·7	75·0	77·6	„	„	29·610	Ditto, light rain, a.m.
25	Thursday -	30·056	29·842	76·5	30·030	29·830	82·3	72·0	7·2	74·0	75·0	74·0	75·5	0·002	S.W.	29·605	Ditto, a.m.; clear, p.m.
26	Friday -	30·062	29·845	76·4	30·034	29·829	77·0	71·8	4·7	73·2	74·2	74·8	75·0	0·037	W. by S.	29·698	Ditto; very misty, ditto.
27	Saturday -	30·082	29·874	76·7	30·037	29·825	77·7	71·4	4·6	74·5	76·0	74·5	76·8	0·021	„	29·710	Ditto; clear, ditto.
28	Sunday -	30·054	29·830	77·2	29·980	29·840	81·5	71·0	7·5	74·7	76·0	74·2	76·4	None	„	29·600	Ditto; ditto.
29	Monday -	30·030	29·819	77·5	29·950	29·790	78·3	- -	- -	74·2	75·8	74·0	76·6	„	„	29·560	Ditto; ditto.
30	Tuesday -	30·048	29·840	77·0	29·940	29·775	78·0	- -	- -	74·0	76·0	73·2	76·8	„	S.S.W.	29·600	Ditto; ditto.
	Mean - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7·688		—	

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for July 1840, kept at *Cape Coast Castle.*

1840.		9 o'Clock A.M.			3 o'Clock P.M.			Dew Point at 9 A.M., degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers.				Rain in Inches, Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
		Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.	Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.			Fahrenheit.		Self-Registering.					
Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.				9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.				
1	Wednesday	30·030	29·810	76·7	29·860	29·780	78·5	- -	- -	74·2	76·6	73·0	76·0	None	W. by S.	29·590	Cloudy, and heavy mists.
2	Thursday -	30·022	29·808	77·2	29·980	29·808	78·4	- -	- -	74·4	76·8	73·2	76·2	„	Calm.	29·580	Ditto, a.m.; clear, p.m.
3	Friday -	30·035	28·823	76·9	29·970	29·785	78·8	- -	- -	74·2	76·0	73·0	76·4	„	„	29·580	Clear, ditto.
4	Saturday -	30·034	29·810	77·0	29·920	29·768	78·6	- -	- -	74·6	77·0	73·4	76·0	„	S. by W.	29·582	Cloudy, ditto.
5	Sunday -	30·030	29·824	77·2	30·015	29·810	77·0	- -	- -	75·0	74·0	74·0	76·3	„	„	29·585	Clear, a.m.; very cloudy and stormy, p.m.
6	Monday -	30·020	29·817	75·8	30·000	29·790	76·2	- -	- -	73·5	72·5	72·4	74.4	„	„	29·574	Drizzling rain; cloudy.
7	Tuesday -	30·025	29·815	74·8	30·015	29·795	74·4	- -	- -	71·5	71·0	72·5	72·0	0·125	S.S.W.	29·598	Cloudy, a.m.; rain, p.m.
8	Wednesday	30·040	29·824	73·5	30·020	29·800	75·0	- -	- -	72·2	75·0	70·5	76·4	0·029	„	29·635	Cloudy, light rain.
9	Thursday -	30 080	29·890	74·3	30·035	29·725	76·0	- -	- -	73·0	76·5	72·0	77·0	None	Calm.	29·650	Cloudy and misty, a.m.; clear, p.m.
10	Friday -	30·090	29·880	75·8	30·040	29·840	76·5	- -	- -	74·0	76·8	73·0	77·2	„	S.S.W.	29·680	Ditto, a.m.; light clouds, p.m.
11	Saturday -	30 012	29·910	76·0	30·055	29·860	76·8	- -	- -	74·0	76·8	73·5	77·3	„	S.W. by S.	29·635	Hazy, a.m.; ditto.
12	Sunday -	30·035	29·930	75·9	30·075	29·870	77·0	- -	- -	74·9	76·1	73·2	76·8	„	Calm.	29·645	Cloudy, a.m.; ditto.
13	Monday -	30·010	29·915	76·2	30·050	29·845	77·0	- -	- -	73·8	75·0	72·2	76·2	0·029	S.W.	29·625	Light clouds, hazy.
14	Tuesday -	30·070	29·865	76·1	30·037	29·828	77·8	- -	- -	74·0	75·0	72·0	75·0	None	W. by S.	29·610	Clear, a.m. cloudy.
15	Wednesday	30·075	29·860	76·0	30·045	29·830	79·2	- -	- -	73·0	75·0	74·0	75·2	„	S.W.	29·630	Cloudy.
16	Thursday -	30·075	29·860	76·0	30·040	29·828	79·0	- -	- -	73·0	75·2	73·8	75·0	„	„	29·638	Clear, a.m.; cloudy, p.m.
17	Friday -	30·047	29·832	75·5	30·042	29·829	78·6	- -	- -	72·8	73·5	74·0	75·4	0·228	S. by W.	29·620	Rain, a.m.; clear, p.m.
18	Saturday -	30·080	29·855	75·4	30·035	29·818	77·2	- -	- -	73·0	74·5	72·7	73·7	None	S.W.	29·636	Cloudy.
19	Sunday -	30·090	29·928	75·0	30·054	29·847	78·2	- -	- -	72·8	74·8	73·2	74·5	„	S.S.W.	29·662	Clear, a.m.; cloudy, p.m.
20	Monday -	30·130	29·880	76·0	30·067	29·855	79·5	- -	- -	73·0	74·8	73·2	75·0	„	„	29·675	Clear.
21	Tuesday -	30·090	29·890	75·4	30·065	29·855	76·5	- -	- -	73·8	74·9	72·8	75·0	„	„	29·640	Cloudy, a.m.; clear, p.m.
22	Wednesday	30·093	29·870	74·8	30·052	29·852	75·4	- -	- -	71·3	73·2	71·2	73·4	„	„	29·645	Ditto.
23	Thursday -	30·080	29·890	74·3	30·050	29·850	74·0	- -	- -	72·0	72·8	71·0	73·0	„	„	29·655	Ditto; light clouds.
24	Friday -	30·095	29·810	73·9	30·049	29·868	75·2	- -	- -	71·5	74·5	70·5	74·8	„	S.W.	29·600	Clear and fine.
25	Saturday -	30·115	29·825	73·5	30·060	29·845	74·8	- -	- -	71·5	72·4	68·0	73·0	„	W.S.W.	29·660	Clear, a.m.; cloudy, p.m.
26	Sunday -	30·078	29·870	73·3	30·030	29·820	74·4	- -	- -	72·0	72·5	72·0	72·6	„	„	29·660	Clear.
27	Monday -	30·062	29·840	73·2	30·000	29·790	75·0	- -	- -	72·2	72·5	70·0	73·0	„	„	29·642	Cloudy, a.m.; and misty, p.m.
28	Tuesday -	30·058	29·837	73·8	30·020	29·818	75·3	- -	- -	72·0	73·5	70·5	74·0	„	„	29·620	Hazy fog, a.m; ditto.
29	Wednesday	30·055	29·840	74·0	30·042	29·820	76·0	- -	- -	71·0	73·8	70·0	74·3	„	„	29·635	Ditto.
30	Thursday -	30·054	29·830	74 3	30·032	29·820	77·3	- -	- -	71·2	75·4	70·2	76·0	„	„	29·620	Misty, a.m.; clear, p.m.
31	Friday -	30·063	29·844	74·7	30·023	29·825	78·0	- -	- -	73·7	76·0	72·0	76·5	„	„	29·618	Cloudy, a.m.; ditto.
	Mean - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0·411		—	

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for August 1840, kept at *Cape Coast Castle.*

1840. Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	9 o'Clock, A.M. Barometer Uncorrected. Flint Glass.	9 o'Clock, A.M. Barometer Uncorrected. Crown Glass.	9 o'Clock, A.M. Att. Thermometer.	3 o'Clock P.M. Barometer Uncorrected. Flint Glass.	3 o'Clock P.M. Barometer Uncorrected. Crown Glass.	3 o'Clock P.M. Att. Thermometer.	Dew Point at 9 A.M., degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers. Fahrenheit. 9 A.M.	External Thermometers. Fahrenheit. 3 P.M.	External Thermometers. Self-Registering. Lowest.	External Thermometers. Self-Registering. Highest.	Rain in Inches, Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
1	Saturday	30·093	29·870	74·0	30·822	29·817	79·0	- -	- -	72·5	76·5	79·5	76·8	None	Calm.	29·642	Cloudy, mists, a.m.; clear, p.m.
2	Sunday	30·097	29·860	74·8	30·020	29·810	76·5	- -	- -	72·0	76·8	69·5	75·0	„	W.S.W.	29·622	Clear, a.m.; fresh breezes.
3	Monday	30·010	29·812	73·5	30·000	29·790	77·5	- -	- -	70·2	74·5	68·7	74·7	„	„	29·578	Cloudy, squally appearance.
4	Tuesday	30·030	29·810	73·4	30·010	29·807	76·8	- -	- -	72·0	74·8	69·4	75·2	„	„	29·603	Clear, a.m.; cloudy, p.m.
5	Wednesday	30·038	29·842	73 0	30·015	29·810	75·2	- -	- -	71·5	73·0	67·0	73·4	„	S.W.	29·620	Cloudy, fresh breezes, a.m.; clear, p.m.
6	Thursday	30·019	29 812	72·5	29·966	29·762	75·8	- -	- -	71·0	73·2	67·8	73·4	„	„	29·582	Clear.
7	Friday	30·020	29·815	72·8	29·990	29·800	74·5	- -	- -	72·0	72·5	68·0	72·8	„	„	29·600	Cloudy.
8	Saturday	30·055	29 840	73·0	30·032	29·820	75·8	- -	- -	71·5	74·0	69·8	74·5	„	W.S.W.	29·638	Ditto.
9	Sunday	30·090	29·865	74·2	30·020	29·810	78·4	- -	- -	72·5	75·2	69·5	75·0	„	W. by S.	29·678	Clear.
10	Monday	30·060	29·848	73·0	30·000	29·790	79·0	- -	- -	71·8	75·4	69·8	76·0	„	S.W.	29·657	Ditto.
11	Tuesday	30·020	29 818	74·2	29·980	29·795	76·5	- -	- -	72·5	74·8	70·6	75·0	„	Calm	29·584	Clear, a.m.; cloudy, p.m.
12	Wednesday	30·010	29·800	74·0	29·960	29·780	76·8	- -	- -	72·4	74·5	70·8	74·6	0·135	S.W.	29·545	Rain, a.m.; ditto.
13	Thursday	30·018	29·790	73 5	29·965	29·790	76·7	- -	- -	72·2	73·2	70·0	73·5	None	„	29·570	Heavy mists, a.m.; cloudy, p.m.
14	Friday	30·025	29·832	73·5	29·970	29·795	76·5	- -	- -	71·8	72·8	69·0	73·0	„	W.	29·580	Ditto; ditto.
15	Saturday	30·015	29 815	74 0	29·935	29·760	76·0	- -	- -	71·8	73·2	69·2	73·6	„	„	29·582	Ditto; clear, p.m.
16	Sunday	29·990	29 780	73·0	29·960	29·735	73·8	- -	- -	71·3	72·0	69·0	72·8	„	W.S.W.	29·540	Ditto; ditto.
17	Monday	30·010	29 815	73 0	29·965	29·780	57·5	- -	- -	71·0	72·8	69·0	73·0	„	„	29·570	Rain, 8 a.m., misty; cloudy, p.m.
18	Tuesday	30·015	29 815	72·8	29·964	29·770	76·4	- -	- -	71·0	73·0	69·0	73·1	0·750	S.W.	29·570	Heavy, ditto; ditto.
19	Wednesday	30·010	29 800	73·2	29·948	29·750	76·0	- -	- -	72·0	74·2	70·0	74·3	None	W. by S.	29·563	Cloudy, a.m.; clear, p.m.
20	Thursday	29·980	29 770	72·8	29·940	29·750	75·8	- -	- -	70·8	73·0	69·3	73·0	„	„	29·542	Very light rain, a.m.; clear, p.m.
21	Friday	30·316	29 795	73·4	29·965	29·778	79·2	- -	- -	72·5	75 8	69·4	76·2	„	Calm	29·560	Misty; clear.
22	Saturday	30·020	29·800	74 2	29·970	29·770	76·2	- -	- -	71.4	74·4	69·5	74·6	„	S.W.	29·565	Clear.
23	Sunday	30 038	29 840	73·4	29·980	29·810	74·0	- -	- -	71·5	71·8	69·5	72·0	„	S.S.W.	29·580	Clear, a.m.; cloudy, p.m.
24	Monday	30 040	29·850	73·0	30·000	29·820	75·0	- -	- -	71·8	72·5	69·5	74·0	„	„	29·600	Ditto; ditto.
25	Tuesday	30 070	29·865	73·3	30·028	29·835	76·0	- -	- -	72·0	74·3	69·0	76·0	„	Calm	29·620	Cloudy.
26	Wednesday	30.065	29·850	74 5	30·010	29·830	78·5	- -	- -	72·5	74·5	69·8	74·7	„	S.W.	29·600	Clear.
27	Thursday	30 030	29·830	73·5	29·964	29·800	73·8	- -	- -	71·0	72·8	69·5	73·0	„	W.S.W.	29·570	Cloudy.
28	Friday	30·018	29·820	72 8	29·967	29·770	73·8	- -	- -	72·2	72·8	69·2	73·0	„	„	29·560	Ditto.
29	Saturday	30·062	29·860	73·0	30·018	29·820	77·5	- -	- -	71·5	74·0	69·5	74·2	„	Calm	29.610	Ditto.
30	Sunday	30 058	29·844	73·5	30·040	29·858	80·0	- -	- -	71·4	75·5	69·8	75·7	„	S.W.	29·605	Clear.
31	Monday	30·060	29·840	74·5	30·010	29 818	77·5	- -	- -	72·2	73·0	69·8	73·5	„	„	29·590	Cloudy.
	Mean	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0·885		—	

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for September 1840, kept at *Cape Coast Castle*.

1840.		9 o'Clock, a.m.			3 o'Clock, P.M.			Dew Point, at 9 A.M. degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers.				Rain in Inches, Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind. at 9 A.M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
		Barometer uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.	Barometer uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.			Fahrenheit.		Self-Registering.					
Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.				9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.				
1	Tuesday -	30·060	29 858	73·5	30·000	29·800	78·0	- -	- -	71·7	74·8	69·2	75·0	None	W.	29·600	Cloudy, a. m.; clear, p. m.
2	Wednesday	30·022	29 840	73·2	29·990	29·790	78·5	- -	- -	71·0	75·0	69·8	75·2	„	„	29·570	Ditto.
3	Thursday -	29 995	29·800	73·4	29·980	29·785	78·2	- -	- -	72·5	74·6	69·8	74·7	„	W. by S.	29·534	Ditto; cloudy.
4	Friday -	30·000	29 775	73·2	29·965	29·760	77·0	- -	- -	72·3	74·4	69·8	74·5	„	„	29·540	Ditto.
5	Saturday -	30·020	29·815	73·2	29·962	29·775	76·3	- -	- -	71·8	73·4	69 8	73·5	„	„	29·562	Ditto.
6	Sunday -	30·038	29 830	73·2	29·990	29·820	76·6	- -	- -	71·7	74·0	69·0	74·2	„	„	29·580	Ditto; clear.
7	Monday -	30·000	29·797	74·7	29·942	29·740	77·5	- -	- -	74·8	74·6	70·5	75·0	„	„	29·540	Clear; light clouds and mists.
8	Tuesday -	29·980	29·765	76·2	29·925	29·738	78·0	- -	- -	73·4	76·0	71·2	76·2	„	Calm.	29·500	Cloudy; clear.
9	Wednesday	29 980	29·755	76 0	29·930	29·742	80·0	- -	- -	74·0	76·5	72 0	76·6	„	„	29·480	Ditto.
10	Thursday -	29·980	20·765	76·3	29·935	29 740	79·0	- -	- -	74·5	77·3	72·0	77·8	„	„	29·480	Clear.
11	Friday -	29·970	29·740	76·5	29·925	29·720	78·4	- -	- -	74·5	77·8	72·8	78·0	„	„	29·462	Light clouds; clear
12	Saturday -	30·000	29·770	76·5	29·920	29·745	78·5	- -	- -	74·5	76·2	72·0	76·3	„	W. by S.	29·500	Clear; cloudy.
13	Sunday -	30·020	20·772	76·8	29·925	29·748	78·6	- -	- -	74·5	76·4	71·7	76·5	„	S. by W.	29·520	Cloudy.
14	Monday -	30.050	29·790	76·8	29·940	29·770	78·4	- -	- -	74·5	76.5	71·6	76·6	„	„	29.532	Ditto; clear.
15	Tuesday -	30·040	29 828	77·0	29·990	29·790	79·0	- -	- -	75·0	77·0	71·8	77·2	„	„	29·544	Clear.
16	Wednesday	30·000	29 830	77·0	29·960	29·760	79·0	- -	- -	75·2	77·0	72·0	77·2	„	W. S. W.	29·540	Cloudy; clear.
17	Thursday -	30·000	29·780	76·8	20·940	29·745	77·0	- -	- -	74·0	76 2	71·5	76·5	„	W. by S.	29·515	Clear.
18	Friday -	30 010	29·800	75·5	29·948	29·750	76·0	- -	- -	73·5	73·5	71·0	75·0	„	„	29·520	Cloudy; rain, 4 p. m.
19	Saturday -	30·010	29 782	75·4	29·940	29·740	79·0	- -	- -	74·0	77·8	72·0	78·0	0·300	W. S. W.	29·530	Clear; rain, p. m.
20	Sunday -	30·015	29 775	76·0	29·930	29·728	77·8	- -	- -	74·5	76.2	73·0	76·5	0·015	W. by S.	29·530	Ditto; light clouds.
21	Monday -	30·000	29 770	75·8	29·950	29·750	77·8	- -	- -	73·8	75·0	72·5	75·2	None.	W. S. W.	29·500	Cloudy; clear.
22	Tuesday -	30·040	29·825	76·2	29·975	29·775	78·5	- -	- -	74·8	77·2	73·0	73·8	„	S. W.	29·500	Cloudy.
23	Wednesday	30·020	29 799	76·0	29·950	29·740	79·0	- -	- -	73·8	77·2	72·5	77·8	„	W. by S.	29·500	Squally; cloudy.
24	Thursday -	30·000	29 780	77·0	29·962	29·750	79·2	- -	- -	76·0	78·0	72·8	78·2	„	S. W. by W.	29 490	Clear.
25	Friday -	30·010	29·800	76·8	29·942	29·748	79·8	- -	- -	74·8	78·4	73·8	78·6	0·770	S. W.	29·500	Rain, a. m.; cloudy.
26	Saturday -	30·058	29 820	77·0	29·950	29·752	80·0	- -	- -	76·2	78·2	74·4	78·8	None.	S. W. by S.	29·510	Clear; ditto.
27	Sunday -	30·018	29 810	77·4	29·955	29·754	81·2	- -	- -	76·0	78·7	74·6	79·0	0·770	„	29·490	Rain, a. m.; clear.
28	Monday -	30·000	29 765	76·8	29·940	29·750	78·4	- -	- -	75·2	77·0	73·8	77·2	None	S. W. by W.	29·490	Very dull; cloudy.
29	Tuesday -	30·020	29·820	77·0	29·940	29·776	79·0	- -	- -	76·0	79·0	73.2	80·5	„	S. W. by S.	29·490	Cloudy.
30	Wednesday	30·020	29 800	78·3	29·935	29 740	80·2	- -	- -	76·5	77·5	73·2	79·8	„	S. by W.	29·490	Clear.
	Mean - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1·855		—	

Meteorological Journal for October 1840, kept at *Cape Coast Castle*.

1840. Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	9 o'Clock, A.M. Barometer uncorrected. Flint Glass.	9 o'Clock, A.M. Barometer uncorrected. Crown Glass.	9 o'Clock, A.M. Att. Thermometer.	3 o'Clock, P.M. Barometer uncorrected. Flint Glass.	3 o'Clock, P.M. Barometer uncorrected. Crown Glass.	3 o'Clock, P.M. Att. Thermometer.	Dew Point, at 9 A.M. degree, Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers. Fahrenheit. 9. A.M.	External Thermometers. Fahrenheit. 3 P.M.	External Thermometers. Self-Registering. Lowest.	External Thermometers. Self-Registering. Highest.	Rain in Inches, Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
1	Thursday	30·000	29·799	77·7	29·920	29·735	80·0	- -	- -	75·8	78·6	74·0	79·0	None	S. by W.	29·490	Cloudy.
2	Friday	29·970	29 762	77·8	29·910	29·710	79·0	- -	- -	76·0	78·8	73·2	79·0	„	- -	29·442	Cloudy, clear.
3	Saturday	29 965	29 770	78·0	29·900	29·705	79·4	- -	- -	76·4	79·0	74·4	79·2	„	- -	29·440	Ditto ditto.
4	Sunday	29 960	29·755	78·8	29·880	29·690	81·0	- -	- -	77·0	80·0	74·4	80·2	„	S. S. W.	29·420	Clear.
5	Monday	29 970	29.760	79 0	29·835	29·697	81·3	- -	- -	77·2	80·4	74·4	80·5	„	S. W. W.	29·400	Ditto.
6	Tuesday	29 999	29 775	79·3	29·910	29·708	81·5	- -	- -	77·3	80·6	74·5	81·6	„	S. W. by S.	29·435	Cloudy.
7	Wednesday	29 990	29·770	79·2	29·910	29·710	82·0	- -	- -	77·7	80·3	74·5	80·8	„	S. by W.	29·440	Ditto.
8	Thursday	29 970	29·750	79·5	29·902	29·698	82·0	- -	- -	77·0	80·5	74·7	80·8	„	„	29·415	Clear; cloudy.
9	Friday	29·950	29·730	78·7	29·900	29·699	80·8	- -	- -	77·0	79·0	74·5	79·2	0·825	S. W.	29·412	Rain, a. m.; cloudy.
10	Saturday	29 960	29 735	78·8	29·870	29·672	82·8	- -	- -	77·0	80·4	74·5	81·0	0·200	W. S. W.	29·418	Ditto; clear.
11	Sunday	29 960	29 735	78·8	29·830	29·680	83·0	- -	- -	78·2	80·5	74·3	81·0	None	„	29 465	Cloudy; clear.
12	Monday	29·960	29 745	78·5	29·882	29·684	83·2	- -	- -	77·2	80·5	74·5	81·0	0·041.	S. W.	29·430	Rain, a. m.; ditto.
13	Tuesday	29·955	29·742	80·2	29·896	29·608	83·5	- -	- -	77·5	81·4	74·5	80·8	None.	W. S. W.	29·395	Clear; clear.
14	Wednesday	29 985	29·770	80·2	29·925	29·720	86·0	- -	- -	77·7	82·0	74·5	82·2	„	S. W.	29 430	Ditto.
15	Thursday	29·990	29·770	81·7	29·928	29·725	86·2	- -	- -	78·4	82·5	75·0	82·6	„	S. by W.	29·425	Cloudy; tornado 5·30 p. m.
16	Friday	30·000	29·800	80·0	29·934	29·730	86·0	- -	- -	77·5	82·3	74·0	82·5	0·535	Calm.	29·445	Clear; clear.
17	Saturday	29·990	29·770	79·0	29·930	29·738	86·4	- -	- -	78·0	82·5	75·8	82·6	None	S by W.	29·410	Ditto.
18	Sunday	29·965	29 758	81·5	29·920	29·690	86·2	- -	- -	79·0	83·0	75·2	83·2	„	„	29·395	Ditto.
19	Monday	29·970	29 765	80·3	29·900	29·730	84·4	- -	- -	79·4	83·4	75·0	84·3	„	S. W.	29·390	Ditto.
20	Tuesday	29·950	29·750	81·4	29·870	29·675	82·5	- -	- -	79·3	82 0	74·2	83·2	„	W. by S.	29·365	Cloudy; cloudy.
21	Wednesday	29·934	29·700	81·3	29·885	29·680	83·7	- -	- -	79·2	83·2	75·5	83·4	„	S. W.	29·360	Clear; clear.
22	Thursday	29 940	29 738	81·7	29·892	29·687	83·4	- -	- -	80·0	82·8	76·0	33·0	„	„	29·358	Clear.
23	Friday	29·950	29 745	80·0	28·896	29·690	84·2	- -	- -	75·0	84·0	74·0	84·5	1·396	Calm.	29·350	Tornado 7 a. m., misty; rain 4 a. m., clear.
24	Saturday	29·955	29·740	80·0	29·900	29·697	83·8	- -	- -	78·0	83·4	74·8	83·6	0·104	„	29·385	Rain a. m.; clear.
25	Sunday	29·952	29 750	79·5	29·910	29·699	84·7	- -	- -	79·2	83·6	75·4	81·8	None	W. S. W.	29·382	Clear.
26	Monday	29·937	29·730	80·2	29·880	29·690	85·0	- -	- -	79·2	84·0	75·8	84 3	„	„	29·360	Ditto.
27	Tuesday	29 920	29 727	81·6	29·876	29·680	85·6	- -	- -	80·0	84·2	76·0	84·5	„	S. S. W.	29·340	Ditto.
28	Wednesday	29 920	29·710	81·5	29·868	29·660	85·2	- -	- -	80·0	83·8	75·0	84·0	„	S. W.	29.310	Ditto.
29	Thursday	29·925	29·720	81·2	29·870	29·668	85·4	- -	- -	81·0	84·0	75·2	84·5	„	„	29·315	Ditto.
30	Friday	29·920	29 718	81·0	29·865	29·656	82·8	- -	- -	77·7	81·0	76·0	83·0	0·827	W. S. W.	29·318	Rain a. m.; rain.
31	Saturday	29 890	29·685	78·7	29·840	29·638	85·0	- -	- -	78·0	83·6	73·5	83·8	0·563	Calm.	29·320	Cloudy; clear.
	Mean	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4·491		—	

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for November 1840, kept at *Cape Coast Castle*.

1840.		9 o'Clock, A. M.			3 o'Clock, P. M.			Dew Point at 9 A. M., degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers.				Rain in Inches, Read off at 9 A. M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A. M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
		Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.	Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.			Fahrenheit.		Self-Registering.					
Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.				9 A. M.	3 P. M.	Lowest.	Highest.				
1	Sunday -	29·890	29·672	80·2	29·845	29·642	85·6	- -	- -	78·7	83·8	73·8	84·0	None	S. by W.	29·310	Clear; clear.
2	Monday -	29·918	29·710	80·3	29·863	29·670	86·0	- -	- -	79·0	85 5	75·5	85·6	,,	S. W. ½ W.	29·318	Ditto.
3	Tuesday -	29·940	29·740	82·0	29·900	29·690	86·8	- -	- -	80·0	86·0	75·8	86·2	,,	,,	29·345	Ditto.
4	Wednesday	29·950	29·750	81·0	29·854	29·660	85·6	- -	- -	79·2	84·2	75·4	86·4	,,	,,	29·347	Cloudy; tornado, 4·30 p. m.
5	Thursday -	29·951	29·755	82·3	29·840	29·840	84·0	- -	- -	80·0	85·0	73·8	85·4	0·160	,,	29·348	Clear; clear.
6	Friday -	29·900	29·690	81·2	29·870	29·870	84·3	- -	- -	80·0	82·3	73·8	82·5	None	S. W. by S.	29·320	Ditto; cloudy.
7	Saturday -	29·935	29·730	82·0	29·910	29·910	87·4	- -	- -	80·1	85·0	73·8	85·4	,,	Calm	29·340	Ditto; clear.
8	Sunday -	29·940	29·740	84·0	29·925	29·925	87·6	- -	- -	81·4	85·3	77·0	85·5	,,	,,	29·320	Ditto.
9	Monday -	29·945	29·745	84·5	29·928	29·928	77·4	- -	- -	81·5	85·2	77·0	85·4	,,	S. W.	29·325	Ditto.
10	Tuesday -	29·930	29·730	82·5	29·870	29·660	83·0	- -	- -	80·2	82·0	70·0	84·0	0·917	,,	29·305	- - Tornado, 5 a. m.; cloudy; thunder-storm, 9 p. m.
11	Wednesday	29·940	29·740	80·5	29·878	29·680	84·2	- -	- -	79·2	82·5	75·2	85·0	1·104	,,	29·340	Rain; a. m. clear.
12	Thursday -	29·940	29·740	80·3	29·880	29·675	85·6	- -	- -	80·2	84·8	75·5	85·0	None	S.W. by W.	29·340	Cloudy; clear.
13	Friday -	29·950	29·745	81·0	29·900	29·690	86·0	- -	- -	80·5	85·7	76·8	85·8	,,	,,	29·350	Clear; ditto.
14	Saturday -	29·950	29·750	82·0	29·950	29·690	88·2	- -	- -	80·0	86·0	76·0	86·2	,,	,,	29·345	Ditto.
15	Sunday -	29·935	29·710	82·2	29·878	29·672	84·1	- -	- -	80·5	- -	76·5	85·7	,,	,,	29·320	Ditto; strong breezes.
16	Monday -	29·910	29·708	81·7	29·865	29·668	- -	- -	- -	81·0	85·0	76·3	85·8	,,	S. W.	29·300	A. M. cloudy.
17	Tuesday -	29·945	29·733	83·0	29·889	29·689	86·0	- -	- -	81·2	85·2	77·5	85·5	,,	,,	29·319	Clear.
18	Wednesday	29·949	29 720	83·2	29·876	29·671	84·0	- -	- -	81·2	84·5	77·6	85·0	,,	W. S. W.	29·317	Ditto; light breezes.
19	Thursday -	29·934	29·708	81·1	29·871	29·682	84·0	- -	- -	80·8	84·0	76·5	84·8	,,	Calm	29·309	Cloudy; p. m. clear.
20	Friday -	29·918	29·737	81·2	29·850	29·690	84·0	- -	- -	80·5	84·1	76·0	85·1	0·416	S.W. by W.	29·307	Ditto; strong breezes.
21	Saturday -	29·944	29·740	81·7	29·846	29·686	83·8	- -	- -	81·0	84·0	76·1	85·0	None	W. S. W.	29·335	Clear.
22	Sunday -	29·960	29·747	82·3	29·889	29·691	84·5	- -	- -	81·7	84·3	75·8	84·8	,,	S. W. by S.	29·342	Cloudy; strong breezes.
23	Monday -	29·966	29·758	81·4	29 878	29·674	84·2	- -	- -	81·2	84·0	76·8	84·6	,,	S. S. W.	29·358	Ditto; rain, 7 p. m.
24	Tuesday -	29·928	29·730	81·0	29·870	29·690	84 4	- -	- -	80·4	84·3	75·0	85·0	0·104	S. W.	29·312	Ditto; strong breezes.
25	Wednesday	29·930	29·729	82·0	29·868	29·677	84·5	- -	- -	81·0	84·2	75·3	86·1	0·133	S. S. W.	29·323	Clear.
26	Thursday -	29 958	29·750	81·6	29·810	29·688	84·0	- -	- -	81·2	84·1	75·4	85·7	None	S. W.	29·341	Ditto; strong breezes.
27	Friday -	29·940	29·725	80·0	29·923	29·720	81·0	- -	- -	79·1	83·3	75·3	84·0	0·292	W. by S.	29·323	Ditto; ditto; rain, p. m.
28	Saturday -	29·958	29·750	78·3	29·930	29·728	81·1	- -	- -	78·0	78·0	75·0	84·2	0·007	S. W.	29·380	Clear.
29	Sunday -	29·940	29·731	80·0	29·893	29·670	82·0	- -	- -	79·6	79·5	74·8	83·0	None	,,	29·356	Ditto.
30	Monday -	29·890	29·687	80·3	29·877	29·654	82·3	- -	- -	80·1	81·5	75·2	82·8	,,	S. S. W.	29·425	Ditto; 11 a. m., squall.
	Mean - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3·133		—	

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for December 1840, kept at *Cape Coast Castle.*

1840. Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	9 o'Clock, A.M. Barometer Uncorrected. Flint Glass.	9 o'Clock, A.M. Barometer Uncorrected. Crown Glass.	9 o'Clock, A.M. Att. Thermometer.	3 o'Clock, P.M. Barometer Uncorrected. Flint Glass.	3 o'Clock, P.M. Barometer Uncorrected. Crown Glass.	3 o'Clock, P.M. Att. Thermometer.	Dew Point at 9 A.M., degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers. Fahrenheit. 9 A.M.	Fahrenheit. 3 P.M.	Self-Registering. Lowest.	Self-Registering. Highest.	Rain in Inches. Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
1	Tuesday -	29·900	29·680	79·5	29·865	29·632	82·7	- -	- -	79·6	81·6	75·0	81·7	0·139	S.W. by W.	29·330	Clear.
2	Wednesday	29·918	29·709	80·0	29·874	29·645	83·0	- -	- -	80·1	82·2	75·6	83·7	None	S.S.W.	29.320	Ditto.
3	Thursday -	29·903	29·694	81·0	29·859	29·653	84·0	- -	- -	80·2	82·7	76·0	84·8	„	W. by S.	29·300	Ditto.
4	Friday -	29·900	29·685	80·8	29·845	29·647	83·8	- -	- -	80·8	84·2	77·0	84·6	„	S.W.	29·285	Ditto.
5	Saturday -	29·883	29·674	81·0	29·833	29·628	84·7	- -	- -	80·9	84·3	77.0	84·9	„	S.W. by S.	29·274	Ditto.
6	Sunday -	29·890	29·678	81·1	29·845	29·630	84·6	- -	- -	80·5	84·2	77·5	84·8	„	W. by S.	29·280	Ditto.
7	Monday -	29·906	29·690	81·7	29·860	29·659	84·6	- -	- -	81·5	84·3	78·0	85·2	„	S.W.	29·281	Ditto.
8	Tuesday -	29·925	29·710	81·2	29·873	29·666	83·6	- -	- -	81·3	83·8	77·8	84·4	„	S.S.W.	29·330	Ditto.
9	Wednesday	29·920	29·711	80·8	29·869	29·660	84·0	- -	- -	80·4	84·2	76·8	84·6	„	S.W.	29·325	Ditto.
10	Thursday -	29·933	29·720	80·6	29·850	29·648	84·3	- -	- -	80·2	84·4	77·0	84·8	„	N. by W.	29·334	Ditto.
11	Friday -	29·954	29·742	80·5	29·891	29·680	84·3	- -	- -	79·1	84·4	74·0	84·8	0·200	Calm	29·318	Rain, 6 a.m.; clear, p.m.
12	Saturday -	29·933	29·721	81·8	29·874	29·663	84·4	- -	- -	81·2	84·4	77·8	84·8	None	S.S.W.	29·295	Clear.
13	Sunday -	29·900	29·710	81·8	29·865	29·653	84·4	- -	- -	80·4	84·4	76·5	84·8	„	W. ½ N.	29·280	Cloudy, a.m.
14	Monday -	29·905	29·693	80·7	29·880	29·670	84·0	- -	- -	80·0	85·3	76·0	83·7	„	W.S.W.	29·281	Ditto.
15	Tuesday -	29·952	29·740	80·2	29·920	29·722	84·5	- -	- -	80·8	84·8	77·0	80·8	„	„	29·330	Clear; strong breezes.
16	Wednesday	29·960	29·731	81·2	29·921	29·731	83·5	- -	- -	80·5	84·0	78·5	83·0	„	S.W.	29·330	Clear.
17	Thursday -	29·952	29·750	81·8	29·900	29·722	84·3	- -	- -	80·4	85·0	78·8	84·2	„	S.S.W.	29·332	Ditto.
18	Friday -	29·952	29·748	81·9	29·881	29·671	84·8	- -	- -	80·5	85·3	77·0	84·0	„	Calm	29·320	Ditto.
19	Saturday -	29·920	29·710	82·4	29·841	29·652	84·5	- -	- -	80·7	86·4	77·1	85·0	„	S.S.W.	29·280	Ditto.
20	Sunday -	29·921	29·730	82·5	29·862	29·670	84·5	- -	- -	81·0	85 0	76·3	85·5	„	„	29·275	Clear; tornado, 8 p. m.
21	Monday -	29·934	29·740	80·2	29·892	29·690	83·5	- -	- -	78·5	83·5	76·5	82·5	0·186	Calm	29·320	Ditto; light breezes.
22	Tuesday -	29·963	29·752	81·5	29·881	29·684	83·4	- -	- -	80·2	83·5	76·4	82·4	None	„	29·325	Ditto.
23	Wednesday	29·949	29·740	81·0	29·880	29·682	83·6	- -	- -	80·1	86·2	78·9	84·3	„	„	29·301	Clear; clear.
24	Thursday -	29·920	29·721	80·6	29·852	29·661	84·0	- -	- -	79·5	85·3	79·4	83·6	„	S.W.	29·280	Cloudy.
25	Friday -	29·930	29·732	81·5	29·860	29·671	84·0	- -	- -	80·6	85·2	77·0	83·8	„	S.S.W.	29·270	Clear; light breezes.
26	Saturday -	29·970	29·761	80·5	29·920	29·721	82·5	- -	- -	78·6	83·5	76·2	82·4	„	Calm	29·340	Cloudy; Clear.
27	Sunday -	29·932	29·702	81·7	29·915	29·710	82·6	- -	- -	80·5	83·6	77·0	82·3	0·229	„	29·342	Rain; 7 a.m.; clear.
28	Monday -	29·942	29·752	81·5	29·900	29·710	83·3	- -	- -	77·6	82·6	76·2	81·5	None	N.W.	29·300	Cloudy; cloudy.
29	Tuesday -	29·981	29·750	81·7	29·861	29·672	83·2	- -	- -	80·0	83·5	77·6	82·6	0·049	S.S.W.	29·290	Rain, 6 a.m.; cloudy.
30	Wednesday	29·892	29·680	81·0	29·842	29·650	84·0	- -	- -	80·0	84·4	76·7	83·2	None	W.	29·265	Cloudy.
31	Thursday -	29·871	29·672	81·2	29·840	29·640	81·5	- -	- -	80·2	80·0	76·5	83·1	„	Calm	29·230	Ditto; clear.
	Mean - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0·803		—	

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for January 1841, kept at *Cape Coast Castle*.

1841.		9 o'Clock, A. M.			3 o'Clock, P. M.			Dew Point at 9 A. M. degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers.				Rain in Inches, Read off at 9 A. M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A. M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
		Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.	Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.			Fahrenheit.		Self-Registering.					
Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.				9 A. M.	3 P. M.	Lowest.	Highest.				
1	Friday	29·875	29·775	80·6	29·850	29·670	83·7	- -	- -	79·7	84·4	75·0	82·8	None	Calm	29·258	Clear; clear.
2	Saturday -	29·882	29·680	80·6	29·860	29·680	84·0	- -	- -	79·4	84·5	76·5	82·6	„	S.	29·250	Ditto; cloudy.
3	Sunday -	29·890	29·670	81·3	29·851	29·638	82·6	- -	- -	80·0	84·5	76·0	82·2	„	S.W.	29·256	Cloudy; cloudy.
4	Monday -	29·900	29·682	80·4	29·850	29·652	81·6	- -	- -	79·4	81·5	76·2	80·6	„	„	29·273	Ditto; ditto.
5	Tuesday -	29·932	29·730	79 0	29·918	29·710	79·0	- -	- -	78·0	77·0	75·7	77·0	„	S.S.W.	29 S15	Tornado, half-past 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.
6	Wednesday	29·941	29·740	82·8	29·900	29·720	80·4	- -	- -	75·5	81·7	73·0	80·5	0·860	S.E.	29·280	Clear; clear.
7	Thursday -	29·949	29·750	81 6	29·880	29·690	81·5	- -	- -	79·0	82·6	75·6	81·4	None	Calm	29·322	Ditto.
8	Friday -	29·952	29 750	79·0	29·917	29·714	79·6	- -	- -	78·0	82·2	75·6	81·3	„	„	29·340	Ditto.
9	Saturday -	29·952	29·752	80·4	29·900	29·700	82·5	- -	- -	79·8	83·7	76·0	82·4	„	S.W.	29·310	Ditto.
10	Sunday -	29·930	29·750	81·4	29·910	29·709	82·3	- -	- -	80·0	83·3	76·2	80·0	„	S.E.	29·295	Ditto.
11	Monday -	29·878	29·679	80·2	29·850	29·660	83·0	- -	- -	79·2	83·6	74·8	82·2	„	Calm	29·236	Ditto.
12	Tuesday -	29·881	29·690	81·2	29·820	29·640	83·3	- -	- -	79·5	85·0	76·0	83·5	„	S.W. by W.	29·230	Ditto; rain at night.
13	Wednesday	29·900	29·710	79·4	29·820	29·630	77·5	- -	- -	76·0	77·0	73·5	77·0	0·705	S.	29·315	Rain till 8 a.m; cloudy; strong winds at night.
14	Thursday -	29·890	29·720	79·0	29·830	29 650	81 5	- -	- -	78·5	82·5	74·5	82·0	None	Calm	29·265	Clear; clear.
15	Friday -	29·880	29·690	80·0	29·879	29·690	82·8	- -	- -	80·0	84·2	75·8	83·1	„	W.	29·250	Ditto.
16	Saturday -	29·900	29·720	79·4	29·870	29 690	81·9	- -	- -	78·3	82·0	74·6	82·0	„	S.W.	29·258	Ditto.
17	Sunday -	29 9 8	29·769	79·7	29 880	29·691	82 5	- -	- -	79·0	83·3	75·5	82·1	„	N.	29·298	Ditto.
18	Monday -	29·950	29·758	77·4	29·900	29·700	81·5	- -	- -	77·0	83·2	74·0	82·2	„	S.W.	29·325	Cloudy; clear.
19	Tuesday -	29 9 2	29·760	77 5	29·880	29·700	81·5	- -	- -	77·1	83·0	73·3	82·0	„	„	29·320	Clear.
20	Wednesday	29·940	29·735	77·8	29·878	29·690	80·4	- -	- -	78·0	83·3	74·0	82·2	„	Calm	29·310	Ditto.
21	Thursday -	29·920	29·739	77·0	29·840	29·662	80·5	- -	- -	75·0	83·6	72·5	82·5	„	W.	29·300	Ditto.
22	Friday -	29·922	29·732	79·0	29·871	29·690	82·0	- -	- -	78·0	82.5	74·0	82·0	„	Calm	29·290	Ditto.
23	Saturday -	29·931	29·731	80·0	29·879	29·688	81·9	- -	- -	79·2	83·0	75·0	83·4	„	S.W.	29·295	Ditto.
24	Sunday -	29·928	29·730	82·2	29·878	29·690	81·3	- -	- -	80·3	84·0	75·2	83·0	„	„	29·270	Ditto.
25	Monday -	29·941	29·740	79·1	29·850	29 660	82·0	- -	- -	77·8	86·1	76·0	85·3	„	S.E.	29·285	Ditto; strong breezes; clear; strong breezes.
26	Tuesday -	29·880	29 684	79·0	29·842	29·670	8.·0	- -	- -	78·8	85·7	74·0	85·0	„	„	29·250	Strong winds; clear.
27	Wednesday	29·930	29·765	79·4	29·840	29·650	81·3	- -	- -	77·5	84·4	73·1	83·0	„	„	29·254	Clear.
28	Thursday -	29·890	29·719	80·7	29·850	29·672	83·7	- -	- -	80·2	86·1	74·7	85·1	„	S.W.	29·248	Ditto; light breezes.
29	Friday -	29·900	29·730	80·2	29·841	29·675	33·8	- -	- -	76·4	85·0	75·4	83 7	„	Calm	29·258	Ditto.
30	Saturday -	29·932	29·763	77 5	29·884	29·709	83·0	- -	- -	79·8	85·6	76·0	84·9	„	S.W.	29·280	Ditto; cloudy.
31	Sunday -	29·940	29·751	81·6	29·882	29·720	84·5	- -	- -	80·5	85·0	76·7	84·0	„	Calm	29·294	Cloudy; clear; light breezes.
	Mean - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1·565		—	

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for February 1841, kept at *Cape Coast Castle*.

1841. Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	9 o'Clock, A.M. Barometer Uncorrected. Flint Glass.	9 o'Clock, A.M. Barometer Uncorrected. Crown Glass.	9 o'Clock, A.M. Att. Thermometer.	3 o'Clock, P.M. Barometer Uncorrected. Flint Glass.	3 o'Clock, P.M. Barometer Uncorrected. Crown Glass.	3 o'Clock, P.M. Att. Thermometer.	Dew Point at 9 A.M., degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers. Fahrenheit. 9 A.M.	External Thermometers. Fahrenheit. 3 P.M.	Self-Registering. Lowest.	Self-Registering. Highest.	Rain in Inches, Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
1	Monday -	29·970	29·770	82·0	29·890	29·700	85·2	- -	- -	80·5	86·4	75·5	85·0	None	Calm	29·300	Clear; clear; light breezes.
2	Tuesday -	29·951	29·764	83·0	29·800	29·738	85·0	- -	- -	81·4	85·3	78·0	84·2	„	„	29·280	Ditto.
3	Wednesday	29·962	29·770	83·6	29·810	29·730	84·6	- -	- -	83·1	84·7	81·0	84·1	0·047	S.S.W.	29·275	Cloudy: cloudy.
4	Thursday -	29·950	29·758	81·6	29·900	29·730	83·0	- -	- -	81·0	82·5	77·4	82·3	None	S.W.	29·285	Ditto; thunder-storm at 8 p.m.
5	Friday -	29·958	29·770	81·3	29·925	29·750	83·4	- -	- -	80·3	84·2	73·1	83·1	0·111	W.	29·300	Clear; clear.
6	Saturday -	29·959	29·764	82·5	29·900	29·722	84·8	- -	- -	81·4	85·6	76·4	84·4	None	N.W.	29·295	Ditto.
7	Sunday -	29·940	29·770	83·0	29·898	29·723	84·2	- -	- -	81·5	83·4	77·8	83·0	„	„	29·248	Ditto.
R R 8	Monday -	29·943	29·767	83·1	29·910	29·740	86·2	- -	- -	81·3	86·5	78·4	85·0	„	Calm	29·260	Ditto.
9	Tuesday -	29·958	29·770	83·6	29·915	29·738	85·8	- -	- -	82·5	86·3	79·0	85·2	„	S.W.	29·263	Ditto.
10	Wednesday	29·963	29·770	83·5	29·918	29·737	85·0	- -	- -	82·6	85·4	81·1	84·0	„	Calm	29·277	Cloudy; cloudy.
11	Thursday -	29·953	29·750	83·3	29·883	29·700	84·1	- -	- -	81·5	83·6	79·2	83·2	„	S.W.	29·265	Ditto.
12	Friday -	29·928	29·763	83·2	29·870	29·710	86·4	- -	- -	82·4	86·5	79·3	85·1	„	„	29·233	Clear; clear.
13	Saturday -	29·927	29·780	81·9	29·865	29·700	85·0	- -	- -	80·3	84·2	78·8	83·5	„	S.S.E.	29·248	Ditto.
14	Sunday -	29·938	29·752	82·6	29·896	29·698	84·2	- -	- -	80·7	83·4	77·1	82·6	„	S.W. by W.	29·250	Clear; rain 5 p.m.
15	Monday -	29·962	29·767	81·7	29·900	29·720	83·0	- -	- -	78·3	83·2	75·6	82·2	0·021	S.W.	29·295	Cloudy; clear.
16	Tuesday -	29·932	29·760	81·3	29·880	29·724	83·5	- -	- -	79·8	84·2	76·5	83·4	None	„	29·263	Clear; clear.
17	Wednesday	29·970	29·770	81·5	29·933	29·738	82·8	- -	- -	80·2	82·5	78·0	82·5	„	S.S.W.	29·310	Ditto.
18	Thursday -	30·000	29·830	82·3	29·930	29·750	82·1	- -	- -	80·5	82·1	77·5	81·4	„	S.W.	29·315	Cloudy; cloudy.
19	Friday -	29·970	29·832	81·5	29·920	29·738	83·0	- -	- -	80·0	82·8	75·2	82·4	„	„	29·295	Ditto; rain 7 p.m.
20	Saturday -	29·960	29·773	79·4	29·905	29·740	82·5	- -	- -	77·5	83·0	75·0	81·7	0·035	Calm	29·300	Clear; clear.
21	Sunday -	29·980	29·790	80·0	29·925	29·764	83·5	- -	- -	79·2	83·3	75·1	82·1	None	N.E.	29·312	Ditto.
22	Monday -	29·990	29·800	81·5	29·930	29·760	83·5	- -	- -	80·5	84·2	75·2	83·0	„	Calm	29·305	Ditto.
23	Tuesday -	29·970	29·787	80·0	29·932	29·740	83·8	- -	- -	78·4	84·0	74·6	83·4	„	S.W.	29·310	Ditto.
24	Wednesday	29·950	29·778	81·3	29·868	29·688	83·4	- -	- -	80·2	82·8	75·4	82·1	„	„	29·290	Ditto.
25	Thursday -	29·928	29·737	81·6	29·865	29·677	84·2	- -	- -	80·1	84·3	76·2	83·2	„	„	29·250	Ditto.
26	Friday -	29·900	29·720	81·5	29·870	29·674	84·3	- -	- -	80·4	83·6	76·3	83·3	„	Calm	29·320	Ditto.
27	Saturday -	29·868	29·677	81·3	29·836	29·650	82·6	- -	- -	80·3	82·1	76·2	81·2	„	S.S.W.	29·318	Ditto; strong breezes.
28	Sunday -	29·897	29·700	80·5	29·850	29·665	82·7	- -	- -	78·3	83·0	75·2	82·0	„	S.W.	29·230	Ditto.
	Mean - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0·214			

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

— No. 25. —

PAPERS relating to the SALE of CONDEMNED SLAVE VESSELS at *Sierra Leone*, their Purchase by British Subjects, and subsequent Employment in the Slave Trade, especially in relation to the case of the Brazilian slaver Calliope, condemned and sold at *Sierra Leone*, and subsequently found partly equipped for the Slave Trade.

page 73 orig.

EXTRACT from a LETTER from Lieut. *Hall*, commanding Her Majesty's ship Bonetta, to Commander *Tucker*, of Her Majesty's ship Wolverine.

ON the 27th February, having reason to suspect a French brig that had cleared out and hauled into the fanway, I searched her, when I found a large quantity of plank, and the staves of leagers, together with a large supply of firewood; but as her captain was ill ashore and had the papers with him, I left her, giving orders on board the Bonetta to take possession if she attempted to weigh.

I likewise sent Mr. Pa, the second master, to search a schooner belonging to the same owner, and he reported that he had four large leagers, capable of containing from two to three tons of water each. On the evening of the 29th February the latter weighed and made sail, when I sent a party to anchor her. Shortly after I went on board, with a view of examining her papers, and found Lieutenant Oliver, of the Fair Rosamond, in possession. I then went with him on board the brig, and as she could produce no papers, left a party on board her. Searching her again the following morning, I found they had embarked 20 bags of rice since my visit on the previous day, and had broken the staves for the leagers into halves. The schooner also, on being searched the same day (29th February), had four leagers in and hoops to make four more, so that it is evident to me that the plank on board the brig was intended for a slave deck, and the hoops on board the schooner would soon set up the leager staves on board the brig, and most completely equip the said schooner for the slave trade. No papers being forthcoming, Lieut. Oliver and myself proceeded to the Custom-house, when the collector informed us that the plank on board the brig was entered in her original manifest from her clearing port in France, and that the embarkation of rice was never noticed at Sierra Leone, being such a general article of food for natives when employed on board ships. Under those circumstances I was obliged to release the brig, though I am fully persuaded that had the Fair Rosamond and Bonetta not been present, an equipped slave vessel would have left Sierra Leone; for to cover the transaction, they had divided the condemnable articles between them, which joined together would have fitted the schooner with eight leagers of two to three tons each, 30 bags of rice, firewood in abundance, and a male slave deck, the woman slave room standing complete by the Water Witch.

Sir, Customs, Sierra Leone, 4 March 1840.

IN reply to your letter of this date, requesting information on certain points relative to the schooner L'Aigle, I beg to acquaint you that she cleared out at this port on the 24th ult. bound for the Leeward Coast, that she was formerly the Brazilian schooner Calliope, and was condemned by the Mixed Commission Courts, was purchased, as I understood, by Mr. Lemon, of this place, who never took out any papers for her, who resold her to the master of the French brig Neomie Marie, at present in this harbour.

The master's name when she cleared was Gustel Guthricke; she hoisted French colours, and received a clearance to proceed on her voyage. This is all I know of her history. Of course no documents can be issued by me, conferring a national character on vessels similarly circumstanced, and all that is done or can be done in those cases (and there have been many) is to give them a clearance to proceed on their voyage. I am not aware of any authority that would justify me in detaining any vessel under the like circumstances.

I am, &c.

William Tucker, Esq. &c. &c. (signed) *L. Hook*, Collector.

Her Majesty's ship Wolverine, Sierra Leone,

Sir, 5 March 1840.

HAVING boarded the schooner Eagle, or Aigle, now at anchor in this river, under the command and in charge of a person who was a short time since found by me as mate on board My Boy, lately condemned as a slave vessel, who states the Eagle, or Aigle, is a French vessel, belonging to the master of a French brig (also at anchor in this river) who bought her at this place; that the vessel's papers are on shore, and that she has been cleared out at the custom-house, but as to where she is bound, and what is to be her employment, he is ignorant.

I have therefore to request you will inform me, if you have cleared out the said vessel Eagle, or Aigle, what papers the master or owner of her produced to you; what colours he stated her to be under, and what nation he stated her to belong to. If the master of the said vessel did not produce to you any papers to prove her nationality, I request you will inform me by what authority, Act of Parliament, or law of customs, you have cleared

the

the said vessel out, thereby giving her permission to proceed to sea, when not having any papers to prove her nationality, she may immediately commit acts of piracy.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Tucker,*
Commander and Senior Officer.

L. Hook, Esq. &c. &c.

Her Majesty's ship Wolverine, Sierra Leone,
6 March 1840.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday's date, I request you will furnish me with a copy of the port clearance you gave the Aigle schooner, alleged to be French property, and as you have stated in your letter, to have hoisted French colours when cleared; and I further request you will inform me if the master of the French brig, Neomie Marie, the present owner, entered into a bond and gave sufficient security that the said schooner L'Aigle should not be employed in the slave trade, and should proceed direct to a French settlement to obtain French papers, as she was condemned in this river as a slave vessel.

I am, &c.
(signed) *William Tucker,*
Commander and Senior Officer.

L. Hook, Esq. &c. &c.

Customs, Sierra Leone, 6 March 1840.

Sir,

AGREEABLE to your request, I enclose a copy of the clearance given to the schooner L'Aigle.

No bond was given or demanded that the vessel should not engage in the slave trade, nor have I any legal authority to control her ulterior proceedings after leaving this port.

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. Hook,* Collector.

W. Tucker, Esq. &c. &c.

(No. 60.)

Port of Sierra Leone.

THESE are to certify all whom it doth concern, that Gustel Guthricke, master or commander of the schooner L'Aigle, burthen 110 tons, mounted with no guns, navigated with 13 men, foreign built, and bound for the Leeward Coast, having on board ballast and sea stores, hath here entered and cleared his said vessel according to law.

Given under my hand at the Custom-house, port of Freetown, in the colony of Sierra Leone, this 24th February 1840.

(signed) *L. Hook,* Collector.

General clearance short.

Freetown, 5 January 1841.

My Lord,

HAVING had occasion to call for the papers referred to in your Lordship's despatch, numbered 61, of the last year, relating to the clearance granted to the Aigle, I caused the questions enclosed to be submitted to the Queen's Advocate; and on receiving that officer's answer, also now transmitted, which is quite in conformity to my own opinion, I have instructed the collector of customs to refuse clearances to all vessels circumstanced as was the Aigle, until I am otherwise directed by your Lordship.

This will cause a considerable diminution in the marketable value of ships condemned for slave trading in the Vice Admiralty Court; and as the navy, with Her Majesty's treasury and the Governor, are likely to be the only sufferers, it is not unsatisfactory that the original remonstrance proceeded from the senior naval officer on this part of the station.

My principal reason for coming to an immediate decision was, that although vessels of this description exhibit a French flag on leaving this harbour, all their papers, the condemnation, certificate of sale and clearance, the latter especially, proceed from British officers, so that if caught in the act of trading in slaves, as according to Captain Tucker's opinion was the evident intention with the Aigle, not only would the French government in all probability repudiate the national character so bestowed on a foreign ship exclusively by foreigners, but it is by no means certain they would not go further, and proceed to tax the local authorities of Sierra Leone with conniving at, if not encouraging, this iniquitous traffic, and then endeavouring to throw the imputation caused by their own proceedings on others.

The local Act referred to by the Queen's Advocate has no bearing on the question.

I beg leave to enclose a copy of the section quoted by him.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Jeremie.*

I have since learnt it was by no means unusual for these vessels to resume the slave trade with no other papers than this mere clearance.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

page 75 orig.

Secretary's Office, Freetown, Sierra Leone,
26 December 1840.

Sir,

The Governor has directed me to forward, for your information and opinion, copies of a correspondence which has taken place within the present year between this Government, the senior naval officer on the station, and the collector of customs; and he desires you will report on the following questions:—

Whether there is any law which renders it imperative at the custom-house to grant a clearance to a ship condemned as a prize and sold, except such ship shall have taken out a British register in conformity with the navigation laws.

Whether, therefore, the practice which has obtained in this Government of granting a clearance to a ship so condemned but unregistered, merely because the purchaser thinks fit to hoist a foreign flag on the presumption that he will obtain papers of nationality at some foreign port, is not entirely optional with the collector, if legal at all.

If you are of opinion, that to clear out a ship under such circumstances is imperative on the customs, you are requested to point out the clause in the British navigation laws which render it so.

I need hardly mention to you that it is desirable you should look closely into the subject before you come to an opinion on it, and I am to request that you will transmit such opinion as early possible to me for his Excellency's information.

I have, &c.
(signed) *N. W. Macdonald,*
Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. John Carr, M. C. Queen's Advocate.

Sir,

Wilberforce-street, 31 December 1840.

In reply to your letter of the 26th instant, I have the honour to state for his Excellency Sir John Jeremie's information, that the collector, in granting the clearance mentioned in your letter, seems to have been guided by the fifth section of a Local Act of November 1834, intituled, "An Act for Regulating the Custom-house Duties within the Colony of Sierra Leone, and certain Dependencies thereon." I am, however, of opinion that it is not imperative on him to grant such clearances, and that the practice ought not to be continued.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Carr,* Queen's Advocate.

The Hon. N. W. Macdonald, Colonial Secretary.

Section of the Act for Regulating the Custom-house Duties within the Colony of Sierra Leone and certain Dependencies thereon, referred to in the foregoing Letter.

Manifest of the cargo to be delivered before her departure.

"V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the master of every ship or vessel intending to leave the colony shall notify such intention to the collector or acting collector at least 24 hours before his departure, and he shall at the time of making such notification deliver to the collector or acting collector a manifest in writing under his hand of the goods or produce laden on board, and the names of the respective shippers and consignees of the goods, with the marks and numbers of the packages or parcels of the same, and shall make and subscribe a declaration to the truth of such manifest as far as any such particulars may be known to him, and the master of every ship or vessel, whether in ballast or laden, shall, before departure, come before the collector or acting collector,

Clearance of ship for the voyage.

and answer all such questions concerning the ship and the cargo, if any, and the crew and the voyage, as shall be demanded of him by such officer, and thereupon the collector or acting collector, if such ship be laden, shall make out and give to the master a certificate of the clearance of such ship for her intended voyage, containing an account of the total quantities of the several sorts of goods laden therein, or a certificate of his clearance in ballast, as the case may be; and if the ship shall depart without such clearance, or if the

Penalty for not clearing.

master shall deliver a false manifest, or shall not truly answer the questions demanded of him, he shall forfeit the sum of 100*l.*

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *N. W. Macdonald.*

Government House, Sierra Leone,
2 December 1840.

My Lord,

I have had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 18th of July, No. 61, with its enclosures, instructing me to report on the subject of the brig Neomie Marie and schooner Aigle, vessels which cleared from this port during the month of February last.

I transmit to your Lordship copies of a correspondence which took place at the time between the Secretary to Government and the collector of customs on the subject of the Aigle, in consequence of which the clearance for the Leeward Coast first granted to that vessel was withdrawn, and another for the port of Goree substituted in its room.

This is all that can be done in such cases to guard against the danger of condemned

vessels

vessels which are sold here, proceeding from this port to engage in slave trade. When such vessels leave Sierra Leone under a foreign flag, they cannot, of course, be furnished with papers of their nation, and at the same time cannot be refused a clearance. I fully concur in the opinion that it is a matter of much regret that such should be the case; but it is an evil for which there is no remedy, unless one can be applied at an earlier stage of the vessel's history, unless some means could be devised to prevent her sale to parties connected with the slave trade, first at the Mixed Commission auction, and subsequently by private transfer from the first purchaser.

With the copies of the former correspondence I transmit a statement, which I have called for from the collector of customs, relative to both the vessels now in question.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Doherty*, Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Secretary's Office, Freetown, 7 March 1840.

A CORRESPONDENCE which has taken place between the senior naval officer commanding at present in this harbour and yourself, on the subject of the clearing outward from this port of the French schooner Aigle, having been referred by Captain Tucker to the Governor, his Excellency desires me to request that you will acquaint me, for his information, to what particular law or statute you allude in the statement made by you in the enclosure of the second of your letters, that "the master of the schooner in question had cleared his vessel according to law."

The Governor is aware that vessels have cleared out in similar circumstances with those under which the Aigle is placed, but always, as he believed, for a port of that country of which the vessel hoisted the colours; and it appears to him that if no legal objection exists to the measure, her present clearance might with propriety be withdrawn, and another substituted in its room for Goree or Senegal.

His Excellency observes that the master of the vessel is not, as it would appear, a Frenchman, and was mate of the My Boy, lately condemned in this colony for slaving, and every circumstance induces him to conclude that the object of this person in coasting to leeward, where there is no acknowledged French port, can be no other than that of again engaging in the illicit traffic.

I have, &c.
(signed) *N. W. Macdonald*,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Logan Hook, Esq. &c. &c.

Sir, Custom-house, Sierra Leone, 7 March 1840.

IN reply to your letter of this date, I have the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that the Act of Parliament 6 Geo. 4, c. 114, s. 16, requires all masters of vessels to clear out before they leave a British port, under a penalty of 100*l.*

I am not aware of any law that would authorize me to compel the owner of the Eagle to conduct or cause her to be conducted direct to a French port, although I think such a proceeding would be desirable; and if his Excellency wishes it, her clearance can be altered from the Leeward Coast to some French colony. The master's name, as borne on the clearance of his schooner, is Gustel Guthricke, who was mate of the French brig Neomie Marie.

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. Hook*, Collector.

N. W. Macdonald, Esq. &c. &c.

Sir, Custom-house, Freetown, 1 December 1840.

IN reply to your communication of the 26th ult. transmitting copy of an extract of a letter addressed by Lieut. Holl of the Bonetta, to Capt. Tucker, the senior naval officer on this station, upon the subject of the former officer having searched the French vessels Neomie Marie and L'Aigle, in this harbour, on the 27th of February last, and stating his suspicions that those vessels were intended to be employed in the slave trade, for the reasons assigned in his letter to Capt. Tucker, I beg to state for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that with regard to the brig Neomie Marie, the articles of plank and rice indicated by Lieut. Holl as being evidence of the vessel's equipment for the slave trade, were duly manifested and cleared in manner required by law; the plank in fact was originally shipped at Marseilles. If, however, Lieut. Holl found other articles of equipment on board, as he seems to infer from the broken staves and firewood alluded to in his statement, it seems at least a great oversight on his part not having seized and prosecuted her in the Vice-Admiralty Court here.

With regard to the schooner L'Aigle, the four leagers found on board of her were sold along with the vessel, and were not capable of containing more than 250 gallons each of liquid, a quantity which, in the absence of any other casks, did not appear unreasonable, if even full of water, which they were not, nor more than requisite if they had, for a trading voyage to leeward, with a crew of 14 men.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

The owner and master were required and gave bond for these four leagers and other staves on board the Neomie Marie, the latter shipped at Marseilles, that they should only be used for purposes of lawful traffic, in conformity with the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 60.

The vessels in question, however, instead of going to the Leeward Coast, as mentioned in their first report at the custom-house, had their destination changed for Senegal, to which place I have reason to believe they proceeded. The object of altering the destination of these vessels was, as the owner of them stated to me, to lay before the French authorities the complaint of the master of the schooner L'Aigle having been for some time placed in irons, as well as other ill usage alleged to have been committed upon himself and crew by Lieut. Oliver, of the Fair Rosamond, who, as well as Lieut. Holl, rummaged his vessel in the expectation of making a prize of her, and from whom I received a confirmation of the captain of L'Aigle having been put into irons by order of Lieut. Oliver.

page 77 orig.

On the 4th of March, a few days after these occurrences, these two French vessels were again searched in this harbour, by order of Captain Tucker, of the Wolverine, who was of opinion that the destination of the leeward coast was in itself sufficient to justify an unfavourable opinion of their intentions; he, however, did not think himself warranted in seizing either of them, although found precisely in the same state as they were after being searched by Lieutenants Oliver and Holl.

The correspondence that took place between Captain Tucker and myself about the destination of these two vessels was subsequently laid by that officer before his Excellency the Governor, and the vessel proceeded to sea. Why therefore, with a knowledge of these circumstances, Captain Tucker should have forwarded home Lieutenant Holl's statement, in the form of a complaint against me, it appears difficult to understand.

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. Hook*, Collector.

N. W. Macdonald, Esq. Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 26. —

EXTRACTS FROM PROPOSITIONS

Addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in April 1840, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, with some Alterations.

1. THAT the failure of the means hitherto employed for the abolition of this trade, renders it necessary either to improve the old, or to have recourse to new measures for its suppression.

2. That the difficulties and impediments thrown in the way of the efficiency of these Mixed Courts are so great, that they cannot be effectually improved.

3. That the people of Cuba and the Brazils, to get rid of the presence of foreign functionaries in their countries, and the proceedings of a foreign force along their shores, would gladly consent to any other means for accomplishing the object we have in view.

4. That in the state of the Mixed Courts of Justice, Admiralty Courts specially constituted be established on the coast of Africa, and either in one of the Cape de Verds Islands, or at Fernando Po, or at Prince's or St. Thomas's, to be presided over by a legal functionary; and that the consul of the nation whose flag protects the vessel brought before the court may have the power of attending that tribunal, and defending the interests of any person of his nation brought before it.

5. That the new Courts of Admiralty, and the superintendence of liberated Africans, shall be established in the same places, and as near as possible to the place of capture.

6. That the islands of St. Thomas, Prince's, or one of the Cape de Verde group, St. Vincent's especially, should be obtained by purchase; or in the event of Portugal declining to fulfil her stipulations with Great Britain, and refusing to refund the indemnity of 700,000 *l.* paid to her, and in part remitted of her former debt in consideration of these stipulations, to be taken possession of, and made the head-quarters of our efforts for the suppression of the trade in slaves.

7. That the acquisition of St. Vincent's, or of Principe, or St. Thomas's, would be essential to the success of the measures now proposed, because these islands, belonging to Portugal, are made the rendezvous of the principal slave dealers who have factories on the coast; and the Cape de Verde, for instance, the head-quarters of the chief mercantile houses engaged in this trade, such as that of Pedro Martinez & Co., and the place for which the slave traders regularly clear at the Havannah, where the slavers refit, and are directed to the port on the African coast, which at the time there is least risk in proceeding to.

8. That Sir George Collier, on the 20th April 1823, addressed to Government a memorandum, wherein he states that the islands of Principe and St. Thomas were of no value to Portugal, the space which both might cover on the ocean of small extent, the circumference

ference being about 32 miles, and that of St. Thomas rather more; that they were mountainous, well wooded, and intersected by numerous streams; Prince's Island having two harbours fit to receive men-of-war, St. Thomas's two roadsteads, but neither so safe as the harbour of San Antonio, the capital of Prince's Island; and he ends by stating that all the inhabitants of these islands are engaged in the slave trade. And as to the salubrity of these islands, their geographical position must render them much more healthy than the main lands, or Sierra Leone, or Fernando Po (and my own recent knowledge of these islands entirely corroborates the above statement).

9. That the co-operation of France in carrying these new measures into effect is greatly to be desired; and as it will be as much her interest on the abolition of slavery in her colonies, as it now is ours, to suppress this trade, setting aside the question of humanity, that we may appeal to her interests, and perhaps to her justice and generosity, for her assistance in this great work of African regeneration.

10. That it is vain to expect the concession of the right of search from the government of the United States, or even any effective assistance from the employment of her ships on the coast of Africa, but that it might be desirable to ask for the appointment of an American officer to reside at the place where the new courts shall be established, to have the power of determining questions of nationality where the American flag shall be called in question; and, if expedient, to express a wish that the officer appointed may be unconnected with the interests of slavery at home.

11. That the slave trade be declared piracy, and punishable with transportation to penal settlements by the governments of Spain, Portugal, and Brazils.

12. That our cruisers be withdrawn from the West Indies and South American stations, and exclusively employed on the coast of Africa.

13. That we establish commercial relations with the people of Africa as extensively as possible, not only on the coasts, but in the interior of the country, in order to supply the natives with those commodities for which they barter men, and to undersell the slave dealers who supply them with our manufactures, and those of other countries.

page 78 orig.

14. That all possible encouragement be given to legal commerce with Africa, that is to say, that we enable the people of that country to obtain the commodities which they now receive from the traders at an enormous increase on the price for which they could be sold there by British merchants, without the necessity of waging wars or stealing men to pay for them.

15. That we receive the commodities they have to offer in exchange, on the same terms as those of our own colonies, to induce British merchants to embark in this trade, and enable them to give prices for them that may render the produce of labour more profitable than the sale of men.

16. That the produce raised in Africa, such as maize, rice, and similar products, suitable to our colonial markets, may be exported to our colonies on more favourable terms than the same imports from the United States.

17. That some of the principal chiefs and scheriffes favourable to our views, who would be induced to enter on agricultural pursuits, should have coloured men of superior intelligence sent to them from our colonies, capable of instructing them in the improved modes of colonial and American agriculture adapted to the clime, whether of coffee, maize, rice, cotton or tobacco; but that the cultivation of the sugar-cane should not be recommended till other cultures requiring less capital, long continued labour, and the employment of machinery, had been established.

18. That the successful cultivation of the cane in Africa, there is great reason to fear, under any circumstances, would lead to the employment of slaves, and, perhaps, to the perpetuation of slavery.

19. That beyond these means for promoting cultivation, and the encouragement of humane associations for effecting this object, the interference of Government would not be required, or perhaps would not be advantageous.

20. That to carry these measures into effect it would be necessary to establish a college or normal school in England, or in one of our West India colonies, for the training and instruction of negroes, selected on account of their intelligence and good conduct for this service; and that the preference should be given to men natives of Africa, over Creole negroes; and that a model farm should be attached to this establishment, and the time of instruction limited to two years.

20*. That the danger of encouraging native slavery by the means that may be employed of promoting agricultural pursuits, be not lost sight of.

21. That any encouragement or protection bestowed by our Government on a commercial body, or any other association of British subjects entering into relations with the people of Africa, be plainly and distinctly given on the express terms that no British subject trading with Africa, or settling in that country, shall encourage slavery in any form, prædial or domestic, or employ slaves either as servants or labourers.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

22. That it would be idle to suppose the trade in slaves would cease, or the wars terminate for procuring slaves, when we had effectually put a stop to the traffic with the foreign traders of Cuba and the Brazils, if we entered on agricultural pursuits in Africa, acquiescing in a system of slavery there, that custom might seem to have sanctioned, and which in time would lead our settlers to resort to for its assistance in cultivation, if once our moral influence was lent to its support.

23. That a straightforward course, frankly avowed and resolutely pursued, is the best policy to win the confidence of the people of Africa, and to obtain the co-operation of European powers, as to our views in establishing settlements, entering into treaties, &c.

24. That the great evils of the social state in Africa, arise chiefly from the contentions inseparable from the vast number of the petty sovereignties, and the border feuds and jealousies of the chiefs of so many various tribes from the scattered state of the people's strength, and the feeble resistance that small communities can offer to the aggressions of hostile neighbours, or to the oppressive conduct of bold and artful men who become their chiefs.

25. That the only legitimate employment of interference in their affairs would be in directing all our influence towards the accomplishment of one grand object for the general weal and the social regeneration of all castes and classes of the people, that of concentrating the scattered masses of population, and consolidating the power of conflicting hordes and tribes in a national authority, and showing the sultans the necessity of consulting the interest of the people, and the people the moral means of repressing the rapacity of the chiefs.

26. That unfortunately the fatality that has attended the cause of European enterprize in Africa, has deterred enlightened travellers and British merchants engaged in legal trade, who might be looked on as the pioneers of civilization, from carrying this kind of knowledge into the interior of the country; and that it would be highly desirable to encourage intercourse of this sort with the natives, and that the causes which have led to the failure of so many expeditions, and the loss of so many valuable lives, should be avoided.

27. That one of the chief causes which has led to the spoliation and murder of so many travellers in Africa, has unquestionably been the strange error into which all our African travellers, with the exception of Burckhardt, seem to have fallen into, namely, that of entering on their journeys encumbered with goods and baggage, travelling with a large retinue, paying tribute in the shape of presents to the chiefs through whose countries they passed, of course in proportion to the bulk or suspected value of the property they displayed, and continually quarrelling with the sultans and scheriffes about the presents that were made or expected; and in one word, in the whole progress of their journeys, tempting the cupidity of a people without laws to suppress injustice, and haggling about presents with chiefs without limits to their rapacity, except the stockades on the borders of some horde stronger than their own.

page 79 orig.

28. That when the agents of Government or commercial travellers have to go into the interior, that the practice of carrying with them goods and valuables for the purpose of making presents to the chiefs be entirely prohibited; and where it is intended to make presents to the chiefs, that printed forms, duly sealed and signed by our authorities, (to add to their value in the eyes of these people,) be carried by such travellers, and filled up in the presence of the party to be rewarded or complimented, specifying the articles to be presented, and the delivery of them to take place only at the factories on the coast, thereby securing the safety of our agents, and promoting a greater intercourse with the British authorities or merchants established on the coast.

29. That any extension of the power of the Mixed Courts of Justice now established, would undoubtedly improve the character of these courts; and any extension of their powers that seriously incommoded the connivance of the authorities of Cuba and Brazils, and came home to the interests of the planting and slave-dealing people of those countries, would be a new advantage gained, inasmuch as the annoyance it might create might so disgust the one and discourage the other, as to lead to a stronger feeling of the disgrace of seeing the execution of their laws committed to foreign functionaries, and an increased desire to get rid of the opprobrium.

30. That the advantage which any such partial improvement of the present system holds out is a prospective one, the realization of which, so far as to affect the actual interests of the slave trade, we have only a right to expect when assassination ceases to be commonly resorted to in Cuba and the Brazils—when the press is unshackled in one country, and is restrained by some sense of truth or justice in the other—when the laws are purely administered, and when the trade in slaves ceases to be popular amongst all classes, and profitable to all who are embarked in it.

31. That in any new efforts made for the suppression of the slave trade in Africa, the collateral advantage must not be lost sight of, namely, that of stopping the demand for slaves in those colonies where slavery now exists, so far as our influence and moral force may tend to lead to the destruction of the markets for stolen men.

32. That slavery and the slave trade can only be legitimately opposed with any prospect of success by damaging the pecuniary interest and degrading the character of both.

33. That

33. That to accomplish the total suppression of the trade, it is of far greater importance to impede it in Africa than to check it, for a time, in Cuba or the Brazils; because in Africa the traffic once turned out of its ordinary channels, the markets glutted with unsold slaves, the slave hunts rendered unprofitable, and the foreign dealers of the factories on the coast and the native chiefs necessarily at variance, and their interests every day clashing more and more, from the suspension of the trade and the settlement demanded and evaded of old transactions, the maintenance of the factories in a short time would be attended with great difficulties, expense, and risk; and, when once broken up, could not easily be re-established.

34. That, on the other hand, the mere cessation of the trade in Cuba or the Brazils, occasioned by a great increase to our naval force for a short period, would lead to no ultimate advantage, because there is ample foreign capital in Cuba alone always ready to be invested in new plantations; and American enterprise is constantly seeking a field in that country for agricultural and commercial speculations.

35. That as it has pleased God, in the wisdom of his vast designs, and for purposes beyond the scope of human comprehension, to keep the nations of Africa shut out for so many ages from the light of civilization and the truths of his religion, that every feeble effort of human power for the regeneration of this land be undertaken with a deep conviction of the strength of the hand that has been heavily laid upon it, and the certainty of the hope His word has encouraged, that while we endeavour to do good and put trust in His assistance, all things are possible to us.

— No. 27. —

Opinions on the Working of the System for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

Of the inefficiency of the means employed for the suppression of the slave trade, we have the concurrent testimony of our Commissioners, Ministers, and Secretaries of State for several years past. In 1824, Mr. Kilbee, the chief commissioner at the Havannah, stated to the Secretary of State, that "the slave trade with this island is now as extensive as ever, and is necessarily carried on with great cruelty; the abolition by Spain is therefore merely nominal."

In 1825, he informs the Governor, "the trade is carried on in all its branches with very nearly as much publicity as if the treaty of 1817 were not in existence."

In 1826, Mr. Kilbee speaks of the "utter inefficiency of the means employed," in a despatch to the minister at Madrid.

In 1829, Mr. M'Cleary declares the trade "is at a greater height than ever."

In 1830, the Sierra Leone Commissioners address Lord Aberdeen, stating, that "they regret to say that there is as little likelihood as ever of the slave trade being completely suppressed by the present restrictive measures employed to prevent that traffic, which are totally inadequate to effect so desirable an object." Nor is it the Spanish colonies alone, but in Spain itself we are told our treaties are laughed at by the authorities.

In April 1830, our consul at Cadiz informs our minister at Madrid, that he has never succeeded, during his six years' residence in Cadiz, from any representation of his, in causing a single slave vessel, with all the remonstrances made by our legation, to be diverted from her purpose.

In the same year, July 17th, Mr. M'Cleary speaks of "the notorious inefficiency" of the present system. *page 80 orig.*

In 1831, the Board of Trade called on the Secretaries of State "for stronger measures," stating that those in use only led "to a partial interruption of the trade."

Since June 1835, when the new treaty came into operation, the language of the Commissioners has been equally discouraging.

In 1836, Lord Palmerston states to the Portuguese minister that the cruelty with which the trade has been carried on has not been lessened in these latter days.

In 1839, we find by the Parliamentary Reports, Lord Palmerston states, "the trade exists in all its enormity in those very places where, in the year 1807, Portugal had agreed to put an end to it."

— No. 28. —

Liberated Africans at Sierra Leone.

The following Returns I am indebted for to Colonel Doherty, the late Governor of Sierra Leone. They are illustrative of the administration of the Liberated African Department, of the actual numbers in charge of the managers, the decrease by deaths, the mortality in the hospital at Kissy, the misapplication of the extra allowances, and the general bearing of the apprenticeship system.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

So far as depended on his exertions, the evils that he speaks of were prevented, or at least seriously attempted to be prevented, and while he was on the spot I have no doubt many abuses, that had hitherto existed on official sufferance, if not with official sanction, were condemned and prohibited. Colonel Doherty drew up three sets of admirable regulations for the administration of the affairs of this department:—

One, for the treatment and disposal of liberated Africans when first received into the department.

Another, for the guidance and governance of managers and assistant-managers in the districts or villages.

A third, for the apprenticing of children from the Liberated African Department.

If it depended on the excellence of the regulations, to insure the due discharge of the duties of the assistant-superintendent, managers, assistant-managers, overseers, &c. &c. &c. the regulations of Colonel Doherty must have effected that object.

But rules and regulations here for old abuses, time-honoured abuses, which have gradually accumulated, and have the sanction of long impunity to protect them by being the plea for their continuance, are pretty much like the laws that used to be passed in England for the mitigation of slavery, and which were a dead letter in the colonies because they had no executive principle in them.

If there was in the colony a judicial establishment, such as the Governor could at all times depend upon for the counsel and action of its functionaries, to ascertain where the law had been contravened, and when contravened, to institute proceedings against the transgressors, then unquestionably rules and regulations of this kind might be carried into effect.

Governors, moreover, in these colonies, who are disposed to think and judge in ordinary matters for themselves, who grapple with abuses and will not shut their eyes upon them, have no co-operation to expect from other functionaries, and their laws and regulations are observed so long as the eye of the governors is set upon the officers immediately under their control.

With respect to the abuses I speak of, they were carried on to an extent that would appear hardly credible elsewhere. At the Kissy hospital, in the neighbourhood of Freetown, where the sick of the liberated African class are treated here, an allowance is made of 2½*d.* for each man's subsistence a day, and, independently of this, an extra allowance is made for wine, arrow-root, sugar, &c. for the sick. Colonel Doherty found the extra allowances vary in amount from 92 *l.* to 241 *l.* a quarter; and in proportion as these allowances augmented, the deaths of the patients seemed to increase also; they varied from 491 to 587 a quarter. Colonel Doherty instituted a rigorous inquiry into these matters, and the result of it was, that while the poor negroes were suffering under various complaints, attended with exhaustion and debility, for which a little wine from time to time might have been ordered for them, the Governor was called on to sign a return for 610 gallons of Madeira for the use of the sick in that hospital, for the quarter ending the 30th of September 1839. On one occasion, on examining the daily returns of the hospital accountant, he found 90 persons more than he had reason to believe should have been borne on the books, duly set down as then being in hospital, and on inquiry the hospital accountant admitted that they did not exist, but they could not be accounted for, and therefore they were left on the books, and the rations continued to be drawn for them.

With respect to the total number of negroes emancipated, as given in Colonel Doherty's returns, namely, 49,933, an apparent discrepancy with those of the acting Governor, Mr. Carr, and the assistant-superintendent, Mr. Jones, will be observed, as given in their replies to my queries on this subject. Both these gentlemen state the numbers emancipated by the Courts of Admiralty, prior to the establishment of the Mixed Courts in 1819, at 11,278, and the numbers subsequently emancipated at 59,531, namely, from 1819 to 1840.

This apparent discrepancy arises only from the different modes of computing the number liberated, in one case their being taken into account from the date of registration, and in the other from that of liberation by the sentence of the Mixed Courts, in which interval, I know from my own experience in the superintendence of these negroes elsewhere, the mortality is frequently considerable.

— No. 29. —

RETURN of the Number of LIBERATED AFRICANS under Charge of the General Superintendent, in the Period from 1st January to 30th June 1840.

Increase.

DISTRICT.	VILLAGE.	Number in Charge by last Census.		Births.		New People received since last Return.				Children apprenticed in the District.		Persons who have voluntarily come from other Districts to reside.		Persons received from Hospital			
						Adults to be Located.		Children sent to School.						Adults.		Children.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
First Eastern	Kissy, Wellington, Newland, Allen Town	3,439	2,682	31	30	41	- -	- -	8	52	7	3	3	25	10	35	10
Second Eastern	Hastings, Rokelle, Waterloo, Campbell Town	3,641	2,788	50	43	61	44	13	8	9	6	77	216	4	2	30	5
First and Second Mountain	Gloucester, Regent, Bathurst, Charlotte, Aberdeen, Murray, Wilberforce, Lumley, Goderich	4,956	3,703	26	29	- -	- -	121	116	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	2	115	42
Western	York, Hamilton, Sussex, Kent, Tombo, Dublin, Rickets	3,166	2,142	29	36	62	44	1	16	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	- -	57	33
Freetown	- - - - - -	5,296	5,133	31	28	- -	- -	- -	- -	45	33	119	25	68	18	26	25
Kissy Hospital	- - - - - -	216	114	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	414*	185*				
	TOTAL	20,714	16,562	167	166	164	88	135	148	106	46	613	429	108	32	263	115

Note.—26 recruits enlisted for Her Majesty's service,
84 boys serving on board men of-war; and
137 new people remaining in the Queen's Yard not yet located, and who will be accounted for in the next Village Returns,
} In all 247, not included above.

* Admissions into hospital.

(signed) *R. Doherty*, Governor.

RETURN of the Number of LIBERATED AFRICANS under Charge of the General Superintendent, in the Period from 1st January to 30th June 1840.

Decrease.

DISTRICT.	VILLAGE.	Deaths in the District. Adults. Male.	Deaths in the District. Adults. Fem.	Deaths in the District. Children. Male.	Deaths in the District. Children. Fem.	Persons who have voluntarily removed to other Districts. Male.	Persons who have voluntarily removed to other Districts. Fem.	Persons supposed to have left the Colony. Male.	Persons supposed to have left the Colony. Fem.	Children sent to other Districts, or to Freetown, to be apprenticed. Male.	Children sent to other Districts, or to Freetown, to be apprenticed. Fem.	Persons sent to Hospital. Adults. Male.	Persons sent to Hospital. Adults. Fem.	Persons sent to Hospital. Children. Male.	Persons sent to Hospital. Children. Fem.	Total Decrease. Male.	Total Decrease. Fem.	Remaining at this Date. Male.	Remaining at this Date. Fem.	Increase. Male.	Increase. Fem.	Decrease. Male.	Decrease. Fem.
First Eastern	Kissy, Wellington, Newlands, Allen Town	27	13	28	14	4	4	12	–	2	1	32	15	39	24	144	71	3,482	2,679	43	–	–	3
Second Eastern	Hastings, Rokelle, Waterloo, Campbell Town	23	16	16	14	69	13	–	–	59	33	12	17	19	4	198	87	3,687	3,025	46	237		
First and Second Mountain	Gloucester, Regent, Bathurst, Charlotte, Aberdeen, Murray, Wilberforce, Lumley, Goderich	12	6	20	8	7	8	7	8	48	30	5	2	104	36	203	98	5,020	3,794	64	91		
Western	York, Hamilton, Sussex, Kent, Tombo, Dublin, Rickets	6	8	–	7	39	–	–	–	85	102	6	1	59	25	195	143	3,126	2,128	–	–	40	14
Freetown	–	17	9	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	28	42	43	159	85	5,426	5,177	130	44		
Kissy Hospital	–	49	18	90	38	397*	148*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	536	204	94	95	–	–	139	56
	TOTAL	134	170	158	86	516	173	19	8	194	166	151	53	263	132	1,435	688	20,835	16,898	283	372	172	73

Note.—Total number to be accounted for, 22,270 males and 17,586 females.—Total 39,856.

* Total number emancipated - - - - - - 49,933
Remaining at this date - - - - - - - 37,733
12,200

* Discharges from hospital.

(signed) *R. Doherty*, Governor.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

page 83 orig.

— No. 30. —

LIBERATED AFRICAN DEPARTMENT.

RETURN showing the Average Number of Patients per Diem and Number of Deaths in the Hospital at Kissy; also the Amount of Expenditure for Extras per Quarter, in the period from 1st January 1838 to 30th September 1839.

SIERRA LEONE.

Date of Hospital Abstracts.	Average No. of Patients per Diem.	Number of Deaths.	Amount of Extras.		
			£.	s.	d.
1838:					
January - - - - - - February - - - - - March - - - - -	491 $\frac{19}{90}$	466	92	8	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
April - - - - - - May - - - - - - June - - - - - -	494 $\frac{47}{91}$	374	90	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
July - - - - - - August - - - - - September - - - - -	503 $\frac{86}{92}$	425	76	13	9
October - - - - - - November - - - - - December - - - - -	475 $\frac{49}{92}$	254	83	3	6
1839:					
January - - - - - - February - - - - - - March - - - - - -	515 $\frac{86}{90}$	419	118	8	1
April - - - - - - May - - - - - - June - - - - - -	422 $\frac{72}{91}$	270	196	9	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
July - - - - - - August - - - - - - September - - - - -	587 $\frac{6}{92}$	577	241	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

(signed) *W. G. Terry,*
Assistant Superintendent.

— No. 31. —

MEMORANDUM RESPECTING THE LIBERATED AFRICANS.

Drawn up by a late Governor of Sierra Leone.

THE accuracy of the following statements does not rest on mere assertion, but is supported by documentary proofs.—1. After repeated orders given in the month of July 1837, for the verification of the returns made at that time of hospital patients at Kissy, 90 persons were reported in the returns of the 18th of the month as having been discharged on the previous day.

The officer afterwards explained this circumstance by confessing that these persons had not in truth been discharged, but that upon reckoning the people, in obedience to the orders received by him, he had found so many to be absent. This admission is enough, but even if it were to be set aside, the fact is not the less established by the manager's monthly abstracts, which return no persons as received from hospital on the day in question.

The accountant, therefore, had been drawing for 90 rations, unexpended by him, and that this had been a common practice at the hospital there cannot be any doubt. The circumstance argued great negligence, to say the least, on that of the medical officer, the assistant superintendent, and his chief clerk, and especially this last, whose duty it was to verify the correctness of the hospital returns.

2. On Governor Doherty's arrival in Sierra Leone in 1837, rumours were brought to him by different persons of frequent kidnappings which were said to take place at Kissy, and by the Board of Inquiry's report, transmitted with the despatch just referred to, it appeared abscondings from the hospital averaged one a day. This statement inducing the Governor to examine the hospital returns, he was not long in arriving at the origin of the rumours of kidnapping.

That these kidnappings ever took place there is no ground for believing. The truth is that the numerous parties returned as absconded were boys and girls, who had, generally speaking,

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

page 84 orig.

speaking, been apprenticed out by the hospital accountant, on his own account, for the sum of 10 *s.* paid for each by the persons receiving them.

It was found in nearly all cases that those who were said to have disappeared were children, not adults, and one clear case of such apprenticing as is mentioned had been brought home to a former accountant.

Given out at half the usual apprentice fee, and without indentures, the children were of course greedily received by the people of the village, who, as they incurred no personal obligations respecting them, imagined, no doubt, they might treat them as they pleased.

3. The manager at Bananas who succeeded Mr. Harper, upon the death of that officer in 1837, found upon reckoning the school children, on his taking charge, that a difference of 55 existed between the numbers on his predecessor's returns and those actually in school. The schoolmasters however stated that no children were absent, so that Mr. Harper had been drawing 55 rations unexpended by him, a practice which also prevailed in other districts.

4. During Mr. Harper's management, one of the Mr. Caulkers, at the Plantain Islands, entered into contract with my predecessor to supply rice to the school children at Bananas. The rice was delivered at Dublin, as appeared by the teacher's receipts to Caulker, given to enable him to receive payment at the office in Freetown, where they were forthcoming in 1837. But Mr. Harper's drafts for maintenance were never diminished in consequence. He drew the full allowance monthly, as before, and was never checked.

5. The returns made by this manager in 1836–7 of deaths among the children in his districts, where the strongest are supposed to have been sent, were of the most extraordinary kind.

Within the first quarter of 1837 those deaths were returned at 256, and yet no inquiry was instituted, nor any notice taken of such a circumstance. The children were undoubtedly apprenticed by the manager on his own account. From inquiries made by Governor Doherty, during a lengthened visit which he paid to Bananas and York, nothing could be discovered to establish the fact at the latter place, but the teachers at Bananas affirmed that no deaths such as those reported had taken place, and certainly so many could not have happened without their knowledge.

Reports of kidnapping in the western district, as well as at Kissy, were current at the same period.

There is no reason to believe they occurred at either place, but at both the children were clandestinely disposed of, in the manner which is stated.

It will be seen from the Report of Messrs. Cole and Laurie that information was not afforded willingly to these gentlemen when they constituted a Board of Inquiry to the affairs of the department in 1838, but, on the contrary, that their communications and interrogatories were treated with contempt, not answering them during months. The correspondence on this subject gives an idea of the difficulties encountered in reforming this department.

The new form of certificate referred to by Mr. Jones, which required the signature of a clergyman or preacher, and not that of a householder, was adopted instead of the previous one, in order to provide against any possibility of a practice such as referred to in the following extract from a representation made to Colonel Doherty by the Rev. Mr. Raban, of the Church Missionary Society.

— No. 32. —

Case of a British Vessel, "The Guiana," aiding and abetting the Slave Trade.

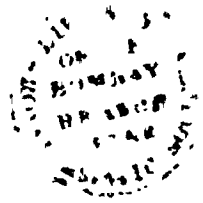
Extracts from the Judgment in the Vice-Admiralty Court, in the above Case.

The English brig Guiana, whereof George Nickel is master, was registered at Liverpool on the 15th day of January 1839, and is owned by James Logan and John Moore, in equal proportions, merchants of that place. The vessel having proceeded to Bahia, was there chartered by the master to Manuel Francisco Lopez of that city, on the 2d day of January 1840, for a voyage to Lagos on the coast of Africa. The vessel was loaded with merchandize, shipped, as it appears by her manifest, by six different parties at Bahia, and the nature and description of the goods found on board of her are described in the Commission of Survey, held by order of this Court, to be such as are usually employed in the slave trade.

The Guiana having completed her cargo, proceeded direct to the coast of Africa, where she was captured on the 26th day of March last, in latitude 4° 27′ north, longitude 5° 26′ west, by Lieut. Godolphin James Burslem, commanding H. M. schooner Viper.

The capture took place, as appears by the affidavit of Humphrey John Julian, mate of the Viper, by reason that the said brig being a British vessel, was aiding and abetting the slave trade, contrary to the Act of Parliament passed on the 24th of June 1824, entitled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade."

The affidavit proceeds to state, that the said brig Guiana was let to freight, or on hire, by



page 85 orig.

by the said George Nickel, the master thereof, to one Manuel Francisco Lopez, a merchant at Bahia, in Brazil, for the purpose of conveying goods, wares, and merchandize to divers persons on the coast of Africa, as appears by a charter-party found on board the said brig at the time of her seizure. The said goods, wares, and merchandize were to have been delivered up at noted places on this coast for carrying on the slave trade.

The Court considering further proof necessary, directed a libel to be drawn up by the proctor for the prosecution, which was done, and filed in the registry of this court on the 17th of June, and the allegations contained therein were assigned to be proved on the 26th day of that month.

In support of the charges alleged against the brig Guiana, certain letters found on board of her at the time of seizure were translated and filed in evidence; and other letters have been invoked from the Court of Mixed Commission for the same object. I shall advert to those in the order in which they came before this court, and it is by their contents that the fate of this vessel must be decided.

No. 1. In the first set of translations in a letter dated Bahia, 1st February 1840, addressed to Joaquim Pinto Menzes Campos, supercargo of the brig Guiana, and signed by Manuel Francisco Lopez, of that place, of which the following is an extract:—

"Enclosed you will find a bill of lading and invoice of a quantity of tobacco, spirits, and other descriptions of merchandize, which I have put on board the English brig Guiana, at this place, and consigned to you at Onim. The cargo is insured by a company at Liverpool, for 60,000 dollars." The letter then proceeds to direct Campos "to confine himself to legal trade, and that he was to purchase three canoes at Elmina, and hire canoe-men for the purpose of unloading the brig at Lagos with all possible speed, and despatch her back to Bahia."

On referring to the bill of lading, and to the original invoice mentioned in this letter, and to the vessel's manifest, to which the bill of lading is attached, I find the goods shipped by Lopez are consigned to Campos, or to Domingos Joze Martinez, of whom I shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

The bill of lading in question is not signed by the master,—for what reason does not appear,—unless it be the objection inserted in it about a deficiency of 14 rolls of tobacco; I cannot but view this circumstance with suspicion.

In the second set of transactions of papers found on board of the detained vessel, are the following:

No. 1. Is a list of articles purchased at Elmina.

No. 2. Is a paper containing instructions for the treatment of diseases peculiar to slaves when confined on board of vessels. The following is an extract of this document:

"I feel persuaded that the disease called scurvy is almost invariably brought on from a want of good food, and fresh; from the close foul air which is breathed, produces sickness, particularly when there are any number on board vessels, and confined in prisons, &c."

The master states, in answer to the 7th interrogatory put to him by order of the court, that he never saw the paper writing, No. 41, now produced, to his knowledge, before, and does not know for what purpose it is intended.

No. 3. Is a translation of a letter numbered 40, dated Bahia, 26th January 1840, addressed to Domingos Joze Martinez by Joze Joaquim Gomez Guim, informing him of the sale of his "bales," which the former had sent by the Juliana, showing a balance in favour of Martinez of 4,416 dollars 449 rees.

The account sales of these 18 "bales," consigned by the said Domingos Joze Martinez from Onim to his correspondent Joze Joaquim Gomez Guim at Bahia, proves them to be slaves; for although they are called "bales" in the correspondence, yet the account sales descends into particulars, and plainly describes them as so many men, women, and children, the parties to whom they were sold, the charge for medicine administered to them when at the factory, and the provisions and clothes with which they had been supplied.

In this letter, No. $\frac{40}{3}$, there is clear and undeniable proof that Joze Joaquim Gomez Guim, who is a shipper of goods on board the Guiana, and consigned to his slave-factor or agent at Onim, Domingos Joze Martinez, and to whom a large proportion of the cargo on board the Guiana is consigned, are persons carrying on the slave trade, and who doubtless imagined they would effectually cloak their unworthy design by shipping their goods on board of an English vessel, to protect them from seizure by British cruisers.

The following Extracts are from Documents produced by the Captors' Proctor from the Courts of Mixed Commission.

A letter addressed to Joze Pinto Menzes Campos at Onim, or, in his absence, to Joze Cotta, at his factory at Onim:—

"Bahia, 10 February 1840.

"Senor Minto Menzes Campos is requested to receive from Senor Cotta, at Onim, the sum of 1,680 dollars, and to send the money to him; or, in the event of there being a vessel engaged in a legal trade, and that will receive on freight a cargo of *asses*, of which you are already aware that I wish you to purchase me the value of half this amount, and to send them to me or to Joze Pera, Coelho da Cunah, or to Raimundo da Puz.

"You

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (A.)

" You must also obtain for me, not less than four pr. seats, which must be high, tall, pretty good looking, even though they should cost 70 dollars, which I shall feel under the greatest obligation."

This letter at once stamps the character and pursuits of the illustrious Senor Pinto Menzes Campos, supercargo of the English brig Guiana, whereof one George Nickell is commander.

A letter to Joaquim Joze do Brito Luna, Onim :—

" Bahia, 17 January 1840.

" Stating, that as the coast was in an unsettled state, they were not encouraged to send another cargo to a part of the first which was remitted by Vianna, having been altogether lost; and with regard to the second, the profits were even less, as we only received 32 F.'s on account of that cargo.

" Enclosed you will receive a bill of lading of six pipes of spirits, which I have put on board the English brig Guiana, on your account. I beg of you to use your utmost exertions in forwarding my object in the receipt of the F.'s, which you are aware have been some time due to us, as well on account of the first as on account of the last voyage.

page 86 orig.

(signed) " *Joze Henrique Ferrak.*"

Every person at all conversant in the mode of conducting correspondence relative to the slave trade, knows that F.'s and *bales* mean slaves.

The extracts of letters which have been quoted, and which have been filed in support of the captors' libel against the brig Guiana, clearly stamps the characters of the shippers and consignees of the cargo to be persons concerned and actively engaged in the slave trade.

The master of the Guiana makes an advantageous charter of his vessel to Manuel Francisco Lopez, of Bahia, a well-known slave-dealer: he receives on board a cargo of merchandize well assorted for the slave trade, and that trade only: it is shipped by slave-dealers residing at their factories at Onim, or Lagos, on this coast, a place above all others notorious for its traffic in slaves, and of that trade only; he received a letter of instructions from Edwards & Co. of Bahia, who appear to have been the consignees of the brig on her outward voyage from Liverpool, but who have thrust him forward as the person chartering the vessel to Lopez, for what object the Court is not informed. He is the person who made the charter-party, the man making the contract, and directing the actual course of the vessel. From him, therefore, might have been expected some testimony as to the engagements of his vessel had he been actuated by pure and disinterested motives; but no explanation has been offered, no claim has been filed, either for vessel or cargo, and the master having refused to be examined on special interrogatories put to him by order of this Court, until compelled by an attachment issued against his person, has left an impression injurious to his credit and conduct in the whole of this transaction, an impression but too clearly established by the letters and papers to which I have had occasion to advert in the course of this inquiry. He is therefore a reluctant witness, and one from whom no satisfactory information could be obtained. I am satisfied, on the facts of this case, that it was the plan of this voyage, by those interested in its results, to avail themselves of a highly advantageous freight to the slave marts at Lagos, on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of carrying merchandize under the supposed protection of the British flag.

No claim has been made; no explanation having been offered, the present evidence, which I have already quoted, must be taken as conclusive in proving indubitably the vessel's employment in the slave trade, and that being so employed, freighted and hired, she is justly subject to confiscation.

The case of the English brig George and James, adjudicated and condemned in this Court in October 1825, is very similar to that of the Guiana. The George and James (belonging to a London house, and well known on the coast as a vessel of theirs), came to the coast of Africa, and having proceeded to Whydah, Dollard, her master, there sold the vessel to a Mr. Ramsay, who was his first mate. Ramsay took her to the Brazils, shipped a cargo, and proceeded back again to Whydah, where a considerable portion of such cargo was distributed to vessels which were on that part of the coast trading for slaves. The vessel was taken by His Majesty's ship Athol, at or off Whydah, brought to Sierra Leone, tried under the Consolidated Slave Trade Abolition Act in the Court of Vice-Admiralty, and condemned under the fourth section of the said Act, by which it is enacted, " And be it further enacted, that (except in such special cases, or for such special purposes as are in and by this Act permitted) if any person shall fit out, man, navigate, equip, despatch, use, employ, let, or take to freight, or on hire, or contract for the fitting out, manning, navigating, equipping, despatching, using, employing, letting, or taking to freight or on hire any ship, vessel, or boat, in order to accomplish any of the objects, or the contracts hereinbefore have been declared unlawful, such ship, vessel, or boat, together with all her boats, guns, tackle, apparel, and furniture, and together likewise with all property, goods, or effects found on board, belonging to the owner or owners, or part owners, of any such ship, vessel, or boat, shall become forfeited, and may and shall be seized and prosecuted as hereinafter is mentioned and provided."

This vessel's charter became the subject of a correspondence between His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Bahia and the Right Hon. George Canning, then his Majesty's Secretary of

of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Canning referred the matter to the King's Advocate-General, who reported, that by the Act of the 5th Geo. 4, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, cap. 13, sec. 7, that the proceedings in question were prohibited, and he further gave his opinion that the employment of British shipping described in the Vice-Consul's letters comes within the terms of this prohibition; with this authority before me, the legal difficulty which presented itself in this case is in a great measure removed.

I shall therefore condemn the Guiana, with all her boats, guns, tackle, apparel, and furniture, and together likewise with all property, goods, or effects found on board belonging to the owner or owners, part owner or owners, as forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen; and as it regards the cargo, I pronounce for the penalties imposed by the 7th section of the said Act, which is double the value of all the money, goods, and effects shipped, transhipped, laden, received, or put on board of the Guiana, to be recovered from the respective shippers or consignees of the goods; and moreover, I order and direct the cargo on board the said Guiana to be held in deposit until such penalties are recovered, or eventually to be sold, as the justice of the case may require.

12th August 1840.

— No. 33. —

CASE OF "THE AUGUSTA," TAKEN UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG, AND CONDEMNED FOR AIDING AND ABETTING THE SLAVE TRADE.

THIS vessel, late the Goluptchik, sailing under English colours, was detained on the 17th February last, off the Gallinas, by Commander Hill of H. M. brig Saracen, for aiding and abetting the slave trade, in conveying goods shipped for account of the notorious slave-dealers, Messrs. Pedro Martinez and Co. of Havana, consigned to persons residing at Gallinas on the coast of Africa, who were also as publicly engaged in the same traffic, which goods had been shipped on board at Liverpool through the agency of the London mercantile house of Messrs. Zulueta and Co. for the purpose of being employed in the slave trade; and she has been prosecuted in the Vice-Admiralty Court under the Act of 5 Geo. 4, c. 113, and both vessel and cargo were condemned on the 31st of March last, it having been proved that the cargo belonged to Pedro Martinez & Co., who were also the ostensible owners of the vessel, although it appeared by her papers that she was the property of the master, Thomas Jennings.

The condemnation of the vessel is no bar to proceedings in England against the agents in London for the penalties imposed by the 7th section of the above Act for procuring the goods to be shipped on board this vessel for account of Martinez & Co. of Havana.

In the papers annexed to the libel in the process there will be found a copy of the charter-party, No. 11, signed by the London agents for Martinez; and the other papers fully identify those persons as the agents in this affair.

The penalty is double the value of the goods shipped, the value of which is endorsed on the original cockets filed in the Registry here, copy of which is at foot, exclusive of some hogsheads of tobacco, the value of which is not stated:

			£.
XX.	119 to 138.	20 Bales containing 500 doz. Cotton Shawls -	540
PM.	1 to 15.	50 Cases, 1000 Muskets - - - -	600
	51 to 60.	10 Cases, 100 Machettes - - - -	50
	62 to 71.	10 Cases, 300 Copper Pots - - - -	280
	1000.	1000 Iron Pots loose, 8 tons, 14 cwt. - -	100
	No. 61.	British Crown Glass - - - - -	13
XX.	1 to 20.	20 Bales, 21,000 yards plain Cottons - -	280
	21 to 96. 111 to 115.	81 Bales, 58,600 yards coloured Cottons - -	1,140
	101 to 110. 116 to 118.	13 Bales, 1,500 doz. Cotton Handkerchiefs - -	360
		1,250 Kegs Gunpowder, 13,000 H. - - - -	380
			£. 3,743

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

page 90 orig.

APPENDIX TO REPORT ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

Appendix (B.)

I.—State of Forts and Settlements.

No. 1.—*Sierra Leone.*

Queries addressed to his Excellency the Acting Governor, *J. Carr*, Esq., 30 April 1841.

From what native tribe was the territory, now belonging to this settlement, obtained?—Timmanee nation.

What is the extent of it?—About 300 square miles.

What rivers run through it, to the coast?—Sierra Leone river.

How far are they navigable from the coast?—About 20 miles for large vessels, and 60 for boats.

What harbours are on the coast belonging to this settlement?—The harbour of Freetown.

For vessels of what burden are these ports available?—For vessels of the largest size.

Where do merchant vessels discharge their cargoes?—In the harbour of Freetown.

At what distance from the shore?—From 100 to 500 yards.

Is the place of anchorage an open roadstead?—It is not, the anchorage is at the mouth of the Sierra Leone river.

Is it unsafe at particular seasons?—No, it is always safe.

Have any merchant vessels been wrecked here?—A few have been wrecked on the Carpenter Rock beyond the Cape, but none within the harbour.

What is the nearest place where there is a secure harbour?— ✓

What large native towns are in the vicinity of this settlement?—Port Logo, Mabelly, and Medina.

At what distance are they from the settlement?—Medina is about eight miles from Freetown, Port Logo 40 miles, and Mabelly 50.

Do the natives of them frequent this settlement?—Yes, they do.

Do they trade with us?—Yes, they do.

Are the native population of peaceful or of warlike habits?—Peaceful.

Is it safe for residents here to go into their country, and to what distance from the coast?—Yes, for about 50 to 100 miles in the interior.

When was this settlement established?—In 1787.

By what officers is the government of the settlement administered?—By a governor; and, in case of the death or absence of the governor, by the member of council next in seniority to the chief justice, if there be no lieutenant-governor on the spot.

What is the pay of the native troops?—The same as the regiments of the line.

What is their character and conduct?—Submissive and good.

What religion do the majority of them profess?—Christianity.

What is the mortality amongst them?— ✓

What is the mortality amongst the white troops?— ✓

What is the cost to government for the maintenance of this establishment?—About 77,000 *l.* annually.

Is any increase of the troops necessary, to render the force effective?—In time of peace I think no increase necessary.

Is there any place of Christian worship in this settlement?—Yes, one church and a number of chapels.

Are there any schools for the children of the settlers or the natives?—Yes, there are, several, but not in the most flourishing state, from the want of a sufficient number of proper instructors.

Is there any European medical man established here?—Yes, two surgeons to the forces, a colonial surgeon, and one assistant.

What is the number of European merchants in this settlement?—About 20.

What is the amount of the black population?—About 42,000 souls.

What is the number of magistrates in this settlement?—At present five members of council, two stipendiary magistrates, a mayor, and two aldermen, and four district magistrates.

By whom are they appointed?—The governor.

What description of crimes have they cognizance of?—They have the same power as justices of the peace in England.

To what extent does their power of inflicting punishment go?—To the same extent as in England.

How are cases of felony disposed of here?—Trial by jury.

Is there a place of imprisonment here, and in what condition is it?—A gaol not in the best condition.

For what period have magistrates the power of ordering persons to be imprisoned?—For the same period as in England.

page 91 orig.

Are

Are there any legal functionaries or practitioners in this settlement?—Yes; the Queen's Advocate and three other practitioners.

Is any improvement in the prison discipline requisite here?—Yes, I think the prison discipline admits of improvement.

Is the present magisterial and judicial system sufficient for the ends of justice?—Yes, I think so.

What quantity of land is under cultivation in this settlement?— ✓

What is the principal growth?—Arrowroot, ginger, cassada, yams, cocoa, but coffee and cotton to a small extent.

Has cultivation latterly increased or diminished?—Increased in some small degree.

What pay does the prædial labourer receive per day?—Threepence or fourpence per day.

At the rate of wages paid, is it difficult to find field-labourers?—No; they are always to be had in great numbers.

What is the general description of the soil?—Rocky in some parts, light in others, and not very fertile.

Is the plough in use?—No.

Is the soil fit for the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and cotton, or any of these?—Not for the sugar-cane, but quite good enough for coffee and cotton.

What is the disposition of the surrounding natives towards this settlement?—Friendly.

Have they ever committed any aggression on it?—Not for many years.

Of what nation are they?—Timmanees, Soocoes, Locos, Bulloms, and various other tribes.

Of what religion are they?—Mohammedans and Pagans.

Under what form of government do they live?—Under a form of government resembling in some degree the feudal system of ancient times.

What may be the strength of all their tribes?—I cannot say.

Are they all united under one king?—No, they are not.

Do they traffic in slaves, and to what extent?—Till lately the slave trade was carried on to a great extent even in the vicinity of this colony, but by treaty with Sir John Jeremie, the late governor of this colony, the neighbouring chiefs have abolished the external slave trade.

On what part of the coast are the slaves sold and shipped?—The Pongas and the river Nunez to the northward, the Sherbro, Gallinas, New Sestos, and all along the coast to the southward.

Has the slave trade increased or diminished on this part of the coast?—Diminished certainly.

Does it exist at all in the vicinity of this settlement, and within what distance of it?—Till of late it did exist in the immediate vicinity of this settlement, but now, by treaty, it is abolished in the Timmanee country.

Has the legal trade of this settlement with the natives increased or fallen off?—Increased.

What did the imports amount to last year?—£. 80,000.

What did the exports amount to?—£. 72,000.

What British merchant ships visited the coast of this settlement last year?—Principally vessels in the timber trade.

II.—Emancipated Negroes and Emigration.

No. 2.—*Sierra Leone.*

Queries addressed to Colonel *Jones*, Superintendent Assistant of Liberated Africans at *Sierra Leone*, on the 30th of April 1841.

What number of negroes have been emancipated, both prior to the year 1819, and since that period, by the mixed commissioners at this place?—From the year 1819 (when the Courts of Mixed Commissions were first established) to 1840, 59,531 negroes have been emancipated. Previous to the former year, commencing with 1808, the date of the abolition of the slave trade by Great Britain, 11,278 negroes received their freedom from the Vice Admiralty Court of this colony.

Of that number, how many are now living here?—37,029 on the 31st December 1840.

How many males?—20,709.

How many females?—16,320.

How many have been enlisted in the 1st and 2d West India regiments?—It is out of my power to answer this question fully, since the officers of the recruiting depôts not only enlist emancipated negroes whilst in the charge of the Liberated African department, but obtain recruits from Freetown and the villages without the knowledge of the superintendent.

How many have been removed to our West India colonies as soldiers?—For the reasons stated in the foregoing reply I am also unable to afford the required information on this subject. *page 92 orig.*

Have any of these negroes been sent to the West India islands as labourers?—None, by the authority of the government.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

Have any of them been permitted to return to their own countries?—Yes, a few; but even of this small number some have retraced their way to the colony.

Have any of them expressed a desire to return there?—I have heard such a wish expressed by some, but it is by no means general.

Have any of them expressed a desire to be removed to the West Indies?—Yes.

Is the number of them here greater than the settlement requires?—Yes; but if agriculture were encouraged, it would be otherwise.

How many of them are now here apprenticed?—2,684.

Is it customary still to apprentice children who are liberated by the mixed commissioners?—Yes.

To what class of persons are they apprenticed, and for what time?—To all classes, such as are recommended by persons of religious calling. The term of apprenticeship is regulated by the age of the child, three being the minimum, and seven the maximum period.

Is the improvement of the apprenticed children such as to make it desirable to continue the apprenticeship system?—No; for instance, the number of persons of moderate wealth and respectability is by no means adequate to the number of emancipated negroes to be indented; from this circumstance many of the poorer classes of the population become possessed of apprentices, who, from the master's limited means of support, are made to experience all the drudgeries of a menial, in order to provide a subsistence for his family. This class of persons are numerous, and, as may be imagined, always anxious in the extreme to obtain apprentices.

Is it obligatory on the masters to give them religious instruction, and to cause them to attend places of worship?—It is; being one of the conditions of the indenture of apprenticeships.

How many of these apprenticed children attend the schools?—None.

What fee is paid by the master on receiving an emancipated negro as an apprentice?—£. 1.

Is there any danger of his considering this fee as the price of the child's liberty?—It is considered so by the class of persons to which I have alluded in my previous reply.

What wages does an emancipated negro earn at agricultural labour per day?—From 3*d.* to 4*d.* per day.

How many emancipated negroes are employed in this settlement in agricultural labour?—Few beyond those engaged on a very limited scale on their own account. The colony affords no employment in this species of labour, except for the supplies of the market and Freetown, and to meet the occasional but uncertain demands of the merchants for ginger, arrowroot, or pepper.

Are the adult emancipated negroes apprenticed for any period after their liberation by the mixed courts?—No.

Is there any law for regulating the relative duties of masters and apprentices, besides the Abolition Act, the 24th clause of which has reference to the punishment of masters in cases of ill-treatment of apprentices?—There is no local law on this subject, and the British enactments are in most cases inapplicable to the circumstances of this colony.

Do the emancipated negroes receive any instructions in schools for any period after their liberation by the mixed courts?—Those under 12 years of age are sent to school immediately after liberation by the mixed courts, where they are instructed until apprenticed; not however before the expiration of 12 months.

Do they generally embrace the Christian religion after they have been some time settled in this place?—The majority of them do; some, however, embrace the Mohammedan faith, whilst others still adhere to Paganism.

Are their habits and morals sensibly improved by any length of residence in this settlement?—Yes.

What is the amount of fee for the marriage certificate of an emancipated negro?—No fee is taken for the marriage certificate, but 2*s.* 6*d.* is paid at the secretary's office for the marriage licence.

What permission is required to enable an emancipated negro to marry?—None, beyond the marriage licence.

Are marriages frequent amongst them here?—They are.

Are the marriages generally entered into by persons duly acquainted with the obligations of that state?—In the generality of cases they are not acquainted with the obligations of the marriage state, for it is the common practice of married couples with mutual consent to repair before a magistrate, with a view of having the marriage certificate cancelled.

What is the number of children born of emancipated negro parents in this settlement?—This information cannot be obtained.

Is there a register of births, deaths, and marriages kept here?—The colonial chaplain keeps a register for Freetown.

What is the number of these children now living here?—I am unable to ascertain this fact.

Have any of the emancipated negroes, whether by savings from their wages, as mechanics or predial labourers, acquired any property in money or land?—Many have acquired considerable property both in money and land, but principally from commercial enterprise. The body of hawkers, particularly in Freetown, are not only numerous, but wealthy.

page 93 orig.

Do they cultivate grounds for their own subsistence, and to what extent?—Sufficient only for the subsistence of their families, and for the purposes stated in one of the preceding replies.

Is

Is it known that any of those that have returned to their own country have been recaptured, and are now in slavery?—No.

Have any of those who have returned to their own country taken their families with them?—Some few, within the last two or three years.

Are those who may be desirous of returning to their country qualified to form a just opinion of the dangers which their families might be subject to from re-capture?—They are not qualified to do so.

Are there any means of securing their safety, by arrangements with the chiefs of those countries through which they would have to pass, to return to their native places?—A very general system of treaties, which must be attended with vast expense, seems to be the only mode of securing this object; but even of this means of assuring safety I can only speak with great diffidence and much doubt.

If any have been sent to the West Indies, is it known what their condition may be there, or have any of them returned to the settlement?—None have been sent.

Is it probable that any considerable number of them would voluntarily remove from this settlement to the British West Indies?—Until the results of the emigration of this year be known, I think they would not, to any considerable number.

If they are at present incapable of forming an opinion of the advantages proposed to them by a removal to our colonies, would it be advisable to propose, to a certain number, say 10 or 12, of the most enlightened of them, to visit Trinidad, Jamaica, and British Guiana, and judge from their own experience whether, on their return, they would think themselves justified in recommending their companions to remove to these colonies, and to give the experiment a fair trial; would it not be advisable for government to bear the expenses of the persons sent on this mission?—This measure has been already anticipated by the emigration companies; and the agents sent here for Trinidad, Jamaica, and British Guiana, have each taken, amongst other emigrants, a few of this class of persons with this view.

Would it be advisable to send negroes newly emancipated to those colonies before they had received instruction here, and were in a condition to understand the object of their removal?—I see no objection to their removal in such a manner, as the opportunities that would be opened to them in the British West Indies of becoming mechanics or prædial labourers are far greater than they are here.

Would it be advisable to remove the newly emancipated negroes, after they had received instruction here, if they were opposed to removal to our West India colonies?—Certainly not.

Would it be advisable to send any of those emancipated negroes to our colonies before they had embraced the Christian religion?—Presuming that the facilities for embracing Christianity in the West Indies are equal, if not greater, than they are here, I see no objection.

What was the number of Maroons, originally removed from Jamaica and Nova Scotia, carried to this settlement?—Five hundred and fifty.

What is the number now living?—Seventy, exclusive of those recently gone to Jamaica.

Have they had lands, to any extent, assigned to them?—Lands have been assigned to them, but not to any extent; two or three acres each have been the greatest allotment.

Are these lands still in their possession?—Being about to leave this colony, the Maroons are disposing of their lands.

What is their general character?—They are quiet and orderly, but averse to industry.

Have they expressed any desire to return to Jamaica?—Yes; this desire has never forsaken them since they left Jamaica.

What number of the negroes deported from Barbadoes in 1816 are now alive here?—Thirty-three.

Are they desirous of being removed to Jamaica, and what number of them?—No, their desire is to return to Barbadoes.

What is the number of refugees from Liberia in this settlement?—There were 73 on the 31st December 1840; 30 males and 43 females.

Would they be likely to emigrate to the British West Indies?—I think they would, if the emigration system prove advantageous to the emigrants.

What is the number of Kroomen in this settlement?—Six hundred and fifty-three on the 31st December 1840, exclusive of those employed up the river, and on board of ships of war on the coast.

What occupation do they follow here?—A few are employed as domestic servants and porters in mercantile establishments at Freetown; others as labourers in the timber trade in the rivers; and, with the object of obtaining prize-money, many serve in the capacity of seamen on board the cruisers on the coast; none are engaged in agriculture.

What religion do they profess?—Paganism.

Have any of them become converts to Christianity?—One.

Would any number of them be likely to consent to go to the British West Indies as agricultural labourers?—Not as agricultural labourers; 37 have already emigrated thither to seek employment as common labourers.

What is the proportion of negroes here professing the Mohammedan religion to that of the converts to Christianity?—I am uninformed on this point.

Are those of the Mohammedan religion more firmly attached to their faith than the Pagan Africans to theirs?—Yes.

page 94 orig.

What is the number of places of Christian worship in this settlement?—Thirty-two of all sects.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

Are there any Mohammedan mosques here?—None.

[There are no public buildings ostensibly devoted to the Mohammedan worship; but there are two houses in the suburbs of Freetown used as mosques.—R. R. M.]

Are the converted emancipated negroes generally regular in their attendance on religious worship?—Yes.

Do they evince any eagerness to instruct their brethren, newly liberated, and to remove their ignorance?—Yes.

Do any evils arise from the mixed intercourse between Christian negroes and the Pagans and Mohammedans?—None.

Has intemperance increased or diminished among them of late years?—Diminished.

Are crimes of magnitude frequent amongst them?—No.

Would it be safe to allow persons not under the control of government, or unknown to the authorities here, to take charge of the removal of the emancipated negroes from this settlement?—It would not, I conceive.

Is there any law to prevent free negroes in this settlement from being taken on board merchant vessels, with their own free will, in any considerable numbers, for the purpose of conveying them to other British colonies?—None.

If there is not, under what law would the persons in charge of them be amenable for any casualties that might arise from ill-treatment or insufficient accommodation?—The Colonial Passengers' Bill.

Would the recent "Colonial Passengers' Bill" for regulating the removal of negro labourers from one part of the British dominions to another, afford sufficient protection to the negroes?—I think it would.

Would it be necessary, if emigration from this settlement to our colonies were permitted, to appoint an officer here to superintend the removal of the negroes?—Such an appointment, I am of opinion, would be necessary.

Would it be desirable for the removals to take place on board of vessels sent here for the negroes from the colonies, duly authorized in every case by the governor of the colony to which the negroes were to be removed, or on board of armed vessels despatched with them from this colony, and the officers of which were amenable to the authorities here for the proper treatment of the negroes?—The former mode of conveyance would be, I conceive, the more desirable.

Would it be advisable, in the latter case, to charter merchant vessels for this service, or, in either case, to send a serjeant and three or four men of the 1st or 2d West India regiments with the transport, and these men to return either with the transport when chartered at this settlement, or by the first vessel of war destined for this place?—Such a force might be necessary for the preservation of the peace.

If a merchant vessel were chartered for this service at this settlement for Trinidad, Jamaica, or British Guiana, and the number of negroes to be removed amounted to 200, what would be the expense of removal to each of these colonies, including freight, provision, clothing, medicine, &c. for each negro?—From 7 *l.* to 8 *l.* to British Guiana and Trinidad, and from 8 *l.* to 9 *l.* to Jamaica.

Taking the average of the last three years of the number of negroes emancipated here by the mixed commissions, and supposing that, for the three ensuing years, the number liberated would not fall short of those emancipated during the former years, what number of emigrants of this class from this settlement to our colonies might be calculated on for each ensuing year?—I am unable to form any opinion on this subject.

Is there reason to suppose that any considerable number of the natives of the adjoining country might be desirous of emigrating to our colonies, if they were duly informed by intelligent persons of their own colour, long resident here, of what their actual condition would be in our colonies, adequately paid for their labour, and protected there?—I do not think they would, without positive proof of the certainty of bettering their condition.

Are there negroes of intelligence in this settlement, sufficiently informed of the present condition of predial labourers in our colonies, and satisfied of the advantages of that condition, to be qualified for the task of affording information on this point to the natives?—No.

If it were thought advisable to diffuse such information among them, would it not be necessary to select men of intelligence, and send them to our colonies, to form their own judgment of the condition of the predial labourers in those colonies?—Certainly.

If, independent of the emancipated negroes, free natives were to present themselves at this settlement from the adjoining country, and voluntarily propose to emigrate to our colonies, would their removal tend to awaken suspicions in the minds of foreign nations, that we were taking a course the abuses of which would lead to a recommencement of the slave trade?—I am unable to answer this question.

In the removal of the emancipated negroes to our colonies, are our motives for the capture of slave ships and the liberation of slaves likely to be misunderstood by the Spaniards and Portuguese, or, if misinterpreted, is it worthy of consideration, in the general question of the advantages or disadvantages of emigration?—I am also unable to answer this question.

C. B. Jones, Acting Assistant Inspector.

No. 3.—*Sierra Leone.*

QUERIES addressed to his Excellency *J. Carr*, Esq. Acting Governor at *Sierra Leone*, &c. &c. on the 30th day of April 1841.

WHAT number of negroes have been emancipated, both prior to the year 1819, and since that period, by the mixed commissioners at this place?—Prior to the year 1819, 11,278 were emancipated by the mixed courts, and since that period the returns of those courts give 59,331.

Of that number how many are now living here?—By the census for the year 1840, 37,029.

How many males?—20,709.

How many females?—16,320.

How many have been enlisted in the 1st and 2d West India regiments?— ✓

How many have been removed to our West India colonies as soldiers?— ✓

Have any of these negroes been sent to the West India islands as labourers?—None.

Have any of them been permitted to return to their own countries?—Yes, a few have returned to their own countries.

Have any of them expressed a desire to return there?—Yes, some have expressed such a desire.

Have any of them expressed a desire to be removed to the West Indies?—I am not aware that any have expressed such a desire; but I think many of them will emigrate to the West Indies from the want of employment in this colony.

Is the number of them here greater than the settlement requires?—I should say not, if agriculture were encouraged.

How many of them are now here apprenticed?—Two thousand six hundred and eighty-four by the census for the year 1840, though, by the records of the Liberated African department, the number is 2,251.

Is it customary still to apprentice children who are liberated by the mixed commissioners?—Yes, those under 12 years of age.

To what class of persons are they apprenticed, and for what time?—To all persons who are supposed to be of good repute; the period varies, according to the age of the child, from three to seven years.

Is the improvement of the apprenticed children such as to make it desirable to continue the apprenticeship system?—Certainly not.

Is it obligatory on the masters to give them religious instruction, and to cause them to attend places of worship?—A clause to this effect is inserted in the indentures, but seldom complied with except in the villages.

How many of these apprenticed children attend the schools?—A great number of them attend the Sunday schools in the villages.

What fee is paid by the master on receiving an emancipated negro as an apprentice?—£. 1.

Is there any danger of his considering this fee as the price of the child's liberty?—There may be a feeling of this description amongst the ignorant.

What wages does an emancipated negro earn at agricultural labour per day?—Threepence or 4*d.* per day.

How many emancipated negroes are employed in this settlement in agricultural labour?—Very few indeed, with the exception of those employed on their own provision grounds in the villages.

Are the adult emancipated negroes apprenticed for any period after their liberation by the mixed courts?—No, they are not.

Is there any law for regulating the relative duties of masters and apprentices besides the Abolition Act, the 24th clause of which has reference to the punishment of masters in cases of ill-treatment of apprentices?—There is no local act, but the laws of England are acted upon.

Do the emancipated negroes receive any instructions in schools for any period after their liberation by the mixed courts?—Until the age of 12, if not apprenticed before then, but the instruction they receive is very limited from the want of proper instructors.

Do they generally embrace the Christian religion after they have been some time settled in this place?—Yes, they do.

Are their habits and morals sensibly improved by any length of residence in this settlement?—Yes, clearly they are.

What is the amount of the fee for the marriage certificate of an emancipated negro?—A fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* is paid for the marriage licence.

What permission is required to enable an emancipated negro to marry?—None.

Are marriages frequent amongst them here?—Yes, very frequent.

Are the marriages generally entered into by persons duly acquainted with the obligations of that state?—I should be disposed to say not always.

What is the number of children born of emancipated negro parents in this settlement?— ✓

Is there a register of births, deaths, and marriages kept here?—There is register of marriages, but births and deaths are generally ascertained by the number of burials and baptisms.

What is the number of these children now living here? — ✓

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report.

(B.)

* *page 96 orig.*

Have any of the emancipated negroes, whether by savings from their wages, as mechanics, or predial labourers, acquired any property in money or land?—Some have to a considerable amount.

* Do they cultivate grounds for their own subsistence, and to what extent?—To a small extent, and generally for their own subsistence.

Is it known that any of those that have returned to their own country have been recaptured and are now in slavery?—Not known.

Have any of those who have returned to their own country taken their families with them?—I understand a few have taken their families with them.

Are those who may be desirous of returning to their country qualified to form a just opinion of the dangers which their families might be subject to from recapture?—Not always.

Are there any means of securing their safety by arrangements with the chiefs of those countries, through which they would have to pass, to return to their native places?—They have always gone by water.

If any have been sent to the West Indies, is it known what their condition may be there, or have any of them returned to the settlement?—None have been sent to the West Indies.

Is it probable that any considerable number of them would voluntarily remove from this settlement to the British West Indies?—I am persuaded that few would be found desirous to remove to the West Indies if employment could be procured in the colony.

If they are at present incapable of forming an opinion of the advantages proposed to them by a removal to our colonies, would it be advisable to propose to a certain number, say 10 or 12, of the most enlightened of them, to visit Trinidad, Jamaica, and British Guiana, and judge from their own experience whether, on their return, they would think themselves justified in recommending their companions to remove to these colonies; and to give the experiment a fair trial, would it not be advisable for government to bear the expenses of the persons sent on this mission?—This would be a very excellent plan.

Would it be advisable to send negroes newly emancipated to those colonies before they had received instruction here, and were in a condition to understand the object of their removal?—Not against their will; the instruction they receive here almost amounts to nothing.

Would it be advisable to remove the newly emancipated negroes, after they had received instruction here, if they were opposed to removal to our West India colonies?—I should think not.

Would it be advisable to send any of those emancipated negroes to our colonies before they had embraced the Christian religion?—Christianity might be as easily embraced by them in the West Indies as in this colony.

What was the number of Maroons originally removed from Jamaica and from Nova Scotia carried to this settlement?—Five hundred and fifty Maroons and 1,131 Nova Scotians.

What is the number now living?— ✓

Have they had lands to any extent assigned to them?—Yes, I believe about three acres each.

Are these lands still in their possession?—Not all; some of these persons have transferred their right to other individuals.

What is their general character?—I should say orderly.

Have they expressed any desire to return to Jamaica?—Yes, some of them went away to Jamaica with Mr. Barclay about a month ago.

What number of the negroes deported from Barbadoes in 1816 are now alive here?—Thirty-three.

Are they desirous of being removed to Jamaica, and what number of them?—They are not.

[I had a memorial sent to me by some of their body, expressing a strong desire to be permitted to return there.—R. R. M.]

What is the number of refugees from Liberia in this settlement?—Seventy-three.

Would they be likely to emigrate to the British West Indies?—I should say not.

What is the number of Kroomen in this settlement?—By the census for the year 1840, 570; but this does not include those residing in the factories on this river.

What occupation do they follow here?—They are employed here as porters and house-servants, but they reside here principally with a view of obtaining employment on board vessels engaged in the timber trade.

What religion do they profess?—The great majority are Pagans.

Have any of them become converts to Christianity?—Very few indeed.

Would any number of them be likely to consent to go to the British West Indies as agricultural labourers?—Perhaps some.

What is the proportion of negroes here professing the Mohammedan religion to that of the converts to Christianity?— ✓

Are those of the Mohammedan religion more firmly attached to their faith than the pagan Africans to theirs?—Yes, much more.

What is the number of places of Christian worship in this settlement?—One church and a great number of chapels.

Are there any Mohammedan mosques here?—One, I believe.

Are

Are the converted emancipated negroes generally regular in their attendance on religious worship?—Very regular.

Do they evince any eagerness to instruct their brethren newly liberated, and to remove their ignorance?—Yes, they do.

Do any evils arise from the mixed intercourse between Christian negroes and the Pagans and Mohammedans?— ✓

Has intemperance increased or diminished among them of late years?—Diminished.

Are crimes of magnitude frequent amongst them?—No, they are not.

Would it be safe to allow persons not under the control of government, or unknown to the authorities here, to take charge of the removal of the emancipated negroes from this settlement?—I should say that emigration ought to be under the control of government.

Is there any law to prevent free negroes in this settlement from being taken on board merchant vessels, with their own free will, in any considerable numbers, for the purpose of conveying them to other British colonies?—None; the Passengers' Act, however, has been extended to this colony by a local act.

If there is not, under what law would the persons in charge of them be amenable for any casualties that might arise from ill treatment or insufficient accommodation?—Vide previous question.

Would the recent "Colonial Passengers' Bill" for regulating the removal of negro labourers from one part of the British dominions to another afford sufficient protection to the negroes?—It is already in force here.

Would it be necessary, if emigration from this settlement to our colonies were permitted, to appoint an officer here to superintend the removal of the negroes?—Yes, most certainly, one has been appointed.

Would it be desirable for the removals to take place on board of vessels sent here for the negroes from the colonies, duly authorized in every case by the governor of the colony to which the negroes were to be removed, or on board of armed vessels despatched with them from this colony, and the officers of which were amenable to the authorities here for the proper treatment of the negroes?— ✓

Would it be advisable in the latter case to charter merchant vessels for this service, or, in either case, to send a sergeant and three or four men of the 1st or 2d West India regiments with the transport, and these men to return either with the transport when chartered at this settlement, or by the first vessel of war destined for this place?— ✓

If a merchant vessel were chartered for this service at this settlement for Trinidad, Jamaica, or British Guiana, and the number of negroes to be removed amounted to 200, what would be the expense of removal to each of these colonies, including freight, provision, clothing, medicine &c. for each negro?—About 30 dollars.

Taking the average of the last three years of the number of negroes emancipated here by the mixed commissions, and supposing that for the three ensuing years the number liberated would not fall short of those emancipated during the former terms, what number of emigrants of this class from this settlement to our colonies might be calculated on for each ensuing year?—I cannot positively say, as few vessels are now captured with negroes on board.

Is there reason to suppose that any considerable number of the natives of the adjoining country might be desirous of emigrating to our colonies, if they were duly informed by intelligent persons of their own colour, long resident here, of what their actual condition would be in our colonies, adequately paid for their labour, and protected there?—I think many would.

Are there negroes of intelligence in this settlement sufficiently informed of the present condition of predial labourers in our colonies, and satisfied of the advantages of that condition, to be qualified for the task of affording information on this point to the natives?—I think not.

If it were thought advisable to diffuse such information among them, would it not be necessary to select men of intelligence, and send them to our colonies, to form their own judgment of the condition of the predial labourers in those colonies?—Yes, such a course would be productive of much good.

If, independent of the emancipated negroes, free natives were to present themselves at this settlement from the adjoining country, and voluntarily propose to emigrate to our colonies, would their removal tend to awaken suspicions in the minds of foreign nations, that we were taking a course, the abuses of which would lead to a recommencement of the slave trade?— ✓

In the removal of the emancipated negroes to our colonies, are our motives for the capture of slave ships and the liberation of slaves likely to be misunderstood by the Spaniards and Portuguese, or if misinterpreted, is it worthy of consideration in the general question of the advantages or disadvantages of emigration?—Our motives no doubt will be misinterpreted.

No. 4.—*Sierra Leone.*

QUERIES addressed to Rev. *E. Jones*, at Sierra Leone, 30 April 1841.

WHAT number of negroes have been emancipated, both prior to the year 1819, and since that period, by the mixed commissioners at this place?—

Of that number, how many are now living here?— ✓

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report.

(B.)

page 98 orig.

How many males ?— ✓

How many females ?— ✓

How many have been enlisted in the 1st and 2d West India regiments ?— ✓

How many have been removed to our West India colonies as soldiers ?— ✓

Have any of these negroes been sent to the West India islands as labourers ?—Not until very recently.

Have any of them been permitted to return to their own countries ?—I know of several who have returned, and I do not think there is any enactment to prevent their so doing. The emancipated "Kossos" are in the habit of visiting their friends, and many remain amongst them.

Have any of them expressed a desire to return there ?—Many; but they fear being made slaves of again.

Have any of them expressed a desire to be removed to the West Indies ?—Not before their attention was lately drawn to the subject by the arrival of vessels for emigrants.

Is the number of them here greater than the settlement requires ?—Not perhaps in the villages, but decidedly so in Freetown.

How many of them are now here apprenticed ?— ✓

Is it customary still to apprentice children who are liberated by the mixed commissions ?—It is.

To what class of persons are they apprenticed, and for what time ?—Ostensibly to persons of good character and means, but due care is not taken in the matter.

Is the improvement of the apprenticed children, such as to make it desirable to continue the apprenticeship system ?—In my opinion past experience shows it to be highly undesirable to continue the apprenticeship system.

Is it obligatory on the masters to give them religious instruction, and to cause them to attend places of worship ?—On paper.

How many of these apprenticed children attend the schools ?—In no case do they ever attend at day-schools, with the exception of some that have been apprenticed to Europeans, and it is very difficult to get their masters to send them to the Sunday-school.

What fee is paid by the master on receiving an emancipated negro as an apprentice ?—1 *l.*

Is there any danger of his considering this fee as the price of the child's liberty ?—It is very often so considered.

What wages does an emancipated negro earn at agricultural labour per day ?—From 4 *d.* to 6 *d.*

How many emancipated negroes are employed in this settlement in agricultural labour ?— ✓

Are the adult emancipated negroes apprenticed for any period, after their liberation by the mixed courts ?—No; they are employed on the public works at first, and then located in some village, and in too many instances the government allowance is withdrawn from them before they could cultivate their farms.

Is there any law for regulating the relative duties of masters and apprentices, besides the Abolition Act, the 24th clause of which has reference to the punishment of masters in cases of ill-treatment of apprentices ?— ✓

Do the emancipated negroes receive any instruction in schools, for any period after their liberation by the mixed courts ?—The children generally are put to school for an indefinite period; but they are so little looked after as to receive very little instruction.

Do they generally embrace the Christian religion after they have been some time settled in this place ?—Generally so, wherever endeavours are made to teach them the knowledge of Christianity.

Are their habits and morals sensibly improved by any length of residence in this settlement ?—Decidedly so.

What is the amount of the fee for the marriage certificate of an emancipated negro ?—1 *s.* 6 *d.*

What permission is required, to enable an emancipated negro to marry ?—None that I know of.

Are marriages frequent amongst them here ?—Yes.

Are the marriages generally entered into by persons duly acquainted with the obligations of that state ?—Things are improving in this respect; formerly women were married immediately after their emancipation to persons they had never seen before, and before they could understand what they were doing; violation of the marriage vow has of course been the frequent consequence.

Is there a register of births, deaths, and marriages kept here ?—All the church missionaries keep registers of baptisms, marriages, and deaths.

What is the number of these children now living here ?— ✓

Have any of the emancipated negroes, whether by savings, from their wages, as mechanics or predial labourers, acquired any property in money or land ?—Many have done so.

Do they cultivate grounds for their own subsistence, and to what extent ?—In the villages all are obliged to cultivate as their principal means of subsistence; each man may take as much ground as he chooses, or is able to cultivate.

Is it known that any of those that have returned to their own country have been recaptured, and are now in slavery ?— ✓

Have any of those who have returned to their own country, taken their families with them ?— ✓

Are

Are those who may be desirous of returning to their country, qualified to form a just opinion of the dangers which their families might be subject to from recapture?— ✓

Are there any means of securing their safety by arrangements with the chiefs of those countries through which they would have to pass, to return to their native places?— ✓

If any have been sent to the West Indies, is it known what their condition may be there, or have any of them returned to the setttlement?— ✓

Is it probable that any considerable number of them would voluntarily remove from this settlement to the British West Indies?—Recent occurrences show that they would.

If they are at present incapable of forming an opinion of the advantages proposed to them, by a removal to our colonies, would it be advisable to propose to a certain number, say 10 or 12, of the most enlightened of them to visit Trinidad, Jamaica, and British Guiana, and judge from their own experience whether, on their return, they would think themselves justified in recommending their companions to remove to these colonies; and to give the experiment a fair trial, would it not be advisable for government to bear the expenses of the persons sent on this mission?— ✓

Would it be advisable to send negroes, newly emancipated, to those colonies before they had received instruction here, and were in a condition to understand the object of their removal?—Not advisable.

Would it be advisable to remove the newly emancipated negroes, after they had received instruction here, if they were opposed to removal to our West India colonies?—By no means.

Would it be advisable to send any of those emancipated negroes to our colonies, before they had embraced the Christian religion?—Not advisable.

What was the number of Maroons originally removed from Jamaica and from Nova Scotia, carried to this settlement?— ✓

What is the number now living?— ✓

Have they had lands to any extent assigned to them?— ✓

Are these lands still in their possession?— ✓

What is their general character?—Far from good.

Have they expressed any desire to return to Jamaica?—Yes.

What number of the negroes deported from Barbadoes in 1816 are now alive here?—

Are they desirous of being removed to Jamaica, and what number of them?— ✓

What is the number of refugees from Liberia in this settlement?—I am not able to answer this question; but I cannot help saying, that the late "Alien Act" is likely to operate injuriously, in shutting out from the colony a useful class of persons. Our best mechanics are "Liberian Refugees."

Would they be likely to emigrate to the British West Indies?— ✓

What is the number of Kroomen in this settlement?— ✓

What occupation do they follow here?— ✓

What religion do they profess?— ✓

Have any of them become converts to Christianity?—I do not know a single instance.

Would any number of them be likely to consent to go to the British West Indies, as agricultural labourers?—They have never been employed as such in the colony.

What is the proportion of negroes here professing the Mohammedan religion, to that of the converts to Christianity?— ✓

Are those of the Mohammedan religion more firmly attached to their faith than the Pagan African to theirs?—Much more so.

What is the number of places of Christian worship in this settlement?— ✓

Are there any Mohammedan mosques here?—Two.

Are the converted emancipated negroes generally regular in their attendance on religious worship?—Very regular, where a place of worship is within their reach.

Do they evince any eagerness to instruct their brethren, newly liberated, and to remove their ignorance?—There is a strong desire on the part of those who know the truth to teach their more ignorant brethren.

Do any evils arise from the mixed intercourse between Christian negroes and the Pagans and Mohammedans?—Many Pagan Ackoos have become Mohammedans.

Has intemperance increased or diminished among them of late years?—It has increased and is likely to do so, while the custom of paying them in goods, instead of cash, continues; in return for their produce they are obliged to take a certain proportion of rum.

Are crimes of magnitude frequent amongst them?—They are not.

Would it be safe to allow persons not under the control of government, or unknown to the authorities here, to take charge of the removal of the emancipated negroes from this settlement?—I should say not.

Is there any law to prevent free negroes in this settlement from being taken on board merchant vessels, with their own free will, in any considerable numbers, for the purpose of conveying them to other British colonies?— ✓

If there is not, under what law would the persons in charge of them be amenable for any casualties that might arise from ill-treatment or insufficient accommodation?— ✓

Would the recent "Colonial Passengers' Bill" for regulating the removal of negro labourers from one part of the British dominions to another, afford sufficient protection to the negroes?— ✓

Would it be necessary, if emigration from this settlement to our colonies were permitted, to appoint an officer here to superintend the removal of the negroes?—Yes, if due care were taken as to the character and principles of the "officer" appointed.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report.

(B.)

page 100 orig.

Would it be desirable for the removals to take place on board of vessels sent here for the negroes from the colonies, duly authorized in every case by the governor of the colony to which the negroes were to be removed, or on board of armed vessels dispatched with them from this colony, and the officers of which were amenable to the authorities here for the proper treatment of the negroes?— ✓

Would it be advisable, in the latter case, to charter merchant vessels for this service, or in either case to send a sergeant and three or four men of the 1st or 2d West India regiments with the transport, and these men to return either with the transport when chartered at this settlement, or by the first vessel of war destined for this place?— ✓

If a merchant vessel were chartered for this service at this settlement, for Trinidad, Jamaica, or British Guiana, and the number of negroes to be removed amounted to 200, what would be the expense of removal to each of these colonies, including freight, provision, clothing, medicine, &c. for each negro?— ✓

Taking the average of the last three years of the number of negroes emancipated here by the mixed commissions, and supposing that, for the three ensuing years, the number liberated would not fall short of those emancipated during the former terms, what number of emigrants of this class from this settlement to our colonies might be calculated on for each ensuing year?— ✓

Is there reason to suppose that any considerable number of the natives of the adjoining country might be desirous of emigrating to our colonies, if they were duly informed by intelligent persons of their own colour, long resident here, of what their actual condition would be in our colonies, adequately paid for their labour, and protected there?— ✓

Are there negroes of intelligence in this settlement sufficiently informed of the present condition of predial labourers in our colonies, and satisfied of the advantages of that condition, to be qualified for the task of affording information on this point to the natives?— ✓

If it were thought advisable to diffuse such information among them, would it not be necessary to select men of intelligence, and send them to our colonies, to form their own judgment of the condition of the predial labourers in those colonies?—This is the best course.

If, independent of the emancipated negroes, free natives were to present themselves at this settlement from the adjoining country, and voluntarily propose to emigrate to our colonies, would their removal tend to awaken suspicions in the minds of foreign nations, that we were taking a course the abuses of which would lead to a recommencement of the slave trade?— ✓

In the removal of the emancipated negroes to our colonies, are our motives for the capture of slave ships and the liberation of slaves, likely to be misunderstood by the Spaniards and Portuguese, or, if misinterpreted, is it worthy of consideration, in the general question of the advantages or disadvantages of emigration?—I do not think the question worthy of consideration.

III.—Slave Trade.

No. 5.—*Sierra Leone.*

Queries addressed to *W. W. Lewis*, Esq. Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner in the Mixed Court of Justice at *Sierra Leone*, on the 30th day of April 1841.

Of what nation are the people in the country adjoining this settlement?—The Bullom nation occupy the opposite bank of the river to that on which Sierra Leone is situated. The Timmanee country adjoins the eastern boundary, and on the southern boundary is the nation of Sherbros.

Is the slave trade carried on in this country?—Slave trade is to some extent, I have good reason to believe, carried on in the Bullom territory for the supply of the Rio Pongas, which market is also in part supplied with negroes from the Timmanee country. The slave trade of the Sherbro is notorious.

At what part of the coast?—In the Rio Pongas and the various rivers connected with the river Sherbro and the Sea Bar.

What rivers are frequented by the slave traders?—To the northward of this colony the rivers Pongas, Bassao, and Cacheo, are the almost constant resort of the slave traders; and to the southward, the river Sherbro and the Sea Bar, and their branches, with the Gallinas.

What is the length of line of coast in this neighbourhood frequented by the slave traders?—From the river Cacheo to the river Pongas, a line of coast of about 130 miles; and from the river Sherbro to Grand Bassa, a line of coast of about 120 miles.

* * * * *

Has the slave trade augmented or diminished along this line of coast?—I do not think any material change in the amount of this slave trade had taken place for some years past, until the successful blockading of the coast from river Sherbro down to river Sesters, which the captain of the "Wanderer" established during the past year; the result of which, in conjunction with the destruction by that officer, in December last, of the slave factories at Gallinas, has materially crippled the trade.

To

To what circumstances do you attribute the increase or diminution of this trade?—Answered in previous reply.

Does slavery for prædial purposes exist among the native tribes in this part of the country?—It does; domestic slavery is universal among the tribes on this part of the coast.

How are these slaves obtained?—Originally by purchase, in the same way as those destined for the foreign slave market, after which they descend to the heirs and families of owners, in the same manner as any other description of property. Slaves of this class are seldom sold, unless from the necessity of their owner, or their own bad conduct.

How are they treated?—As far as I have been enabled to judge, they are perfectly happy and contented with their condition, from which it may be fairly inferred that they are well treated.

Are they ever manumitted?—I think that very few of such slaves are ever made free by any formal proceeding; according to their conduct, they have very liberal treatment, generally speaking.

Have the slave traders any factories on the adjoining coast, or up the rivers, in this neighbourhood?—The nearest slave factories to this colony are those of the rivers Sherbro and Gallinas to the southward, and in the Rio Pongas to the northward.

Are they in a prosperous condition?—Those in the Rio Pongas are said to have latterly been more frequently visited by slave vessels than formerly, owing to the injuries inflicted upon those engaged in the Gallinas and Sherbro rivers, by the activity of Commander Denman, of the "Wanderer," and his little squadron.

Of what nation are their traders?—Some Spanish, some French, and some Portuguese.

From what place do they receive their goods and stores?—I believe chiefly from the ports they are connected with for the supply of slaves, in Cuba or Brazil. Occasional supplies are received from Portugal, Old Spain, and from England, by the coasting vessels from London and Liverpool; from the British colonial coasting vessels of Gambia and this place they also receive supplies.

How many shipments may they have made last year at these places?—To reply satisfactorily to this and the following questions would need an intimacy with the interior management and details of the neighbouring slave factories which I can hardly conceive it possible for a government servant to have properly acquired.

How many slaves were shipped there?—For the reasons just given I cannot reply to this question.

What may be the proportion of males to females in such shipments?—Cannot reply to this question.

[*Note.*—In the vessels having slaves, which were adjudicated by the Mixed Commissions in 1838 and 1839, the average proportion of male to female slaves was as 2⅛ to 1.]

In a slave vessel of 120 tons, how many slaves is it customary to embark?—Three hundred and fifteen. I state that number in consequence of the vessels importing slaves in 1838 and 1839, for adjudication by the Mixed Commissions, giving an average proportion of 5¼ slaves to every two tons, according to the vessel's foreign tonnage.

What is the average price of an adult negro at these places?—From 5*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* each.

Under what flag are the stores and goods for the slave trade introduced into these places?—The flags of Spain, Portugal, and Brazil, with occasionally the flag of the United States; latterly, however, the United States' flag appears not to have been used. This reply is founded on the information derived from vessels captured whilst engaged in the trade.

Under what flag are the slaves shipped for Cuba or the Brazils?—Those of Spain and Portugal for Cuba, and Brazil and Portugal for the Brazils, as appears from the seizures adjudicated here.

Have any shipments of slaves been made to the Texas?—I have never heard of any.

From what distance in the interior are the slaves brought down to the coast?—I am unable to give a precise reply to this question, as some of the slaves are collected near the coast; whilst others are said to be brought from the Foulah territory, and countries to the eastward of it.

When the slaves are brought down to the coast from the interior, what is the average mortality that takes place before they are shipped, supposing the intermediate time to average six weeks?—I do not know.

When the slaves are embarked, are the adult males fettered?—Usually. The number so dealt with in each cargo depends greatly, I am told, on the disposition evinced by the men.

When slaves are brought down to the coast, and are too much exhausted, or too sick, to be sold to the traders, what becomes of those negroes that are not fit for sale?—They are not, I believe, as on many parts of the Leeward Coast, destroyed; their well-being is, however, little cared for, and they are left to struggle on as best they may.

When a slave vessel arrives on the coast, and there are no slaves caught, or in store at the barracoons, do these vessels wait for their cargoes to be procured?—I have always heard that at this end of the coast, when the slaves are not ready, the vessels either go to sea for a time, or down the coast, for rice for the slaves who will be collected by the time of their return.

To procure them are slave hunts then instituted?—I have not heard that such is the case; the majority of the slaves sold are, I believe, obtained by warfare.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

page 102 orig.

Are the native chiefs, who are the men-stealers, furnished with assistance in money, arms, or ammunition?—I do not know; they have always a sufficient supply of arms and ammunition in the payments for their slaves; and I should consider such assistance necessary.

For what price are the slaves sold by the natives to the traders?—As before stated, from 5*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*; in the Rio Pongas, however, they not unfrequently sell for 60 dollars, or 13*l.*

How are the parties paid for them, in money or goods, and what description of goods?—In both. The goods given on these occasions consist chiefly of arms, ammunition, spirits, tobacco, beads, and cotton and linen goods, and are frequently, if not always, given in advance.

Where do the Spanish and Portuguese traders procure these goods?—The cotton goods found on board of condemned slavers are frequently found to be of Manchester manufacture; the arms are often of English make.

At what increase on their value, above their current price in European markets, do these goods pass into the hands of the natives from the Spanish and Portuguse traders?—I believe they are never sold at less than 100 per cent. on their cost, and not unfrequently at 200 per cent. and upwards.

What amount of goods is disposed of in this way by the slave traders to the natives on this part of the coast?—I have no means of judging.

Do these slave-trade vessels, when disappointed of their cargoes, ever plunder other ships of their slaves?—I have not heard of any well-authenticated instance of the kind lately; it is generally supposed that when slavers are heavily armed it is for the purpose of piracy, if necessary to the interests of the voyage, certainly not to fight Her Majesty's cruisers, as such occurrences have seldom taken place.

Are acts of violence, on the part of the commanders of slavers, frequently complained of by the crews of those vessels?—The crews of slave vessels do not make complaints against their commanders, although it is the general belief that great tyranny is not unfrequently exercised on board such vessels.

Are murders ever committed on board these slavers, on the part of the men, or of the commanders, in broils on board, or from motives of revenge, or cupidity?—I know of one well-authenticated instance. The master of the felucca "Si" (a vessel captured full of slaves, off Gallinas), called for the look-out man from the mast-head, in consequence of his not descrying the capturing vessel, and murdered him for the neglect, whereby the capture of the felucca ensued. The people of the slaver, however, made no complaint upon the subject, either to the captor, or on arrival here.

Do the slavers ever become pirates on the coast, and plunder vessels employed in legal commerce?—I have not heard of any instance established on sufficient evidence; heavily armed slavers are generally considered pirates.

What does a cargo of slaves, consisting of 300, cost the foreign trader on this coast?—From 1,500*l.* to 1,000*l.*; this is for the actual payments made on receiving each slave from the natives, and does not include any of the necessary expenses required beyond the purchase of such slaves.

Are you aware what that cargo of 300 would sell for at the Havannah?—I should suppose that, if the whole of the 300 slaves arrived at Havannah in safety and in sound health, and there met a good market, their sale would realise a gross sum of 10,000*l.*

[I think these 300 slaves would sell at Havannah, all round, sick and sound, children and adults, for 300 dollars a head; that is to say, for 90,000 dollars, or 18,000*l.* sterling, *R. R. M.*]

Do slave traders from any of the adjoining places visit this settlement?—I have understood that they do so frequently; and, not very long since, Louis Lemaignere, a French slave dealer of the Sherbro, came here, and, with the money obtained by the sale of bills drawn on London, purchased and fitted out a condemned slaver, which he cleared hence for Havannah. This man is reported to have filled his vessel with slaves at the Sherbro, before leaving the coast for Havannah. These particulars have been reported to Lord Palmerston on the 9th November 1840.

Have any of the natives resident in this settlement been kidnapped by these traders or their agents?—I do not think they have been; nor is it probable that such a hazardous practice will ever be resorted to by foreigners, whilst they have the facilities for slaving which exist at the factories in our neighbourhood. The Africans have been kidnapped here by each other, and sold at the factories and to the chiefs in adjoining rivers.

Are the efforts of this settlement for the suppression of the slave trade crippled by the connivance of the authorities in any adjoining settlements at this traffic, or the want of zeal in opposing it?—The efforts of this Government for the suppression of the slave trade are not, I think, affected by the encouragement of the authorities of foreign settlements, which are too remote from this colony, not that this support could be expected were the case otherwise; such efforts, however, are crippled by the influence which the slave trade of the neighbouring rivers exercises on the minds of the native chiefs of the surrounding countries.

Would the erection of forts at the mouths of the rivers of this settlement tend to repress the slave trade?—I think they would; and, whilst effecting this important object, a protection would be extended to the English lawful trade in those rivers, which would materially tend to its increase and success.

If such forts were established, and their commanders empowered to capture slave-trading ships,

ships, what force and description of boats would be required for this service?—I should think that a couple of large pulling-boats, capable of carrying 20 armed men, would be sufficient in most cases; and if the slaver be within the command of the guns of such a fort, the boats would be equal to capturing any of the vessels now employed. The knowledge of the establishment of a force at the mouths of the rivers would of itself, I think, deter most of the slavers from visiting them.

Would the employment of small steamers, as cruisers, be more advantageous than that of sailing vessels for the suppression of the slave trade?—On the Sierra Leone station, steamers might be very advantageously employed, and in preference to sailing vessels, from the many convenient depôts for coals, which should render any absence from their cruising grounds so brief that few opportunities of escape would be afforded to slave vessels.

In the event of steamers being employed, at what places on this coast, or contiguous to it, would it be desirable to establish coal depôts?—Between the Gambia and Sierra Leone there are two convenient places for coal depôts, the island of Bulama and the Isles de Loss. To the southward of the Sierra Leone river, the islands of Bananas and Plantains are well adapted for this purpose. These stations are so close to the chief slaving rivers on this part of the coast that the steamers would be able to command them. Of course coal depôts should be established at Sierra Leone and Gambia, as supplies would be occasionally needed at each colony.

Would the exclusion of the foreign slave trade tend to put a stop to wars between the natives in this country?—The absence of foreign purchasers for the slaves taken in war would no doubt soon tend to put a stop to native wars.

What is the chief cause of these wars, and the motives for ravaging each other's countries?—The chief cause of war being undertaken in Africa appears, from all accounts, to be for obtaining slaves for sale.

Would the extinction of the slave trade be the occasion of these people in their wars putting their prisoners to death?—It might, in a very few instances at first, have that effect, if the chiefs had more prisoners of war than they could control, or had the means of employing. The value of those slaves generally, and for agricultural purposes in particular, would, however, soon become evident to the chiefs, and they would then use every care to preserve their slaves.

Would the extinction of the slave trade tend to the promotion of agricultural pursuits?—I am of opinion that it would.

If agricultural pursuits were promoted by these means, would there be a difficulty in finding prædial labourers for the more extended cultivation of the soil?—Difficulty need not be apprehended in finding prædial labourers for any extension of agricultural pursuits which is likely to take place in Africa for many years to come.

If such a difficulty existed, would there be a danger of slavery being established in these countries?—The destruction of the slave trade would not lead to the immediate emancipation of domestic slaves. Slavery will exist when the slave trade shall have been abolished.

Would the employment of small vessels of war in the rivers of this settlement tend to repress the slave trade?—There is no slave trade in this river, nor in any of its branches, against which a vessel of war of any kind could be advantageously employed. Small steam-vessels might cruise successfully against the slave trade of the rivers in the neighbourhood of the colony, where slave vessels are frequently to be met.

What sized vessel would answer for this purpose?—The smallest sized vessels that could be employed as armed steamers; they should also be of small draught of water.

Would it be possible to man her here with native Africans?—In the first instance, it would be absolutely necessary to have the principal persons on board Europeans, to instruct the Africans in duties of which they are now entirely ignorant. Ultimately the Africans might be entrusted with all the inferior duties of the engineers' department.

Would it be desirable to man her entirely with blacks?—It would be desirable to employ blacks in every situation the duties of which they might be with safety entrusted.

Would the mortality in the rivers be very great among European sailors?—I do not think the mortality would be very great, unless the Europeans were employed on shore, or in very frequent boating.

Whether would a steamer or a sailing vessel answer best for this service?—A steamer, from the facility with which, at all seasons, she could move from place to place.

Would a small armed vessel, and not fully manned, be in danger of being attacked by the natives?—Certainly not, unless instigated by slave traders.

How many vessels of the kind referred to would suffice for the rivers of this settlement? Not less than two steamers for the rivers to the north, and two for those south of the colony.

If small colonial vessels were selected for this purpose, what would be the cost of them?—I am unable to reply to this question.

How much would be required for fitting them up?—The foregoing reply applies to this query.

How much for manning and officers (pay for each), for one year?—The answer as above.

How much for victualling one?—The answer as above.

What description of officers could be got here to command them?—I do not think that efficient and suitable officers could be obtained here. Such commanders should be, in my opinion, officers of Her Majesty's Navy.

What description of black sailors?—The liberated African sailors and others, who are frequently employed in the mercantile marine connected with this colony. Healthy able-bodied

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

bodied Africans might, on their emancipation, advantageously for themselves and Her Majesty's service, be employed in such vessels.

Would the Kroomen, if thus employed on board, fight?—I think they would if commanded by suitable officers.

Would the native blacks, if thus employed, fight?—Answer as above.

Would they submit to the necessary discipline and confinement of this service?—Certainly.

Would there be danger of their mutinying?—None, as far as my knowledge of the African allows me to form an opinion, provided they were treated properly.

Sierra Leone, 11 May 1841. (signed) *Walter W. Lewis.*

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page 104 orig.

Slave Trade.

No. 6.—*Sierra Leone.*

Queries addressed to *Logan Hook*, Esq. Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Chief Justice and Collector of the Customs at *Sierra Leone*, the 30th day of April 1841.

Of what nation are the people in the country adjoining this settlement?—Mandingoes, Timmanees, and Koosos.

Is the slave trade carried on in this country?—Yes; they are conveyed over land from the adjacent coast to the Rio Pongas and Rio Nunez, when they are shipped for Brazil, &c.

At what part of the coast?—At Pongas and Nunez to the northward, and the notorious River Gallinas to the southward.

What rivers are frequented by the slave traders?—Bissaos, belonging to the Portuguese, Rio Grand, Rio Nunez, Rio Pongas, Tourracari, Sea Bar, Gallinas, and Little Scarcies, the latter about 25 miles north of the colony.

What is the length of line of coast in this neighbourhood frequented by the slave traders?—From Bissaos to Gallinas, inclusive, say a range of 600 miles.

Has the slave trade augmented or diminished along this line of coast?—Her Majesty's cruisers, having recently destroyed the slave barracoons at Gallinas, will cause at least a temporary decrease there.

To what circumstances do you attribute the increase or diminution of this trade?—I am not aware of any particular increase or decrease, except in the latter case, for the reason already assigned.

Does slavery for prædial purposes exist among the native tribes in this part of the country?—Yes.

How are these slaves obtained?—By intestine wars.

How are they treated?—I believe they are treated middling well.

Are they ever manumitted?—I think not.

Have the slave traders any factories on the adjoining coast, or up the rivers in this neighbourhood?—Yes; there is a small barracoon in Little Scarcies, where small coasting vessels from Bissou resort and carry away slaves. Barracoons are likewise to be found in Rio Nunez, Rio Pongas, and several in the Gallinas.

Are they in a prosperous condition?—Yes, as regards slavery.

Of what nation are their traders?—Slave trade.

From what place do they receive their goods and stores?—From the country of the importing ship, and from various coasting vessels from this and other British and foreign settlements on this coast.

How many shipments may they have made last year at those places?—I cannot say with any degree of certainty, but I have heard of two from Gallinas, when the notorious Spanish brig "Gabriel" got off twice, with 500 slaves each time.

How many slaves were shipped there?—I cannot state, but the number referred to in the preceding falls far below the number shipped.

What may be the proportion of males to females in such shipments?—I cannot say.

In a slave vessel of 120 tons, how many slaves is it customary to embark?—The following will serve as a fair specimen: the brig "Pacquete de Capo Verde," formerly "Marinero," captured by His Majesty's sloop "Scout," Captain Cragie, off the River Bonny, January 1837, with 576 slaves on board, admeasured 117 tons, new measurement.

What is the average price of an adult negro at these places?—They vary according to circumstances; sometimes a slave will fetch 10*l.*, and so on to 20*l.*; this is a fair average.

Under what flag are the stores and goods for the slave trade introduced into these places?—English, French, American, Hamburgh, Spanish, Portuguese, and Brazilian; no doubt some of those goods are exchanged for lawful commerce, and some for slaves.

Under what flag are the slaves shipped for Cuba or the Brazils?—I believe Spanish, Portuguese, and Brazilian.

Have any shipments of slaves been made to the Texas?—I never heard of any.

From what distance in the interior are the slaves brought down to the coast?—From Houssa, Sago, Bambarra, and the Foulah countries.

When the slaves are brought down to the coast from the interior, what is the average mortality that takes place before they are shipped, supposing the intermediate time to average

average six weeks?—I have had no means of observing, but I incline to think it must be considerable.

When the slaves are embarked are the adult males fettered?—Yes, and the females too, if necessary.

When slaves are brought down to the coast, and are too much exhausted or too sick to be sold to the traders, what becomes of those negroes that are not fit for sale?—Kept, I imagine, until they recover.

When a slave vessel arrives on the coast, and there are no slaves caught or in store at the barracoons, do these vessels wait for their cargoes to be procured?—I believe they do.

To procure them are slave hunts then instituted?—No doubt of it.

Are the native chiefs, who are the men-stealers, furnished with assistance in money, arms, or ammunition?—I have heard of such proceedings.

For what price are the slaves sold by the natives to the traders?—From 10*l.* to 20*l.*

How are the parties paid for them; in money or goods; and what description of goods?—Both in money and goods. The vilest quality of spirits called aquadente, gum, gunpowder, coarse calicoes, cowries and beads.

Where do the Spanish and Portuguese traders procure these goods?—From the outfitting ports in Brazils and Havana, but latterly they have obtained their principal supplies on the coast for money.

At what increase on their value above their current price in European markets do these goods pass into the hands of the natives from the Spanish and Portuguese traders?—This must depend on circumstances. I should think, however, at a rate averaging from 100 to 200 per cent.

What amount of goods is disposed of in this way by the slave traders to the natives on this part of the coast?—I have no data to form an opinion.

Do these slave-trade vessels, when disappointed of their cargoes, ever plunder other ships of their slaves?—Yes, the "Camoens," "Fortuna," "Gabriel," and "Marinero," all slavers, have done this.

Are acts of violence on the part of the commanders of slavers frequently complained of by the crews of those vessels?—I have not heard so.

Are murders ever committed on board these slavers, on the part of the men, or of the commanders, in broils on board, or from motives of revenge or cupidity?—I do not know of any such case.

Do the slavers ever become pirates on the coast, and plunder vessels employed in legal commerce?—Yes, an instance occurred off Young Sestos, when the English schooner "Mary Anne" was plundered and two men murdered.

What does a cargo of slaves, consisting of 300, cost the foreign trader on this coast?—At Bonny they average 10 dollars; on the windward coast, where better slaves are procured, they average from 10 to 20 dollars.

Are you aware what that cargo of 300 would sell for at the Havana?—I have been told from 300 to 400 dollars each slave, if in fair condition.

Have any of the natives resident in this settlement been kidnapped by these traders or their agents?—Liberated Africans' children have been kidnapped by native strangers, some of whom have been tried, convicted, and hanged.

Would the erection of forts at the mouths of the rivers of this settlement tend to repress the slave trade?—I do not think this measure would be attended with success. Slaves can be and are shipped from the sea-beach.

If such forts were established, and their commanders empowered to capture slave-trading ships, what force and description of boats would be required for this service?—I am not prepared to give an opinion.

Would the employment of small steamers as cruisers be more advantageous than that of sailing vessels for the suppression of the slave trade?—I think they would.

In the event of steamers being employed, at what places on this coast, or contiguous to it, would it be desirable to establish coal depôts?—Including Gambia to Gallinas, I should say Sierra Leone would be a convenient place.

Would the exclusion of the foreign slave trade tend to put a stop to the wars between the natives in this country?—No doubt it would have that tendency.

What is the chief cause of these wars, and the motive for ravaging each other's countries?—For slaves principally.

Would the extinction of the slave trade be the occasion of these people in their wars putting their prisoners to death?—I do not think so.

Would the extinction of the slave trade tend to the promotion of agricultural pursuits?—It would have that tendency.

If agricultural pursuits were promoted by these means, would there be a difficulty in finding predial labourers for the more extended cultivation of the soil?—Slavery exists in every shape in Africa, and the farms are cultivated by domestic slaves taken in petty wars.

If such a difficulty existed, would there be a danger of slavery being established in these countries?—There is no difficulty to be apprehended.

Would the employment of small vessels of war in the rivers of this settlement tend to repress the slave trade?—I do not see any positive good likely to result from this measure.

What sized vessel would answer for this purpose?—If employed at all they must be vessels of small burthen and light draught of water.

Would it be possible to man her here with native Africans?—Not advisable; the commander and one or two officers should be Europeans.

Would it be advisable to man her entirely with blacks?—No.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

page 106 orig.

Would the mortality in the rivers be very great among European sailors?—Yes.

Whether would a steamer or a sailing vessel answer best for this service?—I should recommend a small steamer, drawing four or five feet of water at most.

Would a small armed vessel, and not fully manned, be in danger of being attacked by the natives?—Yes.

How many vessels of the kind referred to would suffice for the rivers of this settlement?—We have only one river here, but if the class of vessels here contemplated are to be commissioned to take slavers, two at least would be required for the river to the windward of Gallinas.

If small colonial vessels were selected for this purpose, what would be the cost of them?—I am not prepared to say.

How much would be required for fitting them up?—I do not know.

How much for manning and officers (pay for each) for one year?—Cannot say.

How much for victualling one?—Cannot say.

What description of officers could be got here to command them?—No efficient officers could be had here.

What description of black sailors?—Natives of the surrounding countries.

Would the Kroomen, if thus employed on board, fight?—I have heard British naval officers say that they would fight if headed by a white officer, but not otherwise.

Would the native blacks, if thus employed, fight?—I do not think so, unless perhaps they were commanded by European officers.

Would they submit to the necessary discipline and confinement of this service?—I have had no means of judging.

Would there be danger of their mutinying?—Not if commanded by European officers.

IV.—Merchandise for African Markets.

No. 7.—*Sierra Leone.*

Queries addressed to *W. Lewis*, Esq. Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner in the Mixed Court of Justice at *Sierra Leone*, the 30th day of April 1841.

What is the amount of goods imported into this settlement from Europe?—*Vide* explanation to No. 6 Query.

What is the amount of the exports?—✓

Have the imports increased or diminished of late years?—✓

Have the exports increased or diminished of late years?—✓

To what cause do you attribute the on the imports?—✓

To what cause do you attribute the of the exports?—There are not in my office any records furnishing data whereon to found replies to the six preceding questions. My general impression respecting the trade of the colony for the last three or four years is, that it was stationary in amount. The measures adopted by our late lamented governor, Sir John Jeremie, during his exceedingly brief administration of the colony, in renewing our communications with surrounding natives, and re-opening the roads from the interior through the territories of those natives, which had long been all but impassable, will no doubt at an early date increase the commerce of this place. It is indeed said, even now, that good effects are visible in the timber trade.

What description of goods are imported?—The articles imported here for trade with the natives around us consist chiefly of Manchester goods. A few kinds of India goods, arms and ammunition, spirits, tobacco, salt, beads, hardware and common crockery-ware. For colonial use and consumption, some of the above goods, and many articles of British dress, necessaries and luxuries.

What description of goods are exported?—The staple exports of the colony are ship-timber and camwood; there is besides a not inconsiderable trade in ivory, palm-oil, hides and gold, and a small export of wax, gum, ground-nuts, coffee, arrow-root, dried peppers, starch, ginger, &c.

Are the goods imported ever re-shipped from this settlement?—The chief part of the trade goods imported here are conveyed hence to the timber and other factories up this and the neighbouring rivers, where they are exchanged for the articles exported; a small portion is employed in the colonial coasting trade.

Are the goods imported of a description exclusively adapted for a legal trade?—The trade goods imported here are equally well adapted for the slave traffic as for legal trade. On the leeward coast I have been informed by one who long traded there for palm-oil, that the British goods given for payment for the lawful produce of the country were used by the chiefs in purchasing slaves, whilst the inferior slave goods were exchanged for palm-oil to supply the British traders.

Are the goods imported sold to persons only who purchase them for lawful use?—I do not think the sellers of goods in this colony have ever considered it necessary to inquire the object of the purchasers in buying such goods. Goods would, I am of opinion, be freely sold in the stores of the colony to any one having the power to pay for them. The coasting trade of this colony I believe is the means of many such goods reaching factories where slave trade is carried on.

Do the goods legally sold here find their way into the hands of the slave traders?—There can be no doubt that many of the goods sold in this colony and its trading factories find their way

way into the hands of slave traders, as all the natives with whom the lawful commerce of the colony is carried on, are more or less concerned in slave trafficking, directly or indirectly, according to their relations with this Government.

Are shackles manufactured at Birmingham used for this trade?—I never heard of shackles being imported into Sierra Leone except in prize vessels, nor of the employment of shackles of any kind in the trade of this colony.

When goods are given in barter for slaves, what may be the actual value in Great Britain of a quantity that is valued by the slave traders at 100 dollars on the coast?—I should think the average value or cost of the goods which would be given in payment of a slave-trading transaction of the amount of 100 dollars would generally be found to be about 8*l.* 10*s.* sterling.

For such goods, if exported direct from Europe, what commodities might be obtained in exchange were the slave trade abolished?—The description of trade which would obtain on the abolition of the slave traffic would vary at different places on the coast. In the first instance the articles imported would in most places consist of the natural productions of the soil, requiring little more from the natives than their collection for sale. Ultimately it may be reasonably anticipated that with proper care the African exports list might include most articles of tropical produce.

What effect on the slave trade would the supplying the markets with British goods, on terms far below the slave-trade prices be likely to have?—It might prove somewhat injurious to the slave trade that British goods should be supplied in exchange for lawful produce on terms far below slave-trade prices; but such a mode of counteracting that traffic would not in my opinion destroy it, whilst it would create an unnatural state of lawful commerce in which no merchant would engage, and which philanthropists would be indisposed to continue when the object for which it had been adopted was accomplished. As things are at the present moment the lawful trader finds himself unable to compete with the slave dealer.

Would the commercial relations of this settlement, as at present constituted, suffice for the new extension of legal trade, were the slave trade abolished?—The existing commercial relations of this colony are not, I think, sufficient for any material extension of its trade. It would appear necessary that our territory should be extended to the southern limits of the Sherbro country or the Gallinas, as was successfully attempted by the late General Turner in 1825, and as I believe was contemplated by the late much-esteemed governor Sir John Jeremie, who saw at once that such a course would not only destroy a very extensive slave trade, but give to this colony in return the lawful commerce of one of the richest and most fertile districts in Africa. On the north side of the colony it would seem desirable at least to extend our jurisdiction, if not our territory, as far as the Isles de Loss, the trade of that district of country being entirely in the hands of the British merchants. If the northern district could be made to reach the British Island of Bulama, the destruction of the slave trade of Rio Pongas, as well as that of Bissaos would be accomplished, and the benefits to British commerce and to Africa be great and lasting.

Would the extension of such a legal trade tend to raise the prices of slaves?—Wherever legal trade can be extended there can be little doubt of its immediate effect being to raise the prices of slaves by increasing the expenses of the slave trade. Wherever a legal trade could be permanently established it would diminish, as a matter of course, the supply of slaves, by diverting the attention of the natives to other pursuits than collecting their fellow-creatures for sale, and his value would therefore be increased.

Would the effect of this extension of legal trade be to oblige the Cuban and Brazilian slave-trade merchants eventually to send money only for the purchase of slaves?—I am doubtful whether the above contemplated extension of lawful commerce would have the effect of inducing the Cuban and Brazilian merchants to send money instead of goods for the purchase of slaves. The object with which money is now brought to the coast by slave dealers is, I am informed, to secure dispatch in obtaining their slaves, by which risk of capture is greatly decreased.

Would the effect of paying for slaves only with money, be to diminish the profitableness of the trade to these Cuban and Brazilian slave trade merchants?—Certainly.

Would the assistance of Government, or the formation of new commercial companies, be requisite to give the necessary extension to legal trade, to repress the slave trade?—I think the assistance of Government would be needed for the extension of the lawful trade of this colony in the manner pointed out in the reply to the query respecting our commercial relations. It would also be absolutely necessary that a constant and efficient countenance and protection should be afforded by Her Majesty's cruisers to the legal trade carried on by British subjects beyond the above proposed boundaries of this colony. The repression of the slave trade could also be efficiently attended to by our cruisers whilst they were encouraging and protecting British commerce. The French, by a similar encouragement and protection of their commerce, are extending it in all directions on the coast, and in some places encroaching on our territories.

Is it possible to distinguish here between goods adapted for the slave trade and those that are intended for lawful commerce?—The difference between the goods imported by British merchants and those which arrive in captured slave vessels is readily distinguishable, owing to their superior quality. The goods which are brought to this colony are, however, equally well, if not better adapted for the slave trade than those shipped expressly for that traffic, the latter being so very inferior in every respect to the former, though of a similar description.

Is it customary so to distinguish them in the commerce that is carried on with the natives?—I never heard of the distinction here suggested.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

page 108 orig.

Has the law ever been indirectly contravened in this respect by European merchants in the vicinity of this settlement?—The merchants of this colony have, like the merchants of London and other British ports, frequently supplied slave factories along their coast, nor has the practice ceased. The custom-house books will, I suppose, furnish the names of the vessels sent hence in this branch of the trade, the description and amount of the cargoes exported, together with the return cargoes (whether African produce or money, the latter may be fairly presumed, if the vessel returns in ballast) imported here in such voyages.

Has any vessel, fitted out for the slave trade, touched at any port of this settlement and taken in stores or provisions, or merchandize on freight, or otherwise, within these last three or four years?—If a vessel fitted out for the slave trade had, within the time named, visited this settlement, she would, as a matter of course, have been instantly seized, and her condemnation would have followed, agreeably to the provisions of the Slave Trade Abolition Act.

Are the British goods that are sold here of a description similar to those that are sold on other parts of the coast to the slave traders?—They are; but, as before stated, much superior in quality to the goods used in slave trade.

Would any stranger, whose objects were unknown, who presented himself as a purchaser of goods, provided he was able to pay for them, obtain them here?—He would.

Supposing such goods were sold to a stranger, whose objects were not inquired into, and that person had purchased them for the slave trade, would the sale be considered legal or illegal?—I do not think it would be considered illegal.

Supposing that such goods were sold for the slave trade, to an agent or factor of the slave trader, and known to the seller as such, what would be the consequence?—Hitherto no penalty has been attached to transactions of this kind; should it, however, be meant to express that the seller of the goods has a full and complete knowledge that his goods are going to buy slaves, he would, I think, be indictable under the 5th Geo. 4, c. 113.

What kind of evidence could be obtained to bring home the guilt of wilfully and knowingly encouraging and participating in the trade, by the sale of those goods to the slave traders?—It is difficult to state what kind of evidence could be procured, in any particular instance, to support the prosecution above contemplated, as such transactions are at all times private.

What kind of evidence would be required in such a case to sustain a prosecution against the seller of the goods?—The most direct and positive evidence of the guilty knowledge of the seller of such goods would, I think, be necessary for the successful prosecution of such person.

What would be the first step to take in a case of this description, simply stated, where the goods were nominally imported for legal trade, the seller is a British subject, and the buyer a person generally known to be a trader in slaves?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with legal forms and proceedings to be able to give a satisfactory reply, and would suggest that the acting Queen's Advocate's opinion should be taken.

What would be the chief obstacle to the procuring of evidence to sustain a prosecution in such a case?—The general opinion here (amongst merchants) is, that such transactions are not illegal, and public opinion would, I consider, be opposed to prosecutions of this kind.

Has the law ever been violated in this settlement by this kind of commerce?—I believe it has on several occasions.

Have proceedings ever been instituted in this settlement against persons thus violating the law?—I believe not.

Would it be held a violation of the law to sell stores or provisions to a slaver touching at this settlement, or to assist her in refitting or repairing, even though she had no slaves on board?—It would be, I am of opinion, held to be aiding and abetting in the slave trade to assist in any such way a vessel known to be destined for or concerned in that trade.

Sierra Leone, 11 May 1841. (signed) *Walter M. Lewis.*

V.—Christian Missions and Schools on the Western Coast of Africa.

No. 8.—*Sierra Leone.*

Queries addressed to the Rev. Mr. *Morgan*, Colonial Chaplain at *Sierra Leone*, the 10th day of May 1841.

What number of missionaries are there established in this settlement?—In the year 1840, the number of missionaries belonging to the Church of England was as follows:—Ordained clergymen, 7; European laymen, 10; native laymen, 23; one female teacher: making a total of 41. The number during the same period belonging to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, was 3 missionaries and 22 native schoolmasters.

Of what religious denominations?—Church of England and Wesleyan Methodists.

What length of time have they been established here?—Missionaries were sent out as early as 1795 by the Baptist Missionary Society; the Scottish and London Missionary Societies sent out eight missionaries from 1797 to 1800 to the colony and the neighbourhood, but from various causes they were unsuccessful, and the mission was discontinued; the first church missionaries were sent out in 1804, which was the commencement of the mission: the first Wesleyan missionaries arrived in 1815.

What is the number of Christian places of worship?—Sixteen in the Church of England.

With

With what funds have they been erected?—Partly by the contributions and assistance of the people themselves, partly by the Government, and partly with the funds of the Church Missionary Society and Wesleyan Missionary Society. St. George's, at Freetown, and Kissy Church, erected by the Government; that of Charlotte, by Government, assisted by the villagers giving their labours; a frame building, at Bathurst, erected by Government. The Mission Church at Freetown, partly by subscriptions and donations from the Europeans and natives, and partly from the funds of the Church Mission. A stone chapel, at Wellington, built entirely by the natives; Regent and Hastings, new stone buildings, chiefly from the funds of the Church Missionary Society, with the addition of labour, and a small pecuniary contribution; Gloster and Waterloo Churches are being erected under the same circumstances. I may mention that the funds arising from the payment of one halfpenny per week for each child in the schools, are appropriated for the erection of schoolhouses and churches.

P. S.—Two grass houses have been erected in the Bananas by the people, with a little assistance from Government.

Do they afford sufficient accommodation for the congregations?—They do; except in one or two places, and this is being remedied by the erection of more commodious buildings, as in Waterloo and Charlotte.

What is the total number of natives here professing the Christian religion?—Church of England, ; Wesleyans, 1940.

What may be the annual cost of the maintenance of the several missions established here?—The annual cost of the Church Missionary Society for 1840 was 6,852 *l.* 18 *s.* 11 *d.*; this amount was expended on the spot; that of the Wesleyan Society, for the same period, was 1,483 *l.* 0 *s.* 5 *d.* In addition to this sum, I understand that 500 *l.* was raised among their members, and expended.

Do the native Christians contribute towards the defrayment of these expenses?—They do, both by giving their labour and pecuniary aid.

Does the Government afford any pecuniary assistance to them?—The Government has executed some of the churches, and also pays a few of the schoolmasters employed by the Wesleyans.

What is the religion of the natives of the adjoining country?—Paganism and Mahomedanism.

Are their superstitions based on a belief in the general influence of a good and evil principle?—Chiefly in the influence of an evil principle.

Are their superstitions blended with an obscure conception of a future place of rewards and punishment?—The conception is very obscure; but the distinction is not founded on moral conduct, but on worldly greatness.

Does any obscure tradition of a general deluge exist among them?—None that I have heard of.

Is the sacrifice of animals, and the offering of them up to their deities, a part of their religious observances?—It is.

Are human sacrifices on the death of their kings and chieftains ever practised amongst them?—No.

To what extent?—

Is there any reason to believe that the eating of human flesh has been ever practised by them?—Never.

Does polygamy prevail amongst them?—Yes; especially among their chiefs and headsmen.

Do they make wars for the purpose of procuring slaves?—Their wars are chiefly made for that purpose; the chief of the Timmanee country has lived in an encampment for about 13 years, and the army he has under him is composed of a number of lawless persons, collected by the inducement of pillage, by overrunning the neighbouring country, and carrying their inhabitants to be sold into slavery.

Do they make slaves of their own people?—Only of criminals.

Do they hold their priests or fetish men in great veneration?—Yes, they do.

How are these priests supported?—I believe by selling "grægræs," or charms.

Does the Mahomedan religion prevail amongst this people?—Yes, to a very considerable extent.

Whether are the Mahomedans or the Pagan natives most easily brought over to the Christian faith?—The Pagans evince more readiness to receive Christianity than the Mahomedans.

When they embrace Christianity is there a disposition to cling to any of their old superstitions?—That is sometimes the case when the person is very ignorant, but it is by no means common.

Have any of them relapsed into their former error?—Instances of this are very rare.

Have the Christian natives, generally speaking, a clear and distinct idea of the great truths of our religion?—Those who have been long under instruction attain a considerable degree of knowledge, but the adults are very slow, from the circumstance of their small knowledge of English.

In conveying the knowledge of these truths to them, do the missionaries generally communicate with them in their own language, or through interpreters?—In the colony by means of the English language, but in a mission lately established by the Church Missionary Society, instruction is conveyed through the medium of their own language.

Do the converts manifest any zeal in communicating the knowledge of the truth to those of their brethren still in darkness?—Many of them do; perhaps the feeling is

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

page 110 orig.

generally a wish to lead their country people to give up their superstitions, and embrace Christianity.

Do they evince less capacity to receive instruction than white people would do, placed in similar circumstances?—It is very difficult to draw the parallel; but, from my experience I would say that they evince equal capacity, especially the young.

Have any of the natives been sent to England, and been educated for the Christian ministry?—None.

If natives were educated for this office, and sent into these countries, would missionary enterprise be likely to be benefited by their labours?—Certainly; the establishment of a school for that purpose has been long considered a great desideratum, and the want of one much deplored. Native agency must be resorted to before any great success be legitimately expected.

Is the success of missionary enterprise here attended by a corresponding improvement in the industrious habits and domestic relations of the native Christians?—Decidedly so.

Have the missionaries been able to form any establishments in the large towns in the interior?—No.

Have they been able to make any impression on the native chiefs?—No.

Schools.

What is the number of missionary schools in this settlement?—The Church Missionary schools are 22; I cannot speak with exactness of the Wesleyan Missionary schools; but I think they are about 14 or 15; I speak of the year 1840.

What number of children receive instruction in them?—In the Church Missionary, children 2,821, youths and adults 2,267: total 5,088. Wesleyan children and adults not distinguished; total 2,975.

Are there any female schools?—They are generally mixed, although they receive separate instruction in the Church Missionary schools from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Are there any schools for adults?—The Sunday-schools are chiefly for adults, and they consist chiefly of apprentices, who have no other opportunities for instruction.

Do the children evince any incapacity to receive instruction?—They certainly do.

Are they slower in receiving instruction than the white children of uneducated parents are in other countries?—I think not; on the contrary, they are superior to the English peasantry.

Is there any peculiarity in their mental qualities, or any tendency to obstinacy in their disposition, that renders them more unsteady in following any pursuit, or more unmanageable or averse to discipline, than white children generally are at their age?—Their dispositions are by no means obstinate; volatility may be considered a peculiarity in them, which imparts an unsteadiness to the mind in following any pursuit. They are generally submissive to discipline, and less averse than English children to it.

On what system are the schools established?—On a mixed system, suited to the circumstances of the colony.

In the elementary schools what are the children taught?—They are all elementary schools; the circumstances of the colony not admitting of a separation at present, which would require additional teachers, and buildings.

In the more advanced schools what is the course of instruction?—The advanced classes are taught writing, arithmetic, the elements of geography, and grammar.

Has peculiar aptness for any particular branch of knowledge been noticed amongst them, in the more advanced schools?—I cannot say that there has, which may be owing to their not being sufficiently advanced for the developement of the powers of the mind. If there have been any such instances, they have been in arithmetic and music.

Are there any schools where the children are fed and clothed?—There is one, containing 27 boys, belonging to the Church Missionary Society.

By what means is discipline enforced in the schools?—By means of corporal punishment, and detention after school hours.

Is corporal punishment thought requisite, or found beneficial?—Certainly, to a limited extent; and it is employed only sparingly by the rules of the Church Missionary schools.

When the children have received sufficient instruction in the schools, in what employment are they placed?—They learn the mechanical trades, enter merchants' stores as clerks, and in a few instances Government offices, and become hawkers.

Do they generally become industrious in their habits?—I fear that is not always the case.

Is a propensity to lying common among the native children in the schools?—It is to a certain extent, but it does not amount to a national peculiarity.

Is a propensity to petty thieving common amongst them?—It frequently prevails; but it is not a very prominent feature in their character.

If such propensities had been noticeable at first, have they been generally removed by education?—They usually are.

Do the parents evince any reluctance to send their children to the schools?—Much alacrity in general.

Do the native Christians generally manifest an eager desire for instruction?—Decidedly. Many women attend the Sunday-schools with their little infants on their backs; and it is not uncommon to witness men and women from 30 to 50 years of age learning the Alphabet.

In their sports and pastimes is there any ferocity of disposition particularly observable in their

their conduct towards one another?—They are not generally ferocious; but the females are more so than the men; they are rather cowardly and yielding than ferocious.

In their treatment of animals, are they generally more cruel than the humbler classes in other countries?—I think on the contrary; they are very kind to the domestic animals, although cruel to the small birds which they take, perhaps more so than English children in general.

Are the funds at present at the disposal of the missionaries, sufficient for the school establishments?—If they had more funds at their command they would no doubt enlarge their school establishments.

Are there any Normal schools for the preparation of the masters?—There is one belonging to the Church Mission.

Are any trades taught in the schools?—None.

Has any model farm been established in this settlement?—There was one many years ago, which proved a complete failure, from the want of a proper manager, and other circumstances.

Is such an establishment desirable?—I should say very desirable indeed. The absence of attention to agriculture may be mainly attributed to the want of such an establishment.

What would be the annual cost of such an establishment?—

Has the cultivation of sugar, coffee, or cotton, been attempted in any such establishment here, and with what success?—✓

By whom are the schoolmasters appointed?—Those in Government employ by the governor. In the Church Missionary employ by the managing committee of that institution; in the employ of the Wesleyan Society by the senior missionary.

What is their salary?—That greatly varies; the natives receive from about four dollars per month upwards.

Are any of the schoolmasters natives of the country?—They are all, except the Church Missionary catechists.

Is there any school or establishment in England, where natives are educated for the office?—No.

Are there any natives here qualified for it?—Yes; the qualification ought to be raised by a more efficient training school.

Marriages.

What number of marriages of Christian natives took place last year?—✓

What fee is paid for the marriage licence?—2*s.* 6*d.*

Is any fee paid for the solemnization of the marriage ceremony?—1 *s.* 1 *d.*, which is formed into a fund for the benefit of the colony.

At what age do the females usually marry?—As young as 14, and from that upwards.

Are the mothers careful of their children?—They are, very. The maternal affection is a striking trait in the Africans, especially during the infancy of their offspring.

Are the marriages of the native Christians generally attended with domestic happiness?—Not always.

Are they fully sensible of the obligations of the marriage vow?—Those who have become acquainted with European habits are sensible; but this is not the case in respect to persons newly arrived from the slave ships. It has been a practice to allow men who have been settled for some time to come into the Liberated African Yard, and choose wives from among the newly emancipated females, a practice I have been always much opposed to, as a number of instances have come under my notice of the very unhappy consequences.

Are wives often abandoned by their husbands?—I should say that husbands are abandoned by their wives more commonly, although the other frequently happens.

Do the husbands compel their wives to work for their maintenance?—The husband usually labours in his little farm, whilst the wife attends the market to sell the produce.

Does intemperance prevail amongst them?—It is not a general vice, although it is on the increase, especially in Freetown, from the multiplicity of low grog-shops, and the reduction of the duty on ardent spirits.

Does the vice of gaming prevail amongst them?—No.

Are they saving of their earnings?—They are, exceedingly so.

What is the proportion of males to females, in this settlement?—✓

VI.—Merchandise for African Markets.

No. 9.—*Sierra Leone.*

Queries addressed to *Logan Hook*, Esq. Her Majesty's Acting Chief Justice and Collector of Customs at *Sierra Leone*, the 3d day of April 1841.

What is the amount of goods imported into this settlement from Europe?—£. 80,000 annually.

What is the amount of the exports?—£. 72,000 annually.

Have the imports increased or diminished of late years?—There has been no material increase or decrease under this head for 14 years.

Have the exports increased or diminished of late years?—There has been no material increase or decrease under this head for 14 years.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

page 112 orig.

To what cause do you attribute the increase on the imports?—✓

To what cause do you attribute the decrease of the exports?—✓

What description of goods are imported?—Blue bafts, satin stripes, rounalls, printed and plain calicoes, rum, brandy, gin, guns, gunpowder, and hardware, and a variety of Manchester goods.

What description of goods are exported?—Principally teak timber, camwood, palm-oil, ivory, rice, hides, &c. all of which are procured from the adjacent parts of the coast, out of our jurisdiction; pepper, arrow-root, and ginger, of this colony, in small quantities.

Are the goods imported ever re-shipped from this settlement?—Yes.

Are the goods imported of a description exclusively adapted for a legal trade?—They may be made available to lawful and unlawful trade.

Are the goods imported sold to persons only who purchase them for lawful use?—Sold to all indiscriminately.

Do the goods legally sold here find their way into the hands of the slave traders?—No doubt of it.

Are shackles, manufactured at Birmingham, used for this trade?—I do not know where shackles are manufactured, but all vessels having slaves on board have them.

When goods are given in barter for slaves, what may be the actual value in Great Britain of a quantity that is valued by the slave traders at 100 dollars on the coast?—Probably 40 dollars.

For such goods, if exported direct from Europe, what commodities might be obtained in exchange were the slave trade abolished?—Lawful products, such as ivory, oil, coffee, gums, dye-woods, corn, rice, cotton, &c.

What effect on the slave trade would the supplying of the markets with British goods, on terms far below the slave-trade prices, be likely to have?—This, I think, would not tend materially to diminish the traffic; whenever and wherever a slave can be sold, thither will his master carry him, no matter the price he gets for him.

Would the commercial relations of this settlement, as at present constituted, suffice for the new extension of legal trade were the slave trade abolished?—Yes; bad as the locality is, slavery in the African is inherent in his nature; he cannot comprehend how the white man can do without it, or what he means by abolishing it.

Would the extension of such a legal trade tend to raise the prices of slaves?—Such ought to be the result, but the day, I fear, is far distant.

Would the effect of this extension of legal trade be to oblige the Cuban and Brazilian slave-trade merchants eventually to send money only for the purchase of slaves?—They send a great deal of money now; their merchandise is purchased on the coast, supplied from England and elsewhere, and paid for in doubloons.

Would the assistance of Government, or the formation of new commercial companies, be requisite to give the necessary extension to legal trade, to repress the slave trade?—I am eatly in favour of commercial companies for this purpose, but always reserving the right rGovernment to superintend, and when necessary to control their movements.

Is it possible to distinguish here between goods adapted for the slave trade and those that are intended for lawful commerce?—No; what is suitable for the one will answer the other.

Is it customary so to distinguish them in the commerce that is carried on with the natives?—No.

Has the law ever been indirectly contravened in this respect by European merchants in the vicinity of this settlement?—I should say that it would be impossible for any man, however honourable his intentions might be, not to contravene the law in his dealings with Africans in this respect.

Has any vessel fitted out for the slave trade touched at any port of this settlement and taken in stores or provisions, or merchandize on freight, or otherwise, within the last three or four years?—There has been no vessel fitted ou there in that time.

Are the British goods that are sold here of a description similar to those that are sold on other parts of the coast to the slave traders?—The goods generally sold here are similar to those sold elsewhere on the coast.

Would any stranger, whose objects were unknown, who presented himelf as a purchaser of goods, provided he was able to pay for them, obtain them here?—Undoubtedly.

Supposing such goods were sold to a stranger, whose objects were not inquired into, and that person had purchased them for the slave trade, would the sale be considered legal or illegal?—I should say, under the circumstances, no illegal conduct could be imputed to the seller.

Supposing that such goods were sold for the slave trade to an agent or factor of the slave trade, and known to the seller as such, what would be the consequence?—This is a legal question; much would depend upon the guilty knowledge of the party selling.

What kind of evidence could be obtained to bring home the guilt of wilfully and knowingly encouraging and participating in the trade, by the sale of those goods to the slave traders?—This must depend on circumstances; "knowingly and wilfully" are the words used; a jury would have to decide the fact.

What kind of evidence would be required in such a case to sustain a prosecution against the seller of the goods?—Such as "knowingly and wilfully" supplying goods appears a criminal offence under the Act of 5 Geo. 4, c. 113.

What would be the first step to take in a case of this description, simply stated, where the goods were nominally imported for legal trade, the seller is a British subject, and the buyer a person generally known to be a trader in slaves?—An information to a magistrate.

What

What would be the chief obstacle to the procuring of evidence to sustain a prosecution in such a case?—Absence of witnesses from the place where the act might have been alleged to have been committed.

Has the law ever been violated in this settlement by this kind of commerce?—I have no doubt of it.

Have proceedings ever been instituted in this settlement against persons thus violating the law?—Yes; but I am not aware of any convictions.

Would it be held a violation of the law to sell stores or provisions to a slaver touching at this settlement, or to assist her in refitting or repairing, even though she had no slaves on board?—A vessel entering the harbour equipped for slave trade would be seized.

VII.—Christian Missions and Schools on the Western Coast of Africa.

No. 10.—*Sierra Leone.*

Queries addressed to the Rev. Mr. *Warburton*, of the Church Missionary Society, at Gloucester Village, *Sierra Leone*, the 30th day of April 1841.

What number of missionaries are there established in this settlement?—One.

Of what religious denominations?—Of the Church of England.

What length of time has it been established here?—Since 1816.

What is the number of Christian places of worship?—Two; one Wesleyan and one Church.

With what funds have they been erected?—The frame building used as a church was erected by the people, aided by the missionaries; but a stone church is being erected at the cost of the Church Missionary Society.

Do they afford sufficient accommodation for the congregations?—Yes.

What is the total number of natives here professing the Christian religion?—Five hundred (including children) connected with the Church Missionary Society.

What may be the annual cost of the maintenance of the several missions established here?— ✓

Do the native Christians contribute towards the defrayment of these expenses?—A trifling subscription is raised yearly; and each child in our school, to the number of three in one family, pays one halfpenny per week for instruction.

Does the Government afford any pecuniary assistance to them?—None.

What is the religion of the natives of the adjoining country?—Mohammedanism and Paganism.

Are their superstitions based on a belief in the general influence of a good and evil principal?—Yes.

Are their superstitions blended with an obscure conception of a future place of rewards and punishment?—Yes.

Does any obscure tradition of a general deluge exist amongst them?—I believe not.

Is the sacrifice of animals, and the offering of them up to their deities, a part of their religious observances?—Yes.

Are human sacrifices, on the death of their kings and chieftains, ever practised amongst them?— ✓

To what extent?— ✓

Is there any reason to believe that the eating of human flesh has been ever practised by them?— ✓

Does polygamy prevail amongst them?— ✓

Do they make wars for the purpose of procuring slaves?— ✓

Do they make slaves of their own people?— ✓

Do they hold their priests or fetish men in great veneration?— ✓

How are these priests supported?— ✓

Does the Mohammedan religion prevail amongst this people?—To a considerable extent.

Whether are the Mohammedans or the Pagan natives most easily brought over to the Christian faith?—The Pagan natives.

When they embrace Christianity is there a disposition to cling to any of their old superstitions?—Yes.

Have any of them relapsed into their former error?—A few.

Have the Christian natives, generally speaking, a clear and distinct idea of the great truths of our religion?—Many of them have, whilst others are not far advanced in religious knowledge.

In conveying the knowledge of these truths to them, do the missionaries generally communicate with them in their own language, or through interpreters?—Not in their own language, but through the medium of the English, which is spoken generally in the colony.

Do the converts manifest any zeal in communicating the knowledge of the truth to those of their brethren still in darkness?—Many of them are of great use to the missionary in this respect.

Do they evince less capacity to receive instruction than white people would do placed in similar circumstances?— ✓

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report.

(B.)

page 114 orig.

Have any of the natives been sent to England, and been educated for the Christian ministry?—No.

If natives were educated for this office and sent into these countries, would missionary enterprise be likely to be benefited by their labours?—A native ministry would be an incalculable blessing.

Is the success of missionary enterprise here attended by a corresponding improvement in the industrious habits and domestic relations of the native Christians?—Yes.

Have the missionaries been able to form any establishments in the large towns in the interior?—We have recently formed one at Port Loko, in the Timmanee country.

Have they been able to make any impression on the native chiefs?—The King or Chief Alikarli is favourable to the missionaries at Port Loko.

Schools.

What is the number of missionary schools in this settlement?—One, belonging to the Church Missionary Society.

What number of children receive instruction in them?—Two hundred and sixty is the present number of the day-school, and 240 adults are taught in the Sunday-school.

Are there any female schools?—Males and females are instructed in the same school.

Are there any schools for adults?—Yes, a Sunday-school.

Do the children evince any incapacity to receive instruction?—No.

Are they slower in receiving instruction than the white children of uneducated parents are in other countries?—I think that in general they are not so quick.

Is there any peculiarity in their mental qualities, or any tendency to obstinacy in their disposition, that renders them more unsteady in following any pursuit, or more unmanageable or averse to discipline, than white children generally are at their age?—No, they are very manageable and obedient to discipline.

On what system are the schools established?—A combination of the Infant School and Dr. Bell's system.

In the elementary schools what are the children taught?—We have but one school, in which the children, according to their standing, are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and singing.

In the more advanced schools, what is the course of instruction?— ✓

Has peculiar aptness for any particular branch of knowledge been noticed amongst them in the more advanced schools?—I have observed the elder boys much attached to arithmetic and singing, in which some have made a tolerable proficiency.

Are there any schools where the children are fed and clothed?—There is one Government school in this village, in which a number of liberated African boys are maintained and instructed by Government.

By what means is discipline enforced in the schools?—By constant vigilance on the part of the schoolmasters, who are allowed to punish a child only with one or a few pats on the hand.

Is corporal punishment thought requisite, or found beneficial?— ✓

When the children have received sufficient instruction in the schools, in what employment are they placed?—Some become merchants' clerks, and others are taught trades, but a difficulty is experienced in finding them employment.

Do they generally become industrious in their habits?— ✓

Is a propensity to lying common among the native children in the schools?—Not more so than in England.

Is a propensity to petty thieving common amongst them?—Not more so than in England.

If such propensities had been noticeable at first, have they been generally removed by education?— ✓

Do the parents evince any reluctance to send their children to the schools?—They are very desirous to have their children instructed; and a greater punishment cannot be inflicted than by dismissing their children from school.

Do the native Christians generally manifest an eager desire for instruction?—Yes.

In their sports and pastimes is there any ferocity of disposition particularly observable in their conduct towards one another?—No.

In their treatment of animals are they generally more cruel than the humbler classes in other countries?—No.

Are the funds at present at the disposal of the missionaries sufficient for the school establishment?—Assistance from Government would be very desirable.

Are the duties of the school opened and closed with prayer?—Yes.

Are any trades taught in the schools?—No.

Has any model farm been established in this settlement?—No.

Is such an establishment desirable?—Very desirable.

What would be the annual cost of such an establishment?— ✓

Has the cultivation of sugar, coffee, or cotton been attempted in any such establishment here, and with what success?— ✓

By whom are the schoolmasters appointed?—By a committee of missionaries.

What is their salary?—From 17*s.* 4*d.* to 3*l.* per month, with a house.

Are any of the schoolmasters natives of the country?—All our schoolmasters are natives. I do not here include of course our European catechists, who perform the duties of schoolmasters.

Is there any school or establishment in England where natives are educated for the office?—Not to my knowledge.

Are there any natives here qualified for it?—All whom we find qualified we employ.

Marriages.

What number of marriages of Christian natives took place last year?—By reference to the register I find only one.

What fee is paid for the marriage licence?—2*s.* 6*d.*

Is any fee paid for the solemnization of the marriage ceremony?—No, but 1*s.* when by banns, and 1*s.* 6*d.* when by licence, is paid to the Church Missionary Society for the certificate.

At what age do the females usually marry?—About 18 and upwards.

Are the mothers careful of their children?—Yes.

Are the marriages of the native Christians generally attended with domestic happiness?—Yes.

Are they fully sensible of the obligations of the marriage vow?—Yes.

Are wives often abandoned by their husbands?—Often, and *vice versâ*.

Do the husbands compel their wives to work for their maintenance?—The wives do generally work for their maintenance, but it seems to be freely.

Does intemperance prevail amongst them?—I cannot say that it does; I have not seen a drunken person in the village.

Does the vice of gaming prevail amongst them?—No.

Are they saving of their earnings?—Yes.

What is the proportion of males to females in this settlement?— ✓

No. 11.—*Sierra Leone.*

QUERIES addressed to the Rev. *James Frederick Schon*, of the Church Missionary Society, *Sierra Leone*, the 10th day of May 1841.

WHAT number of missionaries are there established in this settlement?— ✓

Of what religious denominations?—Of the Church Missionary Society.

What length of time have they been established here?— ✓

What is the number of Christian places of worship?— ✓

With what funds have they been erected?— ✓

Do they afford sufficient accommodation for the congregations?— ✓

What is the total number of natives here professing the Christian religion?— ✓

What may be the annual cost of the maintenance of the several missions established here?— ✓

Do the native Christians contribute towards the defrayment of the expenses?—They contribute something, though not much.

Does the Government afford any pecuniary assistance to them?—No.

What is the religion of the natives of the adjoining country?—I am acquainted with the Sherbro country; the inhabitants are Pagans; they know that there is a Supreme Being, the creator of all things, but do not worship him; they worship the evil spirit, and try to make him propitious, through sacrifices.

Are their superstitions based on a belief in th general influence of a good and evil principle?—The Sherbros believe in a being, whom they call Hohbah Quney, to be the author of every good thing and every blessing; and another being, whom they call Min-nyamung, the author of all evil.

Are their superstitions blended with an obscure conception of a future place of rewards and punishment?—They believe that good people will go to their forefathers, who are building houses and cities for them in the next world, and that the wicked will never see their ancestors.

Does any obscure tradition of a general deluge exist amongst them?— ✓

Is the sacrifice of animals, and the offering of them up to their deities, a part of their religious observances?—Yes, they sacrifice animals as well as vegetables to the evil spirit, and entertain a notion that the spirits of their departed parents or relations are maintained by the same.

Are human sacrifices, on the death of their kings and chieftains, ever practised amongst them?—I was told on good authority that in time of public calamities one or more females are sacrificed.

To what extent?— ✓

Is there any reason to believe that the eating of human flesh has been ever practised by them?— ✓

Does polygamy prevail amongst them?—To a fearful extent.

Do they make wars for the purpose of procuring slaves?—Yes.

Do they make slaves of their own people?—Of culprits.

Do they hold their priests or fetish men in great veneration?—They are held in great veneration.

How are these priests supported?— ✓

Does the Mohammedan religion prevail amongst the people?—The Mohammedans have

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

page 116 orig.

not much influence among the Sherbros; now and then one is found teaching the religion of the false prophet in the houses and families of chiefs.

Whether are the Mohammedans or the Pagan natives most easily brought over to the Christian faith?—Pagans are more easily brought to embrace Christianity than Mohammedans.

When they embrace Christianity, is there a disposition to cling to any of their old superstitions?—They are most liable in cases of sickness to have recourse to charms, and sometimes offer sacrifices.

Have any of them relapsed into their former error?— ✓

Have the Christian natives, generally speaking, a clear and distinct idea of the great truths of our religion?—Most of them have.

In conveying the knowledge of these truths to them, do the missionaries generally communicate with them in their own language, or through interpreters?—In Sierra Leone it is all done in English.

Do the converts manifest any zeal in communicating the knowledge of the truth to those of their brethren still in darkness?—Many have evinced an earnest desire to return to their own countries to make known to their own relations the glad tidings of the Gospel; pleasing instances also frequently occur by which it is seen that they are anxious that their benighted country people as well as others should become acquainted with truth.

Do they evince less capacity to receive instruction than white people would do, placed in similar circumstances?—I have no reason to think that they possess less capacity.

Have any of the natives been sent to England and been educated for the Christian ministry?—No, it is much to be regretted that it has not been done.

If natives were educated for this office and sent into these countries, would missionary enterprise be likely to be benefited by their labours?—Missionaries and missionary societies will find ere long that through the agency of natives they can chiefly expect to work with advantage in Africa; it is most desirable that many native Christians should be instructed and sent out as missionaries.

Is the success of missionary enterprise here attended by a corresponding improvement in the industrious habits and domestic relations of the native Christians?—Whoever compares the Christian population in this country (Sierra Leone) with the surrounding tribes, will instantly discover that godliness is profitable in all things, and that it has the promise (of happiness) of the life that now is and which is to come.

Have the missionaries been able to form any establishments in the large towns in the interior?—A commencement has been made by the Church Missionary Society at Port Lekkoh, in the Pimneh country.

Have they been able to make any impression on the native chiefs?— ✓

Schools.

What is the number of missionary schools in this settlement?— ✓

What number of children receive instruction in them?— ✓

What fee is paid for the marriage licence?—Two shillings and sixpence.

Is any fee paid for the solemnization of the marriage ceremony?—One shilling and threepence.

At what age do the females usually marry?—Fifteen or sixteen.

Are the mothers careful of their children?—Yes.

Are the marriages of the native Christians generally attended with domestic happiness?—Generally they are; should say as much so as in Europe.

Are they fully sensible of the obligations of the marriage vow?—They may in Sierra Leone; too often before they understand English enough to know what vows they are taking upon themselves; in such cases it is often observed that they were not sensible of their obligation.

Are wives often abandoned by their husbands?—Their wives more frequently abandon their husbands.

Do the husbands compel their wives to work for their maintenance?—No.

Does intemperance prevail amongst them?—Not to such an extent as is sometimes reported.

Does the vice of gaming prevail amongst them?— ✓

Are they saving of their earnings?—Yes.

What is the proportion of males to females in this settlement?— ✓

No. 12.—*Sierra Leone.*

QUERIES addressed to the Rev. Mr. *Dove*, Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission at *Sierra Leone*, the 30th day of April 1841.

WHAT number of missionaries are there established in this settlement?—Thirteen.

Of what religious denominations?—Church of England and Wesleyan Methodists.

What length of time have they been established here?—About 25 years.

What is the number of Christian places of worship?—Twelve belonging to the Church Missionary Society, 24 belonging to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and 17 belonging to the American settlers and others. Total 53.

With

With what funds have they been erected?—By the Missionary Society's, with a little assistance from the natives. The settlers have erected theirs at their own expense.

Do they afford sufficient accommodation for the congregations?—Yes; for the congregations as they are at present, excepting a few places, but not if all the people were to attend.

What is the total number of natives here professing the Christian religion?—The Church Mission Society has upwards of 2,000; the Wesleyan Missionary Society has 2,077. How many belonging to the settlers and others I cannot say.

What may be the annual cost of the maintenance of the several missions established here?—The Wesleyan Missionary Society expended, in the year 1839, 1,483*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; the expenditure of the Church Missionary Society may be known by referring to their reports.

Do the native Christians contribute towards the defrayment of these expenses?—Yes; among the Wesleyans to the amount of 300*l.* per annum. To what extent in the Church Missionary Society I cannot say.

Does the Government afford any pecuniary assistance to them?—None at all.

What is the religion of the natives of the adjoining country?—Pagans and Mahomedan.

Are their superstitions based on a belief in the general influence of a good and evil principle?—Among the Pagans, I believe they are.

Are their superstitions blended with an obscure conception of a future place of rewards and punishment?—They are; and they believe that a man who is peaceable and quiet, and honest, goes to a place of happiness when he dies; but that a bad man goes to a place of misery. Many believe in the transmigration of souls.

Does any obscure tradition of a general deluge exist among them?—I never heard of any, though I have inquired of an intelligent Ebo man.

Is the sacrifice of animals, and the offering of them up to their deities, a part of their religious observances?—Yes, generally so; to propitiate them and obtain their favour and protection.

Are human sacrifices, on the death of their kings and chieftains, ever practised amongst them?—It is reported to be so; but I think not in the immediate neighbourhood of this colony.

To what extent?—I cannot tell.

Is there any reason to believe that the eating of human flesh has been ever practised by them?—I have heard that it was formerly done, but it is not now; doubtless this is partly owing to the influence this Christian colony has had upon them.

Does polygamy prevail amongst them?—Yes; to a very great extent among the common people; a man frequently has two or three wives, and their kings and chieftains a much greater number.

Do they make wars for the purpose of procuring slaves?—I believe they sometimes do.

Do they make slaves of their own people?—Yes; when they have committed some crime, as adultery, or theft, &c.

Do they hold their priests or fetish men in great veneration?—They do; sometimes even amounting to a fear and dread of them.

How are these priests supported?—By practising their deceits upon the people, and by selling their greegrees.

Does the Mahometan religion prevail amongst this people?—Yes, it is almost general; with some it is partly Mahometanism and partly Paganism.

Whether are the Mahometans or the Pagan natives most easily brought over to the Christian faith?—If we may judge from what we have observed in this colony, we should say Pagan; conversions from among Mahometans very rarely occur.

When they embrace Christianity, is there a disposition to cling to any of their old superstitions?—Till they are well instructed in the Christian religion.

Have any of them relapsed into their former error?—Many in this colony have, but that is an evidence that the work of grace on their hearts was very superficial; they were not of us, or doubtless they would have remained with us.

Have the Christian natives, generally speaking, a clear and distinct idea of the great truths of our religion?—You will observe I can only speak of Christian natives or Africans in this colony, as there is no mission establishment in the adjoining country, except one lately formed about 50 miles up the river, by the Church Missionary Society, of the Christian natives here. It may be said, their ideas are not only clear and distinct on the great truths of our religion, but they are able, and are engaged in making known those truths to their country people.

In conveying the knowledge of these truths to them, do the missionaries generally communicate with them in their own language, or through interpreters?—We always speak to them in English here, but the missionaries who have gone into the adjoining country are acquiring a knowledge of the Timmanee language for the purpose of speaking to them.

Do the converts manifest any zeal in communicating the knowledge of the truth to those of their brethren still in darkness?—The Christian natives here do, particularly the young, and many have been successful in bringing others to a knowledge of the truth.

Do they evince less capacity to receive instruction than white people would do, placed in similar circumstances?—They do not in this colony; but to prove this, it requires a course of reasoning for which there is not room in this sheet.

Have any of the natives been sent to England, and been educated for the Christian ministry?—None, that I am aware of, though many are eligible thereto; some have been instructed for schoolmasters.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report.

(E.)

page 118 orig.

If natives were educated for this office, and sent into these countries, would missionary enterprise be likely to be benefited by their labours?—I believe it would, and doubtless the evangelization of Africa must eventually be carried out in a great measure by a native ministry.

Is the success of missionary enterprise here attended by a corresponding improvement in the industrious habits and domestic relations of the native Christians?—It is, when their conversion is genuine, and many have arisen not only into comfortable, but even into respectable and very easy circumstances.

Have the missionaries been able to form any establishments in the large towns in the interior?—Formerly the Church Missionary Society had an establishment on Bullom shore, but they were afterwards given up, for what reason I cannot say. They are now making an attempt of the same kind up the river, at a place called "Port Locko."

Have they been able to make any impression on the native chiefs?—I cannot tell.

Schools.

What is the number of missionary schools in this settlement?—The Church Missionary Society has 11, and the Wesleyan has 13.

What number of children receive instruction in them?—One thousand five hundred and sixty-seven in the Wesleyan Mission schools; the number in the Church Missionary Society's schools may be known by referring to their report.

Are there any female schools?—Only one exclusively for females. Male and female are taught together in the rest.

Are there any schools for adults?—There are no week-day schools for adults, but several Sunday-schools.

Do the children evince any incapacity to receive instruction?—Not that I am aware of.

Are they slower in receiving instruction than the white children of uneducated parents are in other countries?—Not the least; but all things considered, they are supposed to be somewhat quicker.

Is there any peculiarity in their mental qualities, or any tendency to obstinacy in their disposition, that renders them more unsteady in following any pursuit, or more unmanageable or averse to discipline, than white children generally are at their age?—Not that I am aware of, while children; some get unsteady as they grow up.

On what system are the schools established?—The British and Foreign, Lancasterian, and Infant School systems are all blended together and acted upon.

In the elementary schools what are the children taught?—We have no elementary schools; they are alike; they are taught to read, spell, write, and cypher; infant and elementary schools are very much needed.

In the more advanced schools, what is the course of instruction?—In the higher classes of our schools they are taught geography and English grammar.

Has peculiar aptness for any particular branch of knowledge been noticed amongst them, in the more advanced schools?— ✓

Are there any schools where the children are fed and clothed?—None at all.

By what means is discipline enforced in the schools?—By corporal punishment, industry, confinement, and fines.

Is corporal punishment thought requisite, or found beneficial?—Requisite in some cases, and no doubt beneficial, when not inflicted too severely.

When the children have received sufficient instruction in the schools, in what employment are they placed?—Besides those who become assistant schoolmasters, some are made merchant-clerks, some carpenters, shoemakers, and tailors; but there is a great want of trades for the children when they leave the schools.

Do they generally become industrious in their habits?—For want of trades it is often otherwise.

Is a propensity to lying common among the native children in the schools?—I am not aware of any greater propensity to lying than there is in children of white parents.

Is a propensity to petty thieving common amongst them?—I have not observed any.

If such propensities had been noticeable at first, have they been generally removed by education?— ✓

Do the parents evince any reluctance to send their children to the schools?—None at all; as they are now aware that the advantages of education are very great.

Do the native Christians generally manifest an eager desire for instruction?—Some do; the adults are particularly anxious to learn to read.

In their sports and pastimes is there any ferocity of disposition particularly observable in their conduct towards one another?—Sometimes there is, and many often manifest a revengeful disposition.

In their treatment of animals, are they generally more cruel than the humbler classes in other countries?—I think they are.

Are the funds at present at the disposal of the missionaries, sufficient for the school establishments?—We draw upon the missionary funds; but if our funds were in a better state, more might be done.

Is there a Normal school here for the education of young men to become qualified for the office of masters?—The Church Missionary Society has one; the boys who are most clever are taken, and they go through a course of instruction and training, and then sent into the school to teach. The Wesleyans would have one, but the funds are not sufficient.

Are

Are any trades taught in the schools?—None at all.

Has any model farm been established in this settlement?—Not any.

Is such an establishment desirable?—I think it is, and doubtless it would excite the people to industry.

What would be the annual cost of such an establishment?—That would depend upon the extent of such an establishment; but one upon a small scale might be supported for about 50 *l.* per annum.

Has the cultivation of sugar, coffee, or cotton, been attempted in any such establishment here, and with what success?—Sugar-cane grows here, and coffee; also cotton.

By whom are the schoolmasters appointed?—By the missionaries.

What is their salary?—From 1 *l.* to 4 *l.* per month.

Are any of the schoolmasters natives of the country?—They are all Africans, and most of them born in this colony.

Is there any school or establishment in England, where natives are educated for the office?—No establishment exclusively for that purpose; but we have been allowed to send two young men to the Borough Road School to learn the British system of education. This was done under the auspices of the Society of Friends.

Are there any natives here qualified for it, qualified for teaching?—Decidedly; though most of them need better qualifications.

Marriages.

What number of marriages of Christian natives took place last year?—I cannot tell the total. The Wesleyans have solemnized marriage for more than 100 couples.

What fee is paid for the marriage licence?—Two shillings and sixpence.

Is any fee paid for the solemnization of the marriage ceremony?—Yes; 1 *s.*

At what age do the females usually marry?—From 16 to 20.

Are the mothers careful of their children?—In general they are; and perhaps as much so as mothers are in England.

Are the marriages of the native Christians generally attended with domestic happiness?—For the most part I believe they are.

Are they fully sensible of the obligations of the marriage vow?—Some are; but the greater part are not sensible of the extent of the obligations of the marriage vow.

Are wives often abandoned by their husbands?—Yes; and husbands are as often abandoned by their wives. This arises partly from old men marrying young women, and partly from their having been allowed a plurality of wives in their heathen country, but not in this colony.

Do the husbands compel their wives to work for their maintenance?—The greater part of them do, particularly the Akoos.

Does intemperance prevail amongst them?—Yes, to a very great extent among the irreligious part of the community.

Does the vice of gaming prevail amongst them?—They who have not embraced the Christian religion are often seen playing at what they call "awahrie;" but I think they never play for money. The Christian natives do not play any games at all.

Are they saving of their earnings?—Very much so, particularly the Akoos.

What is the proportion of males to females in this settlement?—I cannot tell, only I know that males are more numerous than females.

VIII.—Climate, Soil, and Health of Settlement.

No. 13.—*Freetown.*

Queries addressed to Dr. *Fergusson*, Staff Surgeon, &c. &c. *Freetown*, the 30th day of April 1841.

How long have you resided at this settlement?—Eighteen years.

Are there any European physicians resident here?—No medical practitioners, except those in the pay of Government.

How many European residents are there here?—I believe about 64.

Have any of them died last year?—I cannot say; I was only here five months of last year.

Of what disease did they die?—

At what ages were the majority of the Europeans taken off here?—Nearly the whole of the European population are of adult age; of course we seldom hear of the death of old persons or infants.

In what proportion to the whole number of deaths is the number of them under 40 years of age?—Perhaps about nine-tenths.

Do you consider this locality healthy as compared with Jamaica, Cuba, or Barbadoes?—Less so than Barbadoes, perhaps equally so with Jamaica, in respect of Europeans; equal to either in respect of the native population.

Why do you so consider it?—From the comparative proportion of disease and longevity.

Is the water pure?—Cannot be surpassed in that respect.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

page 120 orig.

Is the soil dry or swampy in the vicinity of this place?—Generally dry.

Is the vegetation rank and exuberant on the banks of the rivers?—Generally so.

Is there much mangrove growth on the banks of the rivers?—A great deal.

What is the nature of the soil generally in this settlement?—Gravelly.

Do you conceive there is any locality more favourable to health in the neighbourhood of it?—None, with perhaps the exception of the Banana Islands.

Do you conceive the health of this settlement has improved, or the contrary has happened of late years?—I think it has improved.

Has draining and clearing of waste lands and marshes in the vicinity of this place been carried to any extent?—There is no occasion for any but surface drains; the clearing of waste lands has been in a constant state of progression for the last 25 years.

Have regimen and avoidance of exposure to solar heat and heavy dews been more observed of late years?—I perceive no difference in respect of either.

Have either or both had any material influence on the state of health in this settlement of late years?—I am disposed to think that neither has been, as regards the European population generally, of any material influence.

What months are the most sickly here?—July, August, and September are commonly regarded as the most unhealthy months in ordinary seasons. When epidemic yellow fever has prevailed, May and June have ever been the most sickly.

What are the rainy months?—From May to October, inclusive.

What diseases prevail in those months?—Among Europeans, remittent fever; among natives, no disease in sufficient numbers to warrant the use of the term, prevailing disease.

What disease is most fatal to Europeans?—Without doubt the yellow fever; it occurs however but seldom; the interval betwixt the last two epidemics was seven years; next to that, remittent fever is the most fatal.

Is there any peridd after the arrival of Europeans here when they are most subject to be attacked by disease?—I have never observed any.

What is the type of the fever of this country?—Remittent.

What is the ordinary duration of it?—From five to ten days.

Of 10 Europeans attacked with this fever how many on an average die?— ✓

Of 10 Europeans attacked with dysentery how many die?— ✓

Are the natives subject to this fever?—Very rarely, and in a very slight degree.

Are the negroes brought here from other parts of the coast subject to it?—No, not more so than the natives in this neighbourhood.

Are females less susceptible than males of infection, or from any causes less liable to attacks of fever?—No.

Does this fever extend beyond the coast and the rivers?—Europeans have gone so little beyond the coast and the rivers that no opinion can be given on this question.

Does it prevail in the mountains?—Yes.

Is there any elevation at which it has been known not to exist?—Not that I know.

Is there any part of the desert where it does not exist?—Nothing whatever is known of the desert at this place.

Would you expect it to exist where there is no vegetation?—No data on which to ground an opinion.

Would you expect it to be rife where there is a great deal of vegetation?—Certainly.

Is there any degree of temperature at which fever does not and cannot exist here?—No.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment here in cases of this kind of fever?—Aperient and purgative remedies, bleeding, local or general, mercurial remedies to induce salivation, cold sponging, cold affusion, sinapisms, blisters, quinine in cases of remission.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment of dysentery here?—Dysentery is a rare disease, except among newly arrived captured negroes; the acute form is seldom met with among Europeans or colonists; the chronic form is treated by various combinations of mercurials, aperients, and sudorifics, such as rhubarb, calomel, and ipecacuanha, castor oil, blisters, opiates, &c. &c.

Are the fevers and dysentery of this settlement accounted endemic?—Yes; dysentery is, however, a very rare disease.

Are they thought to be contagious?—Not the endemic diseases: I believe, however, that the yellow fever is susceptible of being conveyed from one person to another, and from one settlement to another, and that it has been so conveyed on several occasions.

If, when fever was raging in some neighbouring district, persons have come here apparently in health from the infected district, at the expiration of 10 days has it ever been known that such persons have been attacked, this settlement at that period being free from fever?—I know no instance such as that suggested.

Is it believed that the miasma could lie dormant in the clothes or effects of such persons for 10 days, and at the end of that term break out in fever?—No data whereon to form an opinion as to this.

Is it found that the separation of the sick from the sound tends to prevent the fever or dysentery from spreading?—As a general principle, such a separation is always practised when practicable; I cannot, however, affirm from observation that it has prevented the spreading of fever or dysentery.

Are there any particular periods at which fever is more virulent than at others?—Yellow fever is always more virulent than the common endemical remittent, but I have not observed any particular periods at which the endemical disease is more virulent than at others.

Is it more virulent at the commencement of the sickly season than towards the end of it?—No.

Is it more virulent when southerly and eastern winds prevail?—Not that I have observed.

Is it more fatal amongst persons in early life than amongst those advanced in years?—Not that I have observed.

Is it more fatal amongst persons of intemperate habits than others?—Not that I have observed. It is truly astonishing how drunkards escape fever.

Is the moderate use of wine, spirits, and malt liquors more calculated than the total abstinence from them, in this country, to maintain a state of health in which the miasma of fever has the least influence on it?—The mode of life usually recommended is a continuance of that to which the person may have been accustomed. Total abstinence I have not yet seen here.

page 121 orig.

Are the effects of this climate calculated to render the moderate use of spirituous liquors easily attained and persevered in?—Very easily.

Are the deaths very frequent here from "delirium tremens"?—I never knew a case among the native population; during the last 11 years I have seen nine fatal cases among Europeans.

Is exposure to solar heat and heavy dews considered common occasions of fever and dysentery?—The causes of African fever are very little known, the cases of fever so far exceed the cases of exposure that such exposure can hardly be considered a common occasion of it: that it does sometimes produce it, I am quite sure.

Have these causes more to do with attacks of fever and dysentery than the one of impure and unwholesome water?—Impure and unwholesome water is in no respect the cause of fever or dysentery at this place.

What is the height of the most elevated land in this settlement?—2,600 feet.

At the greatest elevation is there any signal difference in the salubrity of the climate, from that of the coast on the sea-shore?—No appreciable difference in respect of the endemical remittent; there are however inhabited heights to which yellow fever has not yet attained.

What winds prevail here in the months of January, February, and March?—In January the Harmattan, an easterly wind, occasionally blows, in February and March sea-breezes from the westward are common.

What winds prevail in the months of April, May, and June?—In April tornadoes begin; the morning land wind is from east south-east to east north-east; sea-breezes from south-west to west; much sultry weather with calms.

What winds prevail in the months of July, August and September?—In these months the winds range from south to south-west; tornadoes return towards the close of September.

What winds prevail in the months of October, November and December?—In October the tornadoes cease; in that and November the sea-breezes are chiefly from south-west; there is much sultry weather, with calms, in November; in December the Harmattan wind commences.

What is the average difference in the temperature in the summer months between the hottest time of the day and the coldest time of the night?—About six degrees.

What variation between the temperature of the months of January and July?—Scarcely any.

Is there any peculiarity in the local position of Sierra Leone favourable or unfavourable to the health of Europeans?—None that I know.

Is there any locality on this coast more favourable to health?—Not that I know.

Generally speaking, whether are the alluvial districts or the sandy plains of this country most conducive to health?—There are no sandy plains in this colony or in its neighbourhood, therefore no data whereon to form an opinion.

Are the same winds which are prejudicial to vegetable life unfavourable to human life?—The Harmattan is the only wind which seems to affect (in a particular manner) vegetable life; under its influence vegetables become dry and shrivelled; it is however generally supposed, in respect of human life, to be salubrious.

What is the quantity of rain (by the rain gauge) that falls in the autumnal season?—There has been no gauge in the colony for 11 or 12 years.

Has the small-pox made much ravages among the natives of the adjoining country of late years?—There have been three epidemic visitations of it in the last 10 years; the ravages on each occasion were great.

Is vaccination or inoculation practised amongst them?—Not by the natives in the adjoining countries.

Is either practised in this settlement?—Vaccination has been long practised by the European surgeons.

Is the vaccine matter sent from Europe found to retain its virtue after long voyages or long keeping here?—It becomes very soon inert.

What number of persons were vaccinated in this settlement last year?—I was in the colony only five months of last year, and cannot say.

In what number of cases was it successful?— ✓

How is the vaccine matter sent out here?—In tubes hermetically sealed, on glass, and on ivory paints, also crusts.

By whom is it sent out?—Chiefly from the National Vaccine Establishment.

Do the natives resort to this settlement to have their children vaccinated?—No, at least in very small numbers.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

Are they opposed to the practice of vaccination?—No, they rather seem to disregard it from ignorance.

Are diseases of the lungs common among the natives?—Not common.

Are such diseases common among the Europeans?—Not common.

Has any disease analogous to the plague ever prevailed here?—Not that I know.

Did the cholera morbus extend to this coast?—No.

Do syphilitic diseases prevail in the interior of the country?—I believe so, but to a much less extent than on the coast, or among those who have a more extended intercourse with Europeans.

Do the natives of the adjoining country resort frequently to this settlement for medical assistance?—Very rarely; they repose great confidence in amulets and charms, and country remedies, to the use of which they are bigoted in a very remarkable degree; they are a people of habit, and with great difficulty driven from a beaten track.

page 122 orig.

Is the rite of circumcision practised by any of the tribes of this nation?—It is pretty generally practised by the neighbouring nations, especially among the Mahommedans.

Are there any persons among the natives who gain a living by professing to cure diseases by the use of herbs and other medicines?—Yes; country doctors are numerous in every town and village; their remedies (besides working on the imagination) are chiefly, if not altogether, drawn from the vegetable kingdom.

Are the natives a long-lived people?—Nothing remarkable in this respect.

Are they subject to many or few diseases?—Comparatively few.

Is there any peculiarity in their physical structure that would justify the opinion of their being a distinct, or in their mental capacity, that would justify their being considered an inferior race?—No.

No. 14.—*Sierra Leone.*

QUERIES addressed to *N. W. M'Donald*, Esq., Colonial Secretary, the 26th day of April 1841.

How long have you resided at this settlement?—About 12 years.

Are there any European physicians resident here?—There is a colonial surgeon and assistant-colonial surgeon, besides the medical staff attached to the garrison.

How many European residents are there here?—By the last census (1840) there were 83 Europeans in the colony on the 31st December last.

Have any of them died last year?—Either 16 or 17 Europeans died last year.

Of what diseases did they die?—I believe of the fever; either the country fever or the epidemic (yellow fever).

At what ages were the majority of the Europeans taken off here?—Middle age.

In what proportion to the whole number of deaths is the number of them under 40 years of age?—I cannot say.

Do you consider this locality healthy, as compared with Jamaica, Cuba or Barbadoes?—Never having been in the West Indies, I cannot from personal knowledge answer this question; but I should think, from what I have heard respecting the West India Islands, this locality is as healthy as most of them, and superior to some of them.

Why do you so consider it?—I am led to this opinion from what I have read of the climate of the West Indies, as also from what I have heard from individuals who have resided both here and in the West Indies.

Is the water pure?—The water procured here is excellent; and I should say better could not be found anywhere.

Is the soil dry or swampy in the vicinity of this place?—Generally dry; but there is a swamp to the westward of the town.

Is the vegetation rank and exuberant on the banks of the rivers?—Yes; and equally so in the interior, wherever I have seen it.

Is there much mangrove growth on the banks of the rivers?—Yes; a great quantity, and it extends on both sides of the river, with little intermission, to its very source. In the Rokelle there is perhaps less mangrove than in the Port Logo or Buna rivers.

What is the nature of soil generally in this settlement?—Dry loose soil, mixed with a considerable quantity of iron, stone, and loadstone.

Do you conceive there is any locality more favourable to health in the neighbourhood of it?—Yes; I think the Bananas to the southward, and the Isles de Loss to the northward, healthier.

Do you conceive the health of this settlement has improved, or the contrary has happened of late years?—Generally speaking, yes.

Has draining and clearing of waste lands and marshes in the vicinity of this place been carried to any extent?—The mountains and waste lands have been greatly cleared since my first arrival on the coast. There has been no draining carried on, except superficial draining.

Have regimen and avoidance of exposure to solar heat and heavy dews been more observed of late years?—I do not think so.

Have either or both had any material influence on the state of health in this settlement of late years?—I do not think so, as I find the Europeans expose themselves as much now as they did formerly.

What

What months are the most sickly here?—I should say from the month of August to the middle of October.

What are the rainy months?—From June to the end of October.

What diseases prevail in these months?—The country fever is, I believe, more prevalent in these months, as well as intermittent fever (fever and ague).

What disease is most fatal to Europeans?—The yellow fever, or bilious remittent.

Is there any period after the arrival of Europeans here, when they are most subject to be attacked by disease?—Yes; Europeans are always more liable to be attacked by fever in arriving during the rains than if they arrive here during the dry season of the year.

What is the ordinary duration of the fever of this country?—From one week to three weeks; it seldom, however, I believe, lasts as long as three weeks; the patient being generally either dead or convalescent within the first 10 or 12 days.

Of 10 Europeans attacked with this fever, how many on an average die?—About one-third.

Of 10 Europeans attacked with dysentery, how many die?—I have never heard of any fatal cases of dysentery amongst Europeans here.

Are the natives subject to this fever?—I believe they are equally so with Europeans.

Are the negroes brought here from other parts of the coast subject to it?—I should say, yes.

page 123 orig.

Are females less susceptible than males of infection, or from any causes less liable to attacks of fever?—I cannot say whether they are less susceptible or not; but I have remarked that they recover oftener than males.

Does this fever extend beyond the coast and rivers?—I cannot say.

Does it prevail in the mountains?—Yes.

Is there any elevation at which it has not been known to exist?—Not to my knowledge.

Is there any part of the desert where it does not exist?—There is nothing known of the desert here.

Would you expect it to exist where there is no vegetation?—I should say it would.

Would you expect it to be rife where there is a great deal of vegetation?—Certainly.

Is there any degree of temperature at which fever does not and cannot exist here?—Not to my knowledge.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment here in cases of this kind of fever?—To salivate as soon as possible, and the sooner the patient is salivated the better chance there is of his recovery.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment of dysentery here?—I do not know.

Are the fevers and dysentery thought to be contagious?—I do not consider the common country fever contagious; the epidemic (yellow fever) was proved to be so in 1839.

Is it found that the separation of the sick from the sound tends to prevent the fever or dysentery from spreading?—In cases of a decidedly contagious character this precautionary measure would be attended with success.

Are there any particular periods at which fever is more virulent than at others?—Yes; at the breaking up of the rainy season.

Is it more virulent at the commencement of the sickly season than towards the end of it?—No; I think not.

Is it more virulent when southerly and eastern winds prevail?—Easterly winds are not considered unhealthy; southerly and western winds (damp winds) prevail during the rains.

Is it more fatal among persons in early life, than amongst those advanced in years?—No; I think there is more chance of recovery for a patient in early life than if he is advanced in age; both young and old, however, fall victims to it.

Is it more fatal amongst persons of intemperate habits than others?—I have remarked that drunkards escape, when sober or temperate people fall victims.

Is the moderate use of wine, spirits, and malt liquors more calculated than the total abstinence from them in this country to maintain a state of health in which the miasma of fever has the least influence on it?—Most decidedly. Total abstinence (except, indeed, it be from pure water) will never answer here.

Are the effects of this climate calculated to render the moderate use of spirituous liquors easily attained and persevered in?—Yes.

Taking all things into account, and the probability of maintaining, or not maintaining, the happy medium between temperance and excess of 10 Europeans of various ages practising total abstinence, and 10 others not abstaining from wines and spirits, in which class would the chance of life be greatest in this colony?—Ten to one in favour of the 10 not abstaining from the moderate use of wine, malt liquors, or spirits.

Is exposure to solar heat and heavy dews considered common occasions of fever and dysentery?—I think unnecessary or prolonged exposure to the sun or night dews likely to induce sickness.

Have these causes more to do with attacks of fever and dysentery than the one of impure and unwholesome water?—I have never heard of any cases of fever originating in the use of impure and unwholesome water.

What is the height of the most elevated land in this settlement?—About 2,500 feet; it is called the Sugar Loaf.

At the greatest elevation is there any signal difference in the salubrity of the climate from that of the coast on the sea-shore?—I have not experienced any.

What winds prevail here in the months of January, February, and March?—The Harmattan (or Sirocco) in the forenoon, and the sea-breezes during the latter part of the day.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

What winds prevail in the months of April, May, and June?—Sea-breezes and southerly winds; the sea-breeze is a north-west wind.

What winds prevail in the months of July, August, and September?—South-west winds.

What winds prevail in the months of October, November, and December?—South-west in October; in November and December the same winds as in the first part of the year.

Is there any peculiarity in the local position of Freetown favourable or unfavourable to the health of Europeans?—Yes, I consider it is rendered more unhealthy than it otherwise would be by being entirely encircled by hills.

Is there any locality on this coast more favourable to health?—I think the opposite shore healthier, the Isles de Loss and Bananas.

Are the same winds which are prejudicial to vegetable life unfavourable to human life?—The Harmattan wind, which dries up all vegetation, is considered beneficial to health.

What is the quantity of rain (by the gauge) that falls in the autumnal season?—There has been no gauge kept here for years.

Has the small-pox made much ravages among the natives of the adjoining country of late years?—I do not know.

Is vaccination, or inoculation, practised amongst them?—Not to my knowledge.

page 124 orig.

Is either practised in this settlement?—Yes, vaccination.

Is the vaccine matter sent from Europe found to retain its virtue after long voyages or long keeping here?—No, not for a very long time.

How is the vaccine matter sent out here?—In small glass tubes, I believe, hermetically sealed.

By whom is it sent out?—By the Vaccine Institution.

Do the natives resort to this institution to have their children vaccinated?—I do not know.

Are they opposed to the practice of vaccination?—I believe not.

Are diseases of the lungs common among the natives?—Yes; I have heard of several deaths amongst the native population by consumption.

Are such diseases common among the Europeans?—No, unless brought on by excessive hard drinking.

Has any disease analagous to the plague ever prevailed here?—None; unless the epidemic can be so considered, with reference to the number of its victims.

Did the cholera morbus extend to this coast?—No.

Do syphilitic diseases prevail in the interior of the country?—I cannot say; but they prevail here.

Do the natives of the adjoining country resort frequently to this settlement for medical assistance?—No, unless under very extraordinary circumstances; on the contrary, the coloured inhabitants of this colony very frequently resort to the adjoining country for bush or country medicines, in which they place great faith.

Is the rite of circumcision practised by any of the tribes of this nation?—I believe so.

Are there any persons among the natives who gain a livelihood by professing to cure diseases by the use of herbs and other medicines?—Yes; there are what are called country doctors, who, like the quacks of other parts of the world, reap a rich harvest from the credulity of their country people, and get a very good living by selling charms (grægras) and herbs.

Are the natives a long-lived people?—I should say not.

Is there any peculiarity in their physical structure that would justify the opinion of their being a distinct, or in their mental capacity, that would justify their being considered an inferior race?—I cannot say; but the best proof of their mental inferiority is the fact, that out of the whole Maroon settlers and liberated African population, there are scarcely 12 individuals to be found fit to hold the most junior clerkship in any office in the colony.

[I cannot agree with Mr. M'Donald, (much as I regret to differ in opinion with him,) either as to the fact or the inference he has drawn from it.—*R. R. M.*]

No. 15. —*Freetown.*

QUERIES addressed to Dr. *Aitkin*, M.D., Colonial Surgeon, *Freetown*, the 30th day of April 1841.

How long have you resided at this settlement?—Since 1831.

Are there any European physicians resident here?—There are at present five European surgeons in the colony.

How many European residents are there here?—By the last census there were 83.

Have any of them died last year?—Twelve.

Of what diseases did they die?—Ten of bilious remittent fever, one of "enteritis," and one of "mania."

At what ages were the majority of the Europeans taken off here?—Seven between the ages of 20 and 30, two between 30 and 40, and three from 40 to 50.

In what proportion to the whole number of deaths, is the number of them under 40 years of age?—Three to one.

Do you consider this locality healthy, as compared with Jamaica, Cuba, or Barbadoes?—No.

Why

Why do you so consider it?—Because this colony is surrounded by swamps, and situated close to the mouths of great rivers, excepting on the north-west and westward.

Is the water pure?—Yes.

Is the soil dry or swampy in the vicinity of this place?—Exceedingly swampy in the vicinity.

Is the vegetation rank and exuberant on the banks of the rivers?—Very.

Is there much mangrove growth on the banks of the rivers?—Yes, for many miles up each.

What is the nature of the soil generally in this settlement?—Gravelly and sandy.

Do you conceive there is any locality more favourable to health in the neighbourhood of it?—The Banana Islands and the Isle de Loss.

Do you conceive the health of this settlement has improved, or the contrary has happened of late years?—I do not conceive the health of this settlement has improved of late years, particularly since 1837.

Has draining and clearing of waste lands and marshes, in the vicinity of this place, been carried to any extent?—As far as destroying the large trees, clearing has been carried to a considerable extent, particularly on the mountains, but draining never attempted.

Have regimen, and avoidance of exposure to solar heat and heavy dews, been more observed of late years?—With respect to "regimen" it has.

Have either, or both, had any material influence on the state of health in this settlement of late years?—I do not believe they have. *page 125 orig.*

What months are the most sickly here?—The months of May, June, and July.

What are the rainy months?—From May to October.

What diseases prevail in those months?—Fevers, bowel, pulmonic, and rheumatic complaints.

What disease is most fatal to Europeans?—Fever.

Is there any period after the arrival of Europeans here, when they are most subject to be attacked by disease?—During the rainy season.

What is the type of the fever of this country?—Bilious remittent.

What is the ordinary duration of it?—In ten deaths of bilious remittent, five died on the eighth day, two on the sixth, one on the seventh, one on the ninth, and one on the seventeenth.

Of 10 Europeans attacked with this fever, how many on an average die?—Of 61 cases of fever of Europeans, of all classes, attacked with fever, between the 1st January and 30th June 1840, 16 have died.

Of 10 Europeans attacked with dysentery, how many die?—I have had no fatal case of dysentery among the resident Europeans for several years.

Are the natives subject to this fever?—No.

Are the negroes, brought here from other parts of the coast, subject to it?—No.

Are females less susceptible than males of infection, or, from any causes, less liable to attacks of fever?—Not in my opinion less susceptible, but less liable to attacks of fever, not being so much exposed.

Does this fever extend beyond the coast and the rivers?—Referring to Europeans, yes.

Does it prevail in the mountains?—Yes.

Is there any elevation at which it has been known not to exist?—It has existed at the greatest elevations inhabited by Europeans in this colony.

Is there any part of the desert where it does not exist?—I should suppose not.

Would you expect it to exist where there is no vegetation?—Yes; but in a milder form.

Would you expect it to be rife where there is a great deal of vegetation?—Yes.

Is there any degree of temperature at which fever does not, and cannot, exist here?—It has prevailed at all temperatures.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment here, in cases of this kind of fever?—The ordinary routine of treatment in cases of fever is, bringing the system under the influence of calomel.

What is the ordinary routine of treatment of dysentery here?—Assuming the query to relate to Europeans, I have found the treatment recommended by Dr. James Johnson to be beneficial.

Are the fevers and dysentery of this settlement accounted endemic?—Yes, and under certain states of the atmosphere fever becomes epidemic.

Are they thought to be contagious?—When epidemic, highly contagious.

If, when fever was raging in some neighbouring district, persons have come here, apparently in health, from the infected district, at the expiration of 10 days has it ever been known that such persons have been attacked, this settlement at that period being free from fever?—Not in my recollection.

Is it believed that the miasma could lie dormant in the clothes or effects of such persons for 10 days, and at the end of that term break out in fever?—Yes.

Is it found that the separation of the sick from the sound tends to prevent the fever or dysentery from spreading?—Yes.

Are there any particular periods at which fever is more virulent than at others?—Yes.

Is it more virulent at the commencement of the sickly season than towards the end of it?—At the commencement.

Is it more virulent when southerly and eastern winds prevail?—Yes.

Is it more fatal amongst persons in early life than amongst those advanced in years?—On those advanced in life.

Is it more fatal amongst persons of intemperate habits than others?—Yes.

Appendix, No. 15.

SIERRA LEONE.

Commissioner's Report. (B.)

Is the moderate use of wine, spirits, and malt liquors, more calculated than the total abstinence from them, in this country, to maintain a state of health in which the miasma of fever has the least influence on it?—I am of opinion that the moderate use of wine and malt liquors is not prejudicial to health.

Are the effects of this climate calculated to render the moderate use of spirituous liquors easily attained and persevered in?—I think so.

Taking all things into account, and the probability of maintaining or not maintaining the happy medium between temperance and excess, of 10 Europeans, of various ages, practising total abstinence, and 10 others not abstaining from wines and spirits, in which class would the chance of life be greatest, on their arrival in this country?—I am of opinion that were 20 Europeans, arriving in this country from Europe, who were all accustomed to the moderate use of wines, and 10 of them were to practise total abstinence, while the other 10 maintained the happy medium between temperance and excess, the chance of life would, I should conceive, be greater to the latter.

Is exposure to solar heat and heavy dews considered common occasions of fever and dysentery?—Yes.

Have these causes more to do with attacks of fever and dysentery than the one of impure and unwholesome water?—Yes, in reference to fever, but the latter in dysentery.

What is the height of the most elevated land in this settlement?—About 2,500 feet.

At the greatest elevation is there any signal difference in the salubrity of the climate from that of the coast on the sea-shore?—Yes.

page 126 orig.

What winds prevail here in the months of January, February, and March?—From north to east.

What winds prevail in the months of April, May, and June?—Light north-west, varying morning and afternoon south-west.

What winds prevail in the months of July, August, and September?—South and south-west.

What winds prevail in the months of October, November, and December?—Changeable, east, south, and west.

What is the average difference in the temperature in the summer months between the hottest time of the day and the coldest time of the night?—About four degrees.

What variation between the temperature of the months of January and July?—About three degrees.

Is there any peculiarity in the local position of this place favourable or unfavourable to the health of Europeans?—Assuming the question to allude to this colony, I consider the eastern district unfavourable to the health of Europeans.

Is there any locality on this coast more favourable to health?—Accra.

Generally speaking, whether are the alluvial districts or the sandy plains of this country most conducive to health?—The sandy.

Are the same winds which are prejudicial to vegetable life unfavourable to human life?—No.

What is the quantity of rain (by the rain gauge) that falls in the autumnal season?—No diurnal journal kept.

Has the small-pox made much ravages among the natives of the adjoining country, of late years?—Yes, in 1837 and 1839.

Is vaccination or inoculation practised amongst them?—No.

Is either practised in this settlement?—Vaccination is.

Is the vaccine matter sent from Europe found to retain its virtue after long voyages, or long keeping here?—After long voyages, if kept any time here, it loses its virtue.

What number of persons were vaccinated in this settlement last year?—Vaccination was attempted several times this and last year, but without success.

In what number of cases was it successful?—In none.

How is the vaccine matter sent out here?—On glasses, points, in crusts and bulbs; the two former modes rarely if ever succeed; crusts are preferable to the glasses.

By whom is it sent out?—It is forwarded through the Colonial Office from the National Vaccine Establishment.

Do the natives resort to this settlement to have their children vaccinated?—No.

Are they opposed to the practice of vaccination?—Were they aware of its effects, I am of opinion they would not be opposed to it. The inhabitants of this colony are not.

Are diseases of the lungs common among the natives?—Very common.

Are such diseases common among the Europeans?—Not generally.

Has any disease analagous to the plague ever prevailed here?—Not within my observation.

Did the cholera morbus extend to this coast?—No.

Do syphilitic diseases prevail in the interior of the country?—From what I can learn from the natives it does, but I am aware it prevails all along the coast.

Do the natives of the adjoining country resort frequently to this settlement for medical assistance?—I have occasionally been consulted by such strangers as arrive in this colony from the interior and adjoining states.

Is the rite of circumcision practised by any of the tribes of this nation?—Yes, by many.

Are there any persons among the natives who gain a living by professing to cure diseases by the use of herbs and other medicines?—Many.

Are

Are the natives a long-lived people?—I have reason to believe that the average duration of life among the natives is equal to that of Europe.

Are they subject to many or few diseases?—Yes, to many.

Is there any peculiarity in their physical structure that would justify the opinion of their being a distinct, or in a mental capacity that would justify their being considered an inferior race?—With respect to the mental capacity of the natives, my experience is too limited to enable me to arrive at any conclusion, but I should say, judging from what I saw at Mabelly, on the Rokell River, in the years 1836 and 1837, when numerous chiefs of uncontrolled minds, from various parts, had assembled to meet the governor of this colony, that the specimen I there saw displayed of their mental capacity was such as caused me to come to the conclusion that had they had equal advantages with the European they would not be inferior; and with reference to their physical structure, there are admitted peculiarities between the native and the European.

— Appendix, No. 16. —

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. Under Secretary *Hope* to Colonel *Doherty*.

Sir, Downing-street, 29 September 1841.

I AM directed by Lord Stanley to transmit to you herewith, for your perusal, an unpublished copy of that part of Dr. Madden's Report which relates to the colony of Sierra Leone, and upon which his Lordship would wish to be furnished, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, with any observations which you may have to make.

His Lordship requests that you will consider Dr. Madden's Report as private.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. W. Hope.*

— Appendix, No. 17. —

COPY of a REPORT from Colonel *Doherty* to Mr. Under Secretary *Hope*.

Sir, United Service Club, 27 October 1841.

I HAD lately the honour to receive, while absent from London, your letter of the 29th ultimo, marked private, transmitting to me, by desire of Lord Stanley, a Report on the colony of Sierra Leone, by Her Majesty's Commissioner of Inquiry, Dr. Madden; and acquainting me that his Lordship was desirous to be furnished, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, with any observations I might have to make.

I beg leave to offer my thanks to Lord Stanley for the opportunity thus afforded me of replying to statements respecting Sierra Leone, so much at variance with the facts to which they relate, that the shortness of Dr. Madden's stay in the colony, and the necessity under which it placed him of drawing much of his information from others, rather than from his own personal visits and inspection, seem hardly sufficient to account for their being made; while they themselves alone, in some instances, account for opinions founded upon them of such a character as I am bound, in courtesy to Dr. Madden, to assume could not have been formed by him after a more patient investigation and better knowledge of the subject.

The report is introduced by a series of unconnected statements and remarks of a general nature, some of them not very intelligible, and most of them incorrect.

In the first of these, the aspect of the country in the vicinity of the colony is adduced as suggesting ideas respecting the salubrity and prosperity of the colony itself; and it would really almost appear, from this and other passages, as if Dr. Madden had occasionally fallen into the singular delusion of thinking of Freetown as if it alone formed the settlement.

In another it is observed, that "in Freetown the grass grows and flourishes even in the principal streets." And lest this should be thought to reflect on the care of the government, I may just state, that one description of grass is allowed to grow purposely. It is kept short; but to keep it altogether down would be impossible, except by means of hoeing up the ground twice in the year, and each time of course exposing a fresh soil to the action of the sun, a process which, as is well known in America, would be attended with worse consequences to health than can result now from the grass left growing, even were it permitted to "flourish," as Dr. Madden expresses it, and not kept close as it actually is. Even of this grass there is less in Freetown, the width of the streets and the absence of all paving considered, than is to be seen in the streets of many towns of the West Indies. All weeds are removed; and it was the remark to me of the late Sir John Jeremie, who before leaving England to assume the government had publicly given it as his belief that wild indigo grew in the streets and roads of the colony, that his difficulty was to discover a weed

Appendix, No. 17.

SIERRA LEONE.

Colonel Doherty's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

of any description. The excellence of the roads is admitted by Dr. Madden; and when it is considered with what labour in a tropical country all roads and ways, especially when unpaved, must be kept in repair, some credit is undoubtedly due to the local government on this account.

It is stated generally that spirits are sold in the stalls of the negroes, from which it might be inferred that the sale of them in this way is common; but such is not the fact, for that article is allowed to be sold only under licence, and in houses approved by the government; nor is it ever exposed for sale in stalls, where it would be speedily seized by the police, on the information which would not fail immediately to be given by the holders of licences.

On the subject of climate, Her Majesty's Commissioner seems to have adopted an old and fanciful theory, which ascribes its insalubrity to the breeze blowing on the colony from the Bullom shore, opposite to Freetown, a theory scarcely received at any time, and now, as it appears to me, fully exploded, if that had been necessary, by the interesting report on the water at the mouths of the African rivers, recently published by Professor Daniell. I say that this opinion appears to be that of Dr. Madden, for in the passage I refer to, as in other places of this report, his mode of expressing himself leaves it doubtful what his opinion really is.

Dr. Madden here states his belief that the commerce of Sierra Leone has not thriven as it ought to have done; or, to use his own language, that "the advantages of the position of the colony for trade have not been developed as might have been anticipated." But he attempts to assign no cause for this result.

I think it not out of place therefore to remark, that, if it be as he supposes, and if those advantages have not been thus improved, the cause must be sought for, in a great measure, in the nature of our relations with the neighbouring chiefs, and the conduct of our traders when trading in their territories.

It having been too much the practice in the history of the early colonies for those who planted them to visit the natives near whom they came, with contempt and injustice, and Sierra Leone being a settlement pre-eminently claiming to have been founded on principles of respect for national independence, and for all human rights, it seems to me that its governors have been naturally led somewhat too far into the opposite extreme of voluntarily ceding to the native chiefs surrounding them too important a position in their intercourse with them, and evincing by far too much solicitude for their approbation and friendship. Chiefs themselves of a civilized community, and representing the sovereign of a civilized and powerful nation, they have nevertheless repeatedly gone into the territories of those petty and barbarous rulers, to seek their alliance, and to procure their accession to treaties; while, under the idea that nothing could be effected in Africa but through the system of presents, they have lavished these beyond all reason, as well as all expectation of the receivers, forgetting that with needy savages chiefly the appetite for bribes is sure to grow by what it feeds on; and entirely forgetting, as it appears to me, that the simple minds of such persons, being totally unable under such circumstances to appreciate any class of motives but one, would assuredly account to themselves by that one, for all this unlooked-for liberality and respect. And thus, I fear, they have gratuitously not only sunk in some degree the national position before these chiefs, but have more effectually defeated than could have been done otherwise the objects themselves which by all these proceedings they professed to promote.

For the consequences were inevitable. The chiefs, finding that they were thus by the white men flattered and paid, that the European governor, instead of sending for them to Freetown, came into their territories with parade and ceremony, and conventions to be signed by them, and that not then only, but whenever they chose to send messengers to him in the colony, they were sure of high and numerous bribes, argued, of course, that, notwithstanding all his troops and ships, and all the knowledge of the white man, their friendship and support was in some manner necessary to the well-being of the colony, and that in fact the settlement existed by their toleration. They acted, accordingly, with the independence and insolence which such an idea was calculated to inspire. After concluding their treaties, and receiving their presents, they opened for a time the paths for trade, and ceased apparently from their slave trade wars, and thus seemed to concede the two great objects proposed by us in all our compacts and payments. But scarcely had the governors returned from among them, when the wars were renewed (if indeed they had ever been seriously suspended) with the same activity and the same endless object as before; while no sooner did they deem a sufficient interval elapsed to admit of their decently applying for more bribes, or for any other advantage they might covet, than a pretext was invented, and the paths again shut. Under such checks, no trade could much improve, nor any advantages of position be of much avail to it.

To remedy such a state of matters, or, in other words, to enlighten the chiefs as to their real position, by proving to them their real weakness, and thus to establish a necessary influence over them for promoting the interests of our commerce, and for the better extirpation of slave trade, would of course be a work of difficulty proportioned to the length of time during which their delusion has existed and grown; but it might, I think, be certainly accomplished by blockading their rivers and cutting off their intercourse with the colony, until they themselves should solicit its renewal. This they would do speedily. Both the chiefs and their people have now acquired such a taste for European commodities, and for articles not only of dress but of food, that they could not easily do without them; and I doubt not that they would soon appear in the character of petitioners for that trade which they have hitherto affected to grant; and be glad enough to purchase it by paths uninterruptedly

open,

open, and so maintain them for the future, without treaties and without presents. In the meantime, however, a measure such as this would be met by the loud opposition of all the merchants and traders in the settlement.

They are themselves in a great degree to blame for the present state of affairs; for the fault has not altogether been that of the government and the chiefs. The traders have themselves prejudiced their trade in the rivers by their own injustice and violence, or by not sufficiently discouraging that of their agents employed there. In all cases of complaints of the exactions of the chiefs on our subjects in the rivers, which were made to me in Sierra Leone, I found the fault to be invariably with the complaining party; and the louder the complaint the greater the injustice was proved to be with which the natives had been treated. I allude more particularly now to occurrences which took place in the river Scarcies; but there was no want of similar instances in the other rivers. These abuses, of course, are not to be corrected by ourselves, except by extending our jurisdiction over the places in which they prevail, and by thus reaching them with the arm of our law. It seems to me, however, desirable that this should be attempted, especially if the measure of blockade be resorted to against the chiefs. If we are to compel the natives to more regular and honest modes of trading with us on their side, it is but fair towards them, and not less politic than just that we should protect them, if we can, against the extortions of our own subjects. This might be done if we could purchase, and it were deemed desirable to purchase, the sovereignty of the surrounding country generally; and were the advantages that would result to the chiefs themselves properly explained to them, I do not apprehend that they would refuse to sell it for a moderate yearly payment.

These, however, or other measures for the improvement of this commerce, will, I am persuaded, be all comparatively unavailing while the Spanish slave trade continues to haunt and disturb those rivers, and until it is visited in them all with some severe and decisive blow, such as that lately deal to it in the Gallinasby, Captain Denman, until it is driven from them, with all the jealousies and violence and feeling of insecurity to which it gives origin; and with the destruction in the minds of the native dealers of all hope of its return, which would be the result of the frequent visitation of those streams afterwards by armed steamers.

I cannot notice all Dr. Madden's inaccuracies in this first part of his Report. He is incorrect in the dimensions he assigns to the peninsula of the colony, and incorrect in what he states respecting the extension of the colony's limits beyond the peninsular boundary. Those limits are not now carried further without the peninsula than they were formerly; but, if moved at all, would appear to be so rather in the opposite direction inward, for they are now declared to be more restricted to the peninsula than they were at one time believed to be. Until 1833 the colony was supposed to embrace a considerable territory to the eastward of it, which lies between the Rokelle and Kates rivers, and extends as far as the town of Cobolo, on the latter stream. But in that year a man named William Cole, being arraigned for an offence committed at Cobolo, and the truth of the opinion which included that place within the colony being then denied, and an objection raised to the trial on that ground, the objection was sustained by Her Majesty's Government, and Cobolo declared to be without the limits. Since that time the colony of Sierra Leone, properly so called, has been held to be limited to the peninsula; and its only immediate dependencies, exclusive of the Banana Islands and the Isles de Los, are a square mile on the Bullom shore, leased to the English many years ago, and a tract of land on the north shore of the Sierra Leone River, extending from Tagreen Point to the Ka Kupar Creek, and embracing the islands of Tasso, Tombo, and Bance, which was ceded to the Government in 1824, by the native chief Ba Maura. This cession was approved by Her Majesty's Government, and yearly payments are made for it to Ba Maura's successors. In it is comprehended a small timber factory named Robump. But Dr. Madden is again in error in supposing that the sovereignty of a country so called was obtained in 1819, for no such country exists.

Judging probably from the case of Kissy, which was alone of all the villages known to him from observation, Dr. Madden undoubtedly exaggerates the numbers of those liberated Africans, whom he describes as wandering from their locations, and crowding into Freetown. But most of all am I disposed to differ from him, or from those from whom his opinion was obtained, when he declares the soil of the peninsula to be generally unfit for cultivation. Had he continued his ride beyond the Vale of Kissy, he would speedily have found land of a different description from what is to be seen in that valley, and more as it exists throughout the colony. It is a soil, not doubtless of the first quality, but nevertheless well adapted to a variety of tropical productions. Extensive tracts of it remain unreclaimed; and so far from regarding the settlement as not possessing a sufficiency of good land for the sustenance of its inhabitants, I am persuaded that the land it possesses is equal to the sustenance of a much larger population than it now maintains.

Near the close of these prefatory remarks Dr. Madden speaks of the colony as being "badly located," an observation on which I might have made some comment had I been assured of its referring, as is possible, to the location in the colony of the liberated Africans. It appears to me, however, that it may also mean that that part of the coast on which the colony is situated, was badly chosen for planting a settlement: and as Dr. Madden, as I have shown, sometimes writes as if Sierra Leone and Freetown comprehended each other mutually, it may even admit of a third interpretation relative to the position of Freetown.

Her Majesty's Commissioner now distributes the matter of his Report into numerous sections, which succeed each other without any perceivable order, and through which I shall find some difficulty in following the subject, not for this reason only, but because

Appendix, No. 17.

SIERRA LEONE.

under almost every one of these divisions a variety of statement and discussion is introduced foreign to the immediate topic proposed, and belonging to other sections, in defiance of all rule of separation and arrangement.

Colonel Doherty's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

The first head is that of

POPULATION, SETTLEMENTS, FORTS, AND TROOPS.

Under this head it is affirmed that the Kroomen carry off no slaves, and are altogether averse to the trade in men; and it is no doubt true that they do not engage in the slave trade in their corporate capacity as a nation. Instances, however, are not wanting, and some very recent ones, of individuals among them carrying off slaves from the interior, and selling them into the factories on the rivers; whilst in their canoes on the coast they constantly assist slave ships with provisions and information.

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See Encl. No. 1.

In his account of the matter of the Mahomedan mosques, Dr. Madden is again in error. Those mosques were not removed by the government; and, as the shortest mode of affording information relative to the practices of the persons who built them, I annex copies of my despatch of the 4th of December 1839 and of two letters which accompanied it, the one addressed to me by the Church mission in the colony, and the other by the local preachers. In reply to that despatch, I was authorized by the Secretary of State to remove the Mahomedans from Freetown, as I had proposed. They requested three months to select other locations in the colony and to remove their effects, a request to which I readily acceded; and in the meantime my successor in the government arrived. My despatch will further show that Dr. Madden is once more mistaken in supposing these people to be Mandingoes.

* * * * * * * *

THE GAOL.

The gaol is described to be what it is, a very defective structure; but nothing is said of the proposals that have been made for its improvement; yet, as appears from other parts of this Report, Dr. Madden had access to my despatches, where he might have found that not only were those proposals and the subject of the management of the prison (which is vested not in the government itself, but in the sheriff, who appoints all the officers) brought more than once to the notice of the Secretary of State, but that a plan for enlarging the building, by the addition of another one equal to it, had been submitted and approved, and an estimate of the expense, amounting to 1,500*l.*, allowed by Her Majesty's Government. The execution of this plan was suspended, first in expectation of the arrival of a new chief justice, and subsequently by the death of the government engineer, the only person in the colony capable of conducting a work of such magnitude.

The court-house is objected to as badly placed, at the top of the gaol; but no other room existed in the building which could be used for the same purpose in its stead; and when it was proposed, under the new arrangements, to remove the court sittings to another building in the town, the proposal was objected to by the late Chief Justice Rankin, on the ground of the many and acknowledged conveniences resulting from including court-house and prison within the same walls. On this ground it was intended, at Mr. Rankin's express desire, that the court-house in the additional building should occupy the same position at the top of it which it occupies in the present, though it was there of course to participate in the enlargement and conveniences of the enlarged house.

It is here observed, with respect to persons under sentence of death, that dissenting ministers are permitted to visit them only when the prisoner expressed a desire for the services of any such minister; and this is declared to be a regulation better suited to the meridian (it is thus expressed) of Constantinople than of a British colony.

If the prison rules at Constantinople, as they respect spiritual consolation to prisoners, are not more oppressive than this, they are not much to be complained of; but before judging of the regulation, it will be better to ascertain that it exists.

The regulations for the gaol of Freetown, embodied in an Act of Council of the 29th of December 1838, contain the following:—

"No person (the officers of the gaol, colonial chaplain, and surgeon only excepted) can be permitted to visit any prisoners under sentence of death without an order from the chief justice."

"Should such prisoners express a desire for the admission of any other clergyman or minister besides the colonial chaplain, the gaoler is immediately to make such request known to the chief justice."

Dr. Madden found nothing here at least which restricts the visits of dissenting clergymen to the occasions he speaks of; such clergymen, it appears, have only to obtain permission from the chief justice, and they may visit the prisoner immediately. But what probably misled Dr. Madden, on a hasty perusal of these rules, was the humane provision which they make further for cases in which such visits may not be volunteered by the clergymen in question, and in which the prisoner may desire to receive them.

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Dr. Madden here bears a remarkable testimony in favour of the settlement. He states that in 1819 the gaol contained 706 prisoners, and that that number in the present year is diminished to 111, debtors inclusive; but when the increase of the population and its mixed and peculiar character are taken into account, this fact, if correctly stated, speaks so well for the government of the colony and the character of its inhabitants, that some acknowledgment was really due from Dr. Madden to both in reporting the circumstance.

Before leaving this subject I must observe, that the gaol of Freetown was frequently visited by me, and that, having had many years' experience in our colonies in the West Indies, I am able to say, that it was better ventilated than any prison I have seen there, and generally in as good a state as any of them in respect of cleanliness.

Emancipated Negroes and Population.

Her Majesty's Commissioner believes the population to be distinguished erroneously in the Return of 1839; but when he enumerates the Ackoo people among the alien tribes of the colony, he himself falls into an error so enormous that it is quite impossible to imagine how it could have happened. It is known to every one who knows Sierra Leone, that the Ackoos are all liberated Africans, for they are a race attracting more attention than any other, being the most numerous, the most active, and most intelligent of any tribe in the liberated population, or of any native tribe in the colony; a people fully justifying the high character of their nation in the kingdom of Yarriba, as it is given by Captain Clapperton.

The great decrease in the numbers of the emancipated people is then adverted to; and it astonishes Dr. Madden more than it ought to have done, because he did not persevere in searching further for causes that might account for it. It is largely accounted for by the known fact of the extraordinary number of deaths which always happen within a year after importation; and I beg leave here to annex the copy of a return which, in consequence of a particular occurrence, I was induced to preserve, showing very strikingly the rate of this mortality as it occurs at the Kissy hospital. It is partly accounted for by the numbers who have at different periods been sent by Government to the Gambia; and by enlistments, all our black regiments having for years been recruited at Sierra Leone from liberated Africans; and it is accounted for by the disproportion existing between the sexes, and by the number of males who constantly emigrate from the colony, driven from it by that cause, and allured by the fertile lands that border on the peninsula along its eastern frontier. The proximity of the Cossoo country on that side affords a special reason for such emigration. That flat and productive region is distant from Sierra Leone not more than three days' journey, by a path which is open to it from Waterloo; and, as the large importations of captured people who are detained near the Sherbro and Gallinas consist of Cossoos chiefly, those among them who have not been slaves in their own country, generally avail themselves of this facility of returning to it, and disappear very shortly from the colony. Within six months I have known 200 Cossoos to leave the settlement from one location; nor do any means exist of checking emigration from this cause, so long as those people are located in Sierra Leone itself. I would, therefore, take the opportunity of suggesting that all Cossoos and other captured Africans who may have been embarked in the vessels in which they are seized to the north of Cape Palmas, shall be located hereafter, not in Sierra Leone, but in some other of our possessions on the coast, Bulama, for instance, should it be the intention of Her Majesty's Government to reoccupy that island; or, if that be deemed advisable, in the islands of the West Indies.

See Encl. No. 2.

Her Majesty's Commissioner here takes occasion to commence a series of desultory remarks concerning apprentices, which he continues at intervals through several pages. He states that the children are apprenticed soon after their arrival in the colony, which is quite contrary to the fact, as it existed at least during my government, when very few cases occurred in which the child had not been at school, not merely one year, as the regulations of the Liberated African department require, but even two previous to his apprenticeship. He states that it is the poorest of the coloured people, or the class the least able to provide for them, by whom apprentices are usually sought. What class usually receive them he does not directly say; but, from observations made by him in the sequel, with respect to many instances in which he reports these children to have been most improperly placed, and to the bad effects which he affirms to have resulted from the indenture fee, it seems obvious enough what is meant to be inferred. But so opposed is it to the fact, that any want of attention, or even of solicitude, has been exemplified of late years in indenturing apprentices, that if Dr. Madden has any information to the contrary, the person from whom he received it must have made a wilful misrepresentation. In that period, not the poorest, but the most industrious and respectable of the villagers, and those only strongly attested to be such by their clergymen, have obtained those children. But this renders necessary some detail.

During the year 1838 regulations, the first of a formal and permanent nature ever made, were framed by me for the government of the Liberated African department, and since their date in October of that year, have been rigidly enforced. In these a new form of certificate, to be produced by applicants for apprentices, was substituted for the one previously in use; and I beg leave to annex, for Lord Stanley's information, copies of the regulations themselves; of a few notes which I made upon them for the information of my successor in the government, Sir

See Encl. No. 3.

Appendix, No. 17.

SIERRA LEONE.

Colonel Doherty's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

John Jeremie; and of both the new and old forms of certificate, with an extract from a letter respecting the former, from the Church mission in the colony, to whom I submitted it, that I might have the benefit of their opinion. I regret to say that, in enforcing its production, I had to encounter difficulties in quarters the most unexpected, where it was most required that I should find support and co-operation, and where I had the greatest right to look for them. It is unnecessary that I should explain what I now more particularly refer to. The circumstance only rendered me the more vigilant; and after its occurrence I had all lists of applicants for apprentices submitted to myself before the children were given out.

With respect to the indenture fee, I beg leave to state, that I did not find its effect to be what Dr. Madden alleges; but that it was beneficial "in securing a richer and better class of masters;" and that the people are much too intelligent to regard it, as he says, as the purchase money of the children. I know very well the feeling entertained in the colony on the subject of the higher fee of 20*s.*, which Dr. Madden condemns, by some of the very persons with whom he has been in communication, and who, on my arrival in the colony, suggested to me the withdrawal of the fee altogether, using the very argument he now uses. No objection to it ever came from the liberated Africans themselves, but only from the individuals in question—individuals much abler to pay it.

That the children now or formerly indentured are not, by any means, so well treated and reared as is to be desired I am aware; but that, as is here further asserted, they are again not seldom sold into slavery, I do not believe. That the instances must be "rare, in which they have been so sold and again captured by our cruisers," I know. If Lieutenant Hill of the Saracen was cognizant of a case where the same individual had been three times captured and emancipated, why did he not bring it to my notice? I was not only always ready to afford every facility for inquiry into supposed cases of kidnapping to those who believed in and favoured such reports, but even courted such investigations. Her Majesty's Government opened, in one or two instances, similar inquiries; and yet, during my four years' residence in the colony, no case was established of a British subject being removed from it for the purpose of being sold into slavery. On this subject I attach an extract from my despatch of the 18th October 1840, with copies of letters that accompanied it.

See Encl. No. 4.

That the apprenticeship system is a very bad one, I have more than once declared to Her Majesty's Government; and therefore need not repeat here my entire concurrence in that opinion of Dr. Madden. But the remedy is most difficult to be found. I have repeatedly considered of it myself, and consulted with others on the subject. No plan, however, ever suggested itself that did not, I felt assured, involve an expenditure far beyond what Her Majesty's Government would have been disposed to sanction.

That even a partial remedy is not indicated in the proposal of the Commissioner to convert Kissy Hospital into an establishment for education and instruction in trades, and to place the hospital for the sick in Freetown, I am quite sure. The proposal is, in the first place, inconsistent with the opinion which Dr. Madden adopts as to the propriety of educating the liberated children, not separately from those born in the colony, but in the same school. And with respect to the second part of the plan, the establishment in any tropical town of an hospital for patients, bringing diseases such as those which are brought from slave ships, would be objectionable enough; but in a town like Freetown, where many are under the belief that those vessels, as it is, are the cause of contagious fever in the colony, it would be out of the question. Some years ago, on a representation made by the governor, the Board of Ordnance agreed to the appropriation of Fort Thornton as a public hospital; but so strong was the feeling of the inhabitants, and so decided the opinions of medical men against the scheme that it was speedily abandoned.

The subject of liberated Africans leads Dr. Madden to that of education, and his account of it is in the main correct. It is by no means, so full, however, as was to be expected from the importance of the subject; and as a special report upon the schools was made immediately before I left the colony in February last, by the school inspector, whom in the previous year I had been authorized to appoint, and as I understand that this report has not yet been received by Her Majesty's Government, I avail myself of the present opportunity to submit a copy of it for Lord Stanley's information. It was seen by Dr. Madden, who has adopted the principal views contained in it, particularly that upon which it chiefly insists respecting the present separation in the schools of the liberated children from those born in the colony, and the propriety of teaching them together. It appears, however, that he did not examine it with sufficient care to observe that 36*l.*, not 25*l.*, was the maximum salary assigned by me to the teachers; while at the same time he could have been informed at the Liberated African department, that the low amount of 7*l.*, which he states as the minimum was given only in the case of a few monitors, who, as the most intelligent pupils, were kept on in the schools in order to be trained for teachers.

See Encl. No. 5.

EXPENDITURE.

Colonel Doherty's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

What is stated under this head, respecting the liberated Africans, is admitted by Dr. Madden to be wholly derived from other individuals; some of whom, in all probability, had either, like himself, never visited the villages, or have long, from personal feeling, been indisposed towards the system which has, during some years, been adopted by the local government.

"The complex and cumbrous machinery" of the Liberated African department is a phrase very commonly used in the colony by many who know nothing of the subject, and who never stay to inquire how far such epithets continue to be applicable. It is now, in my opinion, a phrase without meaning; and had Dr. Madden made himself acquainted with the manner in which I simplified the duties of the department by the transfer of all the pecuniary portion of them to the commissariat, or had my regulations of 1838 not been expressly withheld from him, he must have arrived at an opinion similar, and could not have expressed himself as he has done.

He indeed enumerates a great many officers and agents; and by naming them all, and then expressing himself as if more remained behind, as well as by the figure of speaking of all in the plural number, he renders them in appearance sufficiently formidable. But he forgets to observe, that this agency is in effect the government of the country districts; and that to remove it all, would only be to necessitate its being replaced by some other executive. Yet this is what he advises; a startling proposal, which carries an air of originality and decision, and which at the same time, being most easily made, saves much thought and trouble to the proposer, who does not choose to look beyond it. But, unfortunately for such kinds of reform, it is necessary not merely to pull down but to re-edify. Dr. Madden's recommendation is, in his own words, "the total abolition of the present system of management, and of the state of tutelage and dependence of the adults on the care of others for their protection and support; that once located, they shall be left to the ordinary means of industry, the ordinary mode of treatment, and the ordinary restraints for the preservation of the peace and of public order," with more of the same kind. Now, in so far as the freedom of action of the people is concerned, this is precisely what is now done; nor do they differ in this respect from the peasantry of other free countries. But these ordinary restraints for the preservation of the peace, what are they? I presume they are magistrates, constables, and gaolers; which is the very agency mentioned and condemned by Dr. Madden, except that the magistrates bear the name of managers, and in addition to their magisterial duties perform the kinder, more paternal offices of watching, advising, and directing persons but lately reclaimed from the savage state; settling their differences, preventing their offences, and encouraging their good efforts. Such at least are the duties of the managers, however they may be performed; and to abolish their office would merely be to withdraw this superintendence, imperfect as it may be, without any diminution of expense, because upon such abolition the districts must immediately be furnished with paid magistrates instead. The wages of such stipendiaries, and of the rural police with which it would be necessary to replace the overseers and constables, could not possibly be less than the amount of the present managements, now greatly reduced, as it is shown in a statement annexed of the expenditure incurred for the Liberated African department, in the period during which I held the government; and as the functions of the new magistrates would not be much more than periodically to administer the law, the best opening would be afforded for the prosecution of that kidnapping and slaving which Dr. Madden affirms to exist now. On his own showing, therefore, the change is to be deprecated. In a general view, it would be prejudicial to the liberated Africans; and, with reference to expenditure, would be a change merely of names.

See Encl. No. 6.

But the effect of names and words is understood by Dr. Madden, as appears by the enumeration of officers to which I have referred. He there mentions "assistant managers and assistant overseers;" the assistant managers being only managers with smaller salaries and less authority, and no assistant overseers existing. He speaks of "assistant superintendents," "chief clerks," "colonial engineers," and "hospital accountants." But there is no chief clerk, and only one assistant superintendent, one colonial engineer, and one hospital accountant. The engineer, moreover, is the engineer of the colony; and an hospital accountant would, I presume, require to be employed in the hospital proposed by Dr. Madden himself, not less than in the present one.

This chapter on expenditure is closed with a proposal for reductions in the civil establishment of the colony, in which Dr. Madden includes the departments of the Ordnance and Commissariat. In so far as the Ordnance is concerned, I think that department might advantageously be dispensed with altogether, and such duties as it does perform transferred to that most efficient of all our departments, the Commissariat, where no reduction certainly is practicable, but where the officers are now too few for the work to be performed. It is also here recommended, that persons of colour shall be introduced into government offices, and in this recommendation I concur. I have always deemed it desirable that this class of the inhabitants should be employed by government, when it can be done without loss to the service. And I know no one better qualified to make the necessary selections among them for vacancies that may occur than the gentleman who, I hope, is now administering the government, Mr. Fergusson.

Appendix, No. 17.

SIERRA LEONE.

Colonel Doherty's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

THE GOVERNMENT.

"The council," says Dr. Madden, "is composed of the chief justice, Queen's advocate, colonial secretary, the staff surgeon, and commissary judge."

The council, under Her Majesty's instructions, consists of seven members; and when I left the colony in February last, was composed of the acting chief justice, the Queen's advocate, the colonial secretary, Mr. Hornell, Mr. William Cole, and Mr. Fergusson, the seventh member being absent in England.

When I assumed the government in 1837, the mercantile interest was not represented in the council; and I therefore, as vacancies occurred, introduced Messrs. Hornell and Cole, men of respectability and intelligence and the leading merchants of Freetown. Of the seven members now named or referred to, two are gentlemen of colour, the Queen's advocate and Mr. Fergusson; and I notice the fact, because it would be inferred, from the concluding remark of Dr. Madden in the previous section, that persons of colour have not seats at this Board.

The frequent change of government occasioned by removal and death has doubtless, as Dr. Madden believes, been a source of inconvenience; but the changes caused by it in the system of administration have been neither so many nor so important as he alleges. Upon the whole, such changes as the system has undergone have tended to simplify its machinery, and to render it less costly; and the expenditure is now brought as low as it may be expected to be for years to come; or, more properly speaking, for several years after the importations of new people shall have ceased. The creeping in of abuses, which Dr. Madden attributes to the same cause, has not been so much due to it as to the law of human society, by which they creep in everywhere, and to the class of persons, generally speaking, who have been employed on the coast as government officers.

With respect to the deaths of governors, they have certainly been numerous; and as, with the views respecting Africa at present entertained by Her Majesty's Government, it may now be deemed advisable to appoint a governor-in-chief for the whole of our possessions on the coast, perhaps it might in that event be worthy of trial whether the disadvantage resulting to the colony from this circumstance might not be met by including within the general command the healthy island of St. Helena, and by placing at the governor's disposal a small steamer, in which he might visit that island during the rainy season, when little or nothing can be undertaken on the coast itself. On such occasions he would be able, either in proceeding to the island or returning, or both, to call at his other dependencies on the Gold Coast.

Dr. Madden, when upon this part of his subject, has the following sentence:

"I can in no other way account for the continuance of the scandalous abuses that exist in the management of the liberated Africans."

In reply to this I beg leave to say, that I do not at all know what Dr. Madden refers to by the words he uses. I give my unqualified denial to the assumption that any abuses deserving the name of scandalous existed in the management of the liberated Africans when I left the government. This denial I give on my own personal knowledge of the matter, having, since the introduction of my regulations of 1838 and the occurrence to which I have already referred, examined myself all the returns, given out many of the apprentices, and in fact performed in great part the duties of assistant superintendent. No proof is adduced by Dr. Madden to support and vindicate his expressions; nor do I believe that in using such general terms, as they occur in this Report, he himself attached to them much meaning or consequence. But it must, I think, be matter of surprise and regret that they should have been thus hazarded by any one engaged in the grave office of reporting to Her Majesty's Government upon the condition and interests of a colony.

Dr. Madden, after testifying the general respect for religion evinced by the inhabitants, remarks truly and judiciously that "it is not only the teaching of the tenets of religion that is sufficient for such people; the duties of it and of their state in life, and especially the obligations which the marriage state imposes on them, they need to be taught; and the knowledge of settled habits of industry should be inculcated with them." And yet it is the holder of this just opinion who himself proposes to leave these very people in a great measure to their own direction and guidance, by discontinuing the managements in the villages. With respect to marriage, it is observed, on the authority of the acting assistant superintendent, that "it is common for the newly married to apply within a few weeks to the magistrates to have their marriage cancelled by mutual consent." It certainly, however, was not so in my experience, for, during the three years and a half that I held the government, I received not more than two such applications myself, while no others were ever brought to my knowledge by the magistrate. It is almost certain, indeed, that I must have known of them by their being brought to myself personally; because I allowed the people constant access to me, and because, when such access can be had, they will always avail themselves of it to carry their petitions and complaints to the governor direct. And, indeed, during the last years of my residence in particular, I have reason to believe that very few if any applications of almost any kind were carried to any magistrate.

SALE OF CARGOES OF SLAVE SHIPS.

If Dr. Madden's report on the sale of prize goods, and on other matters akin to it as relating to the mixed commissions, can be remarked upon by one person better qualified than another to furnish the most accurate and satisfactory information on the whole subject, it is by Her Majesty's late Chief Commissioner in those courts, Mr. Henry Macaulay, who

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is at present in this country. I would merely observe myself, that the coppers, or, in other words, the boilers of slave vessels are never sold, as is here stated; but are carefully preserved in the custody of the mixed courts, and that Dr. Madden's "strong recommendation" to abolish the auctions of the cargoes involves, as an indispensable preliminary, the alteration of the slave trade prevention treaties, by the provisions of which those sales are required. As to the alleged moral effect of the sales on the minds of the liberated Africans, and the supposed bias which that class derive from them in favour of the slave trade, Dr. Madden has assuredly been misinformed; for I question if a statement more purely ideal was ever advanced. The charge brought against the liberated Africans, in their capacity as jurors, is a great deal too sweeping; nor was it, I think, ever found that the petty juries when formed, as they ought always to be, of British subjects exclusively, failed to discharge their duties with integrity and credit. Of the sales themselves it may be said, that, instead of doing harm, they have done hitherto much good; they have visibly increased the comforts of all classes and have stimulated their ambition and activity.

Did the treaties admit of it, I should concur with Dr. Madden in his opinion as to the propriety of purchasing for the naval service on the coast the swift-sailing Baltimore-built slave vessels which are condemned in the courts; not indeed to the extent, which he recommends, of all of them; for considering the number every year condemned, that would be out of the question. But there can be no doubt that the acquisition of many would be most desirable. They are confessedly much better adapted for the peculiar service of the coast than many of our present cruisers. For the service, however, of the rivers I should expect steam-vessels to prove still more efficient.

Emigration.

On the question of emigration to the West Indies from the African coast generally, Dr. Madden is apprehensive that it never will be effected unless the people are obtained from their chiefs, or at least unless the consent of the chiefs is obtained to their departure, by means of presents.

With reference to this subject, I made inquiry before leaving Sierra Leone as to the degree of property possessed by the chiefs in the persons or services of their subjects, and the compensation they would be likely to claim in consequence, in the event of the people emigrating; but the statements made to me were so contradictory, that I could arrive at no conclusion.

The chiefs near Sierra Leone having always shown an earnest desire to have their children and subjects educated, not only in school learning, but in handicrafts and cultivation of the soil, would willingly, I think, consent to a body of their people proceeding to the West Indies to be taught the cultivation of coffee and other tropical productions, on the condition of their return within four or five years. The arrangement would be beneficial both to Africa and the West Indies, and promote, in the former, the views of the association lately formed for the extinction of the slave trade and the civilization of the continent.

The two tribes whose emigration would be likely to prove most advantageous to themselves and their West Indian employers, are the Ackoos and Cossoos; and did Her Majesty's Government deem the trial worth making, I would advise the opening of a communication on the subject, through the liberated Africans of those tribes at Sierra Leone, with the native countries of both, the Cossoo country being but a three-days' journey from the colony, while Yarriba, or the country of the Ackoos, is accessible by way of Badagry.

Shortly before I delivered up the government to my successor, and on receipt of Lord John Russell's despatch on this subject of the 10th of September 1840, with letters which it enclosed from governors of the West Indies, I sent for the heads of the liberated African tribes, explained to them the views of Government, gave them copies of the West Indian letters, and desired them to go with them among their countrymen and return in a week. They did return, but gave me no reason to suppose that many of the agricultural people were likely to emigrate, though some had declared themselves willing to make a trial, could they be assured of being sent back in the event of their disliking their new country. Several of the head Kroomen, whom I also assembled, said the same thing. But I doubt if Kroomen would be desirable emigrants. My opinion of that tribe is different from what is commonly entertained: they are never to be trusted, they are never converted to Christianity, and would, wherever they went, exhibit a bad example in that particular.

In speaking of emigration from Sierra Leone, Dr. Madden notices the case of one of those parties of liberated Africans who returned from the colony to Badagry, and conjectures that many of them fell back there into slavery. Before I left Sierra Leone, however, two letters were produced to me, purporting to be written from Badagry by individuals of that party, which gave a different account; and I now perceive, in the publication called the Friend of Africa, a further communication from another of them, by name William Fergusson (whose person I perfectly recollect), which is dated at Badagry on the 2d of March, and from which it would appear that they could not have met the fate Dr. Madden apprehends, but must have succeeded in the objects of their voyage.

Imports and Exports.

In justice to the merchants of Sierra Leone, I beg leave to say, with reference to Dr. Madden's statements under this head, that though the great proportion of British imports to Africa go to feed the slave trade, very few of those merchants have lent themselves to the direct

Appendix, No. 17.

SIERRA LEONE.

Colonel Doherty's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

direct supply of slave marts. From my arrival in the colony till the middle of the year 1839, I was not aware that more than one house had any connexion with the illicit trade; though I have had reason to believe since that more parties than one have, as Dr. Madden oberves, been concerned in abetting it by trading with slave factories. With respect to such traffic, it must be observed that the governor of the colony, not having a steamer or even a man-of-war at his disposal, has no means of ascertaining to what extent it may be carried on, or where vessels clearing out from Freetown may deliver their cargoes. In regard to what may come within his knowledge as occurring in the colony itself, he must be guided by the opinion of his legal adviser; and here I beg leave to refer to my despatches of the 18th May 1839 and 20th September 1840, with the documents which accompanied that of the 17th of October in the latter year. From these it will be seen that the legal authorities who have latterly advised the government " are not persuaded that the law is contravened" in cases of trading with slave factories; and to this extent Dr. Madden is correct when he states this to be true of the authorities generally. It ought to be remembered, however, with respect to the judicial authorities, that the only vessel ever libelled in the courts during my government for the offence in question was condemned in Vice-Admiralty, as I had the honour to report by my despatch of the 15th of August 1840; and therefore it is to be regretted that vessels of Sierra Leone, found by our cruisers trading at the Gallinas or Pongas, have not been seized and sent into the colony.

The fact with respect to this matter seems to be, that the Slave Trade Abolition Act is not clear on the point of abetting, and that a declaratory statute is required to settle the question.

Purchase of the Quia Country.

I do not find that I have more than one observation to make on the account given under this head by Dr. Madden. In my despatch of the 29th July 1840, will be found my own statement of the matter; and I shall here merely add to it, that I confined my proposal to the purchase of the " sovereignty," because the previous history of the colony seemed to indicate the policy of the British Government as opposed to the acquisition of additional territory.

Proposition for Colonial Schooners.

My exact views on this subject will be found stated in my despatch of the 7th of October 1839. I am still decidedly of opinion that steamers would be infinitely preferable to sailing vessels on that coast, where calms and light and baffling winds so often prevail for weeks and months in succession. After 12 months proper instruction, I believe such vessels might be manned almost entirely with natives; and in all such cases Government ought, in my opinion, to employ liberated Africans in preference to Kroomen. The difficulty which Dr. Madden states, of the danger to the engineers, to be apprehended from climate, might be obviated by sending a certain number of intelligent Africans to be trained as engineers in England. The expense would be trifling, and would be more than repaid by the European lives it would be the means of saving.

Gallinas.

In my despatch of the 7th of December 1840, reporting Captain Denman's attack on the slave factories of the Gallinas, it will be seen that I expressed the same opinion then in which Dr. Madden here concurs, of the great severity of the blow which the slave trade received from it. I am not aware what instructions have been issued in consequence by Her Majesty's Government; but I trust it will be followed up by similar measures on the part of the cruising squadron; for I can perceive no good reason why the subjects of the powers with whom we are allied for the suppression of the illegal trade should be suffered to maintain themselves for its support and extension in the very sight, as it were, of our ships of war, provided any means can be had recourse to of legally forcing them from such a position.

Sale of Condemned Vessels.

" It is alleged," says Dr. Madden, " that persons of all classes in this settlement have seen no impropriety in purchasing condemned slavers, and selling them again to the Spanish agents of notorious slave dealers." From the manner in which this is expressed, it is not easy to decide upon its meaning; but if it be meant that the feeling of the impropriety spoken of was not general, or not participated in by numbers, then the allegation is at once shown to be unfounded by the circumstance of those sales having been so secretly managed as to render it almost impossible to bring them home to the British sellers.

It is not only on the coast of Africa that insensibility exists among British subjects to the impropriety of such dealings; such vessels have been sold by Englishmen in the port of London, under circumstances in which no doubt could exist in the mind of the seller, any more than in that of the buyer, as to the purpose for which they were purchased.

With this division of his subject Dr. Madden closes his Report; but, before concluding these observations upon the statements and opinions it contains, I am desirous to avail myself of the opportunity which is afforded me of invoking against some of the most important of these, and in favour of the colony and its government, what Dr. Madden himself must deem an unimpeachable testimony, and what is certainly a strong and unsuspected one, I mean

mean that which the Report itself furnishes in the following general remarks, which I quote from its pages, as these are specified in the margin:

"I was forcibly struck with the largeness of the scale on which the public buildings were constructed, the wideness of the streets, and the regularity of their lines; the number of stone houses, and the excellence of the roads; the abundance in the markets; the multitude of well-dressed negroes in these places; the variety of stalls and shops in their own quarter, well supplied with British goods; the cleanliness and the comfortableness of their small abodes; the size and structure of the principal church, and the numerous chapels and schools in the town and suburbs; and, though last not least, the admirable order that seemed to prevail amongst the negro population, without any apparent exercise of magisterial rigor or severity of political restraint to repress or to control the people." *See Report, p. 3.*

"With regard to the administration of justice in the colony during my short residence there, nothing came to my knowledge but what was favourable to its character. The government is mild, lenient, and in no respect oppressive to the people. This is the only colony where the negro seems to feel he is a free man, and knows his rights and respects his neighbour's; and so far as decency in dress, decorum in the streets, and general goodness of behaviour in public, I have certainly seen nothing elsewhere, either in the Spanish or British colonies in the West Indies, to be compared with them in this respect. *See Report, p. 13.*

"A vast assemblage of liberated Africans, from all the various districts, attended at the appointed time, at the liberated African yard" [to have explained to them the government scheme of emigration]; "the number was probably from 300 to 400."

"This assemblage of negroes was the most respectable in their appearance, and the most seemly and decent in their dress of any body of coloured people I ever saw in any country. They listened with great attention to the views of Government with respect to emigration.

"It was impossible for any people to express themselves more properly, and in a better spirit; I must add, of perfect confidence in the intentions of Her Majesty's Government towards them than they did on this occasion."

In making these extracts I would do myself the honour to submit, for the Secretary of State's consideration, whether the colony of which so much can be said can be that ill-managed, unsuccessful settlement which the writer of these observations elsewhere represents it to have been until a recent period, and which it is to be inferred from the tenor of several of the remarks from among which these are taken, that in very important respects it still continues, in his opinion, to be. If, on the barbarous coast of Africa, a colony and town such as are here described, have been planted and are maintained; and if, within them a portion of the savage natives of that continent, after being debased by African servitude, and only just rescued from foreign slavery, form a community so well-ordered, so intelligent, so happy, so sensible of their advantages as freemen and as Christians, and, therefore, so well prepared to avail themselves of them; whilst all this has been accomplished, not by severity and terror, but unoppressively, with leniency, with mildness, and by no greater coercion than what arises from the regular and silent operation of the laws, then surely it seems not very consistent to declare that the management which has assisted towards such results has been a bad or even an "indifferent" management, any more than it would be reasonable to affirm that the lives and treasure which have at the same time been expended in producing them, have been expended without benefit to the cause of humanity.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Doherty.*

Enclosure No. 1.

My Lord, Government House, Sierra Leone, 4 December 1839.

My attention has for some time been directed to the extension which, I regret to inform your Lordship, the Mahomedan faith begins to obtain in the colony among the liberated African population, and to the more open and ostentatious observance of its rites by persons of that class, which has arisen from the increased confidence they have thereby acquired, and which, in its turn, has a strong tendency still further to recommend a worship addressing itself so largely to the senses and imagination among the simple natives before whom it is here displayed.

These converts have chiefly established themselves in the north-east suburbs of Freetown, on two locations, called Foulah Town and Fourah Bay, where they possessed, until lately, two large and conspicuous mosques, of which one is still standing, and where, to the number of about 100 families in each place, they live in the open practice of polygamy, allowed by their law, and of course in the open contempt or violation of the quiet and decency of the Christian Sabbath, and of every other observance of our Church, to the great scandal of the Christian community surrounding them, which itself has always been distinguished and orderly in no common degree.

From these locations they send out their emissaries into the town and into the country districts, where they propound and insinuate their faith among the ignorant natives, seeking at the same time to propagate it by terror, and the use of pretended charms and incantations. In this manner they make frequent proselytes; and in some instances, in which they have proved unsuccessful with the adult inhabitants, they have at least had the address, by their threats or persuasion, to procure from them their children and apprentices, who are sent, as

Appendix, No. 17.

SIERRA LEONE.

Colonel Doherty's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

I am informed, into Freetown in considerable numbers, to be nurtured and educated in their faith, and employed by them in domestic services.

These facts were partly brought to my notice by the Church missionaries, in a memorial which they addressed to me in the month of June last, and which I do myself the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information, with a representation on the subject, which I also received from some of the native teachers of religion; a report of the colonial surveyor, and a remonstrance and letter from the head men of each body of the Mahomedans themselves.

Of these documents the complaint of the people of Fourah Bay refers to some steps which I have had in contemplation for breaking up the establishment in that quarter, and removing its members in a body to a more distant part of the colony, a measure which might be effected,without any infringement of the rights of property, as the ground on which the huts of those persons are built is all Crown land, without exception, even of that portion of it which, according to their statement, belonged to the late Mr. Savage, but which does not appear to have been ever legally possessed by that gentleman, at whose instance it is no doubt true that Lieutenant-colonel Campbell sanctioned, as they affirm, the erection of their present mosque. Upon further consideration of the matter, however, and on ascertaining the feeling that exists respecting it among several persons of station and influence in the colony, I was induced to abandon my intention for a time; and, in the first instance, to refer the question for the opinion of your Lordship; more especially as it appeared to me, from a despatch addressed to Lieut.-Colonel Findlay on the 12th of May 1833, that such a measure as I had in view could not be enforced by a simple order of government, but must he accomplished by means of a legislative enactment.

Having abstained from making this reference immediately, that I might have time for further consideration and inquiry, I am but confirmed in my opinion of the propriety of the proceeding which I propose. I am now apprised that the people in question, not content with procuring the service and direction of the children who are confided to them as I have described, are in the practice of decoying others, and harbouring them in their haunts. Their own apprentices, placed with them previous to their conversion to their new belief, are brought up in direct violation of the terms of indenture, which provide for their instruction in the truths of Revelation; while the complete change of the names of the parties, and of all their relations in life, consequent on their renunciation of Christianity, renders it nearly impossible, in such cases, to identify either master or apprentice, so as to discharge the apprenticeship. Many of these customs and practices are of a description injurious to society. The polygamy in which they live, viewing it merely in connexion with civil interests, is highly inconvenient in a rising colony, where the disproportion already existing between the sexes is one of the greatest evils it has to contend with in its advancement; and they are believed to practise an extensive system of depredation and fraud, of which their peculiar position may be regarded as the primary cause. Cut off by it from the best sympathies of the rest of their liberated countrymen, and of the general community, and some degree of mutual distrust and hostility being of necessity created in consequence, they are thrown for associates almost exclusively among the original Mahomedans of the colony, the Foulah and Mandingo settlers, and are by them led to adopt, with their garb and religion, the lazy and roguish habits for which they are remarked.

I speak thus of their religion as adopted by those persons since their arrival in the colony, because the statement which they themselves make, that they were born and bred in its tenets, must be regarded as having no foundation in fact. The circumstance to which I have adverted of their being the lawful masters of liberated African apprentices, as well as the fact that the marriage certificates of many of them are now extant, signed by clergymen of the Church mission, are enough to prove that at one period at least since their emancipation, they conformed to the religion of the colony. Besides which it is sufficiently notorious that the Mahomedan faith is scarcely known in the southern countries of Africa, to which the great majority of those persons belonged.

No just objection, therefore, of this nature standing in the way of the suppression of the evil, and the toleration of it being destructive of the principal objects contemplated in the establishment of the colony, and, as I apprehend, differing very much from the kind of toleration enjoined by the 13th Article of my Instructions, it appears to me that no more time should be suffered to elapse before it is removed altogether. Nor will it be a difficult enterprize. To facilitate it the more, that portion of the new converts whom I have mentioned as settled at Foulah Town, having some time ago had their mosque destroyed through a mistake of some officers of police, have recently waited upon me, and signified their willingness to meet my wishes by quitting their location altogether for any other spot which the government will point out to them, either within the colony or beyond its limits, as may be thought most desirable; provided the body who are stationed at Fourah Bay shall be subjected in all respects to the same conditions.

The Right hon. Lord John Russell. (signed) *R. Doherty.*

To his Excellency the Governor and the Honourable the Board of Council, the Petition of the Undersigned,

Humbly showeth,

That the agents of the Church Missionary Society in this colony have marked with no ordinary concern the rapid increase of the Mahomedans, and the bold practice of their imposing ceremonies.

That

That Mahomedan teachers are going about proselytising in the villages, in consequence of which many liberated Africans have been induced to join their numbers, and some have even sent their children from the villages to town, to have them trained up in this mixed system of heathenish superstition and Mahomedan delusion.

That the liberated Africans apprenticed to such persons are of course deprived of all Christian instruction, and are frequently made to work on the Lord's Day, for which the Mahomedans in their houses, and in their town at Fourah Bay especially, manifest not the slightest regard.

Your petitioners, therefore, beg leave to express to your Excellency and your Honourable Board their firm conviction that the free and open exercise of Mahomedanism is fraught with danger to the colony, both in a moral and civil point of view, and humbly request that you will be pleased to consider the propriety of checking so injurious a system, and to adopt such measures as will secure to the liberated Africans bound to Mahomedans the privileges of the Lord's Day, and other means available for their instruction in the Christian religion.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

13 June 1839. (signed) *G. A. Kipling.* *H. S. Stedman.*
J. W. Weeks. *T. Peyton.*
J. U. Graf. *Wm. Young.*
James Beal. *Isaac Smith.*

Sir, Sierra Leone, 18 June 1839.

We, the undersigned preachers and members of the various chapels established in this colony since its first formation, having been requested by your Excellency to give our opinion as to the pernicious effects of the Mahomedan religion, now extensively introduced into this colony by the building of large prayer-houses for that purpose, being allowed to be carried on in the same, we beg to draw your Excellency's attention to the following remarks, which will fully at once show that such places are only intended for entrapping the ignorant into the grossest superstition imaginable; viz.

Imprimis, By the Mahomedan law, a man may have one wife and as many concubines as he may be able to maintain, which we consider to be an evil propagated; that it is quite contrary and inconsistent to the law of God and the common usage and custom of this colony.

Secondly, They believe in witchcraft, incantations, and charms, and they are hereby subjected to gross impositions by making a trade in selling charms, and using lassy-manny to effect certain changes on the minds of weak and credulous persons, which is done by writing upon a table (commonly in use with them) a certain pernicious ink, which is obtained from the bark of a tree, scraps of Scriptural notes and texts taken from the Al Koran, and then washed off and put into a bottle; with this, whenever they feel desirous of obtaining some particular wishes, they generally wash themselves with this lassy-manny before they make their suit upon any individual.

Thirdly, At the death of a person, the relations, according to their circumstances, make sacrifices for various purposes, either by the killing of bulls, sheep, and fowls, &c., which we consider is also contrary to the precepts laid down in the New Testament, and against the common law and usages first established in this colony on its formation.

Fourthly, The Mahomedan tolerates and allows the slave trade being carried on by the laws laid down in the Al Koran, by the buying and selling of slaves; consequently Freetown, Sierra Leone, should not be made an emporium for such a class and description of people, becoming as a place of permanent residence.

Fifthly, They dedicate the fifth day of the week as their day of public worship; whereas the seventh day is set apart by all Protestants as their Sabbath, which is universally allowed as the established doctrine and rules of every sincere Christian, and are considered as a part and parcel of the ancient laws of Great Britain and of this colony from time immemorial; and although the Mahomedans make this little difference, yet they should be made to observe the Christian Sabbath with the greatest veneration and respect by observing the same, as have been heretofore done by former *ci-devant* governors on the first formation of the said colony: and further, in addition, they would not consent for one moment to allow any of the surrounding neighbouring tribes and others to become permanent inhabitants of this colony, because their manners and customs were quite contrary and repugnant to the established doctrine founded in the same.

In drawing these conclusions for your Excellency's information and consideration, we sincerely trust and hope that your Excellency will be pleased to give a favourable opinion of our views on this subject, by discountenancing the Mahomedan pernicious doctrines being established therein, and which have hitherto gained so much repute amongst the lower orders, by leading astray the benighted sons of Africa, who have been lately rescued from the misery of second slavery, and now plunged into human darkness by this grossest of all evils, the Mahomedan persuasion.

We beg to subscribe ourselves, &c.

(signed) *Joseph Jewett*, P. Ch. *John Jamy.*
A. Elliot. his
Thomas Grant. *Jas. × Jackson.*
John Leigh. mark.
his *Thomas Freeman.*
William × Williams. *Jacob Snowball.*
mark. *A. O'Connor.*
Jas. W. Richards. *David Wilson.*
Scipio Wright.

His Excellency
Colonel Richard Doherty,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 17.

SIERRA LEONE.

Colonel Doherty's Obsevations on Commissioner's Report.

Enclosure No. 2.

LIBERATED AFRICAN DEPARTMENT.

RETURN showing the Average Number of PATIENTS per Diem, and Number of DEATHS per Quarter, in the Hospital at *Kissy*; also, the Amount of Expenditure for Extras per Quarter in the Period from 1st January 1838 to 30th September 1839.

Date of Hospital Abstracts.	Average Number of Patients per Diem.	Number of Deaths.	Amount of Extras.	REMARKS.
			£. s. d.	
1838:				
January - - -				
February - - -	491 $\frac{19}{90}$	466	92 8 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	
March - - - -				
April - - - -				
May - - - -	494 $\frac{47}{91}$	374	90 18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
June - - - -				
July - - - -				
August - - -	503 $\frac{86}{92}$	425	76 13 9	
September - - -				
October - - -				
November - - -	475 $\frac{49}{92}$	254	83 3 6	
December - - -				
1839:				
January - - -				
February - - -	515 $\frac{86}{90}$	419	118 8 1	
March - - - -				
April - - - -				
May - - - -	422 $\frac{72}{91}$	270	196 9 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
June - - - -				
July - - - -				
August - - -	587 $\frac{6}{92}$	577	241 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
September - - -				
		2,785		

Sierra Leone. (signed) *W. G. Perry*, M. C. Assistant Superintendent.

Enclosure No. 3.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Guidance of Managers or Assistant Managers in the Districts or Villages.

1. WHEN circumstances prevent the assistant superintendent from selecting situations for location, the manager will perform that duty, and he will be careful to choose the best land, as near as possible to a rivulet or spring, and to the public roads.

2. Allotments are not to exceed in the first instance four acres to each man, two chains in front and ten deep.

3. The huts of the people are to be built according to a uniform plan, which will be furnished to the manager.

4. The manager will visit newly located people every second day until their houses are built and their gardens inclosed; and he will continue his visits frequently during some time thereafter, encouraging and instructing them to the utmost of his power, using every means of reconciling them to their locations, and of dissuading them from wandering away from them.

5. He will as much as possible take care that the marriageable women, placed in the district under his general charge, are married to men of steady and industrious habits only.

6. He will personally superintend the making of roads, and be careful that they are made according to directions which will be furnished to him.

7. He is expected to attend Divine service at least once every Sunday, as an example to his people, and he will enjoin a similar attendance upon all persons holding government appointments under him.

8. When there is no clergyman to officiate, the manager or senior schoolmaster will read prayers.

9. The manager will frequently visit the schools of his district, and satisfy himself that the prescribed system of education is strictly adhered to.

10. He will frequently inspect the children's meals, and ascertain that the most wholesome articles of food are supplied to them according to the season, and that they receive daily two good and sufficient meals.

11. He will receive and attend the colonial surgeon, or one of his assistants, upon a visit of medical inspection of the school children, which will be made periodically to the several districts respectively, on the following days, to wit: to the first eastern and mountain districts on the second Wednesday of every month, or as soon thereafter as the weather may permit;

to

to the second eastern district on the second Thursday of the first month of every quarter, and he will take care to have all the children forthcoming at these inspections, that the medical officer may be enabled to report upon them according to form marked (A). The manager will also, on these occasions, submit for the surgeon's examination and advice the sick of the district generally, and for this purpose he will muster them before him, so far as that may be found practicable.

12. When articles for the maintenance of the children are not supplied by contract, all purchases for this purpose are to be made and paid for personally by the manager, and never by the teachers.

13. The manager will keep a register of children apprenticed within the district, according to the notification which will be furnished to him from the department in Freetown, and agreeably to form marked (B.)

14. All casualties among the apprentices are to be recorded in this register as they occur, and are to be reported to the department in Freetown.

15. No manager will, on any account whatever, give out an apprentice himself, except in presence of the Governor and General Superintendent, or upon his written authority.

16. Due regard must always be paid to the holding magisterial courts, and the forms and ceremonies necessary to their dignity must be carefully observed.

17. Should there be two magistrates in the district, petty sessions will be held once a week, or oftener if found necessary.

18. All fines levied by the manager in his magisterial capacity are to be paid monthly, on the last day of the month, into the office of the department at Freetown.

19. The court of requests will be held weekly, if found necessary; and if an appointed court is at any time unavoidably postponed, notice of the postponement must be given to the suitors, who are not to be put to any additional expense in consequence.

20. In districts where there are two villages, the court of requests will be held in them alternately.

21. This court will govern itself by the Table of Fees marked (C.)

22. Half-yearly boards of survey will be held on all stores in custody of the manager, who will be charged with every article which shall be found deficient, or shall appear to have been broken or destroyed from want of due care.

23. Requisitions for stores are to be made on the last day of every month, according to form marked (D.)

24. All persons employed under government in the district are to be paid monthly, but invalids or persons on the pension list every Monday morning.

25. A monthly abstract, in triplicate, is to be transmitted to the office of the department in Freetown, of all persons receiving government allowance in the district, and is to be accompanied by a monthly pay list, also in triplicate, of persons employed by government under the manager, and a monthly estimate according to form marked (E.) Two monthly returns, in original, are also to be forwarded to the department office for the information of the Governor and General Superintendent; namely, a return of all persons receiving government allowance, and a return of all cases decided, and prisoners tried, before the magisterial courts, according to forms marked (F.) and (G.)

26. A quarterly pay list, incorporating the pay lists of the months of the quarter, is to be rendered in like manner to the department, together with a quarterly account current, on the debit side of which are to be shown all sums received, and on the credit side all sums expended, as vouched by the abstracts and pay lists.

27. Half-yearly returns are to be rendered of the people under charge, according to form marked (H.), and of the number of persons employed in each distinct kind of labour, according to form marked (I.)

For this Form, see Encl. No. 7.

28. One annual return or census of the population of the district is to be made up to the 31st December in each year, and rendered within one month from that date.

29. All other returns and lists are to be rendered on the last day of the month, quarter, half year or year, for which they shall be respectively made: And whereas great want of correctness and punctuality has been evinced heretofore in the preparation and transmission of such documents, an explanation in writing will be called for in future, when any deficiency in either respect occurs, and three unsatisfactory explanations of the kind will render the manager liable to be removed from his office.

30. In the event of misconduct or neglect of duty on the part of individuals employed under him, the manager will report the facts to the assistant superintendent, for the information of the Governor and General Superintendent: but he will not dismiss the party without authority obtained for that purpose.

31. Neither will he make any appointment whatever without a special authority.

32. No manager shall engage in any kind of trade or traffic.

33. Managers will not at all be expected to lodge or entertain officers of government, or others visiting their villages, where such visitors can always obtain accommodation in the stone houses, with this twofold advantage attending their doing so, that their visits will afford some benefit and encouragement to the villagers, and will not occasion loss of time to the managers, or interruption in the discharge of their important duties.

Sierra Leone,
20 October 1838.

(signed) *R. Doherty,*
Governor and General Superintendent.

(F.)

MONTHLY RETURN of PERSONS receiving Government Allowance in the District.

	For Location.		Invalids.		At School.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Boys	Girls.
Remaining 18 .						
Add — Received from Freetown						
— from						
— from absence by absconding						
— from Kissy Hospital						
Invalids by order of						
TOTAL to be Accounted for						
Deduct — Located, and allowance ceased						
Married						
Sent to Freetown to be apprenticed						
Sent to Kissy Hospital						
Died						
Absconded						
TOTAL to be Deducted						
Remaining the 18						

DISTRIBUTION.							
VILLAGE.	For Location.		Invalids.		At School.		REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	

(G.)

MONTHLY STATE of PRISONERS, and of CASES Heard and Determined, in the District from to 18 .

NAMES.	Sex.	Age.	RESIDENCE.			Offence.	Appearance by Summons or Arrest.	Decision.	Date of		REMARKS.
			Village.	Street.	Number of Lot.				Imprisonment.	Discharge.	

Appendix, No. 17.

SIERRA LEONE.

Colonel Doherty's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and FINES during the Month.

RECEIPTS.	£. s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.

RECAPITULATION of Cases in Detail.

—	Murder.	Cutting and Maiming.	Manslaughter.	Rape.	Arson.	Burglary or Housebreaking.	Robbery.	Larceny or Theft.	Assault, with Intent to commit a Rape.	Common Assault.	Riot.	Fighting.	Neglect to Fence in Lot.	Neglecting to clean Street.				TOTAL.
TOTAL - -																		

From to

RECAPITULATION of Prisoners.

Last State - - - - - - - -					
Entered - - - - - - - -					
TOTAL - - -					
Discharged - - - - - - -					
Remaining - - - - - - - -					

(I.)

RETURN of the Number of PERSONS employed in each distinct kind of LABOUR, in the District, in the Period from to 18 .

Village or Hamlet.	Mechanics.	Agriculturists.	Labourers.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.

Appendix, No. 17.

SIERRA LEONE.

Colonel Doherty's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

MINUTE for Information of Sir *John Jeremie.*

IN consequence of the changes which were contemplated in the department at the time these instructions are dated, no similar rules were drawn for the guidance of the assistant superintendent; and when the changes subsequently took place, it was thought better to observe the working of the new system during six months before framing them. After a six months' trial it was my intention to prepare such regulations in concert with Mr. Stow, who made notes for them, which will probably prove useful should they have been found among his papers. Among other matters they were to direct, as one of the first importance, that the assistant superintendent should hold a yearly muster and inspection of apprentices, at the first of which I hoped to be able to attend myself; and they were to provide for his visiting the villages four times a year at the least, and for his occasionally residing in them during a week or ten days consecutively, a residence which would be attended, I think, with very good effects, and during which he might preside at the petty sessions and in the court of requests.

In any such scheme of instructions for this officer, reference must be had to the Treasury instructions which were received on occasion of the transfer to the Commissariat; and with respect to the routine of duty in the African office and yard, in the reception, maintenance, and disposal of new people, this, if not left to the superintendent's own judgment, might be provided for in such rules.

One difficulty will be found in mustering the apprentices. No law exists compelling their production. An Act therefore will become necessary to impose a penalty in cases of non-production; and it appeared to me that such an Act might conveniently be made to comprehend several clauses for the protection and benefit of apprentices generally; such for instance as would impose on the master the obligation of placing his apprentice at the Sunday-school, and in all cases of reporting to the department the child's absence or death.

(signed) *R. Doherty.*

REGULATIONS to be observed in the Treatment and Disposal of LIBERATED AFRICANS when first received into the Department.

1. Liberated Africans are to be registered immediately after adjudication, and are then to be inspected by the colonial surgeon, and reported on, according to the form of report marked (A).

2. They are at the same time to be supplied with the following articles of clothing, to wit:

Males: with one hat, one duck frock, and one pair of duck trousers and braces each; and one mat for every two men or three boys.

Females: with mats in the same proportion, and with one cotton kerchief for the head, one cotton shift, and one linen check frock each.

3. When males enlist before location, this clothing shall be returned to the department.

4. They are to be maintained, previous to location, at the following rates: the healthy in the Queen's Yard, Freetown, at 1 ½ *d.* a day; the sick at Kissy hospital, at 2 *d.* a day.

5. But if their health and strength permit, they are to be located without delay, unless, in the case of males, the labour of a portion of the strong shall first be required for urgent public works; in which case those who are so employed shall be furnished with a second set of clothes, which shall be renewed half-yearly while they are retained in this service.

6. Females fit for location are to be placed with the most respectable married women, in the villages, until married.

7. At the same time the children are to be put to school.

8. In no distribution or location shall persons who may be discovered to be related to each other as husband and wife, parent and child, or otherwise, be separated, except it may be temporarily, for the purpose of placing a child during the usual period at school.

9. And no distribution or location shall on any account be made without the sanction of the Governor and General Superintendent.

10. Allotments of land to men shall be made as directed by the second article of the Instructions for Managers, and not otherwise.

11. Adults are to be supplied on location with the following necessaries, to wit:

Males; with a second duck frock, and a second pair of trousers and braces; and with one blanket or rug; one mat; one tin plate; one iron spoon; one tin drinking-cup, capable of containing a pint; one iron pot, capable of containing from two to three quarts; one bill-hook, and one hoe, with axes for constructing their dwellings, to be supplied by the manager, in such proportions as he may deem requisite.

Females; with a second kerchief for the head, a second shift, and a second linen check frock; and with one blanket or rug; one tin plate; one iron spoon, and one tin drinking-cup.

12. Children when placed at school are to be supplied with one blanket or rug between two, every two years; one mat between two, every six months; one iron spoon each; one plate and one tin drinking-cup, between two; a mess kit to every six, and a tub with handles, or two camp kettles, to every 24.

Boys

Boys are further to receive one straw hat, two duck frocks, and one pair of trousers and braces in the first instance; and one straw hat, one duck frock, and one pair of trousers and braces every six months afterwards.

And girls, two cotton shifts and one check frock, in the first instance; and one shift and one frock every six months afterwards.

To these are to be added, for boys, a few clasp-knives among several, and a proportion of cutlasses and light hoes for such of them as may be capable of engaging in agricultural pursuits.

13. After location, males are to receive an allowance of three half-pence a day during three months, or such longer period, not exceeding six months, as according to circumstances shall appear necessary to the Governor and General Superintendent.

14. Three half-pence a day for each child will also be allowed for the maintenance of school children.

15. Confirmed invalids or persons labouring under age or infirmity, and at the same time friendless, shall be pensioned at two-pence a day, under a certificate from the colonial surgeon, or one of his assistants.

16. Men or boys apprenticed on board ships of war shall receive two duck frocks, two pairs of trousers and braces, and six pounds of soap on their embarkation; and it having been lately provided by Her Majesty's Government that their clothing shall be renewed, and all necessary articles supplied them on board, they will not be furnished during the time they may remain there with anything further from the department.

(signed) *R. Doherty,*
Governor and General Superintendent.

Sierra Leone, 20 October 1838.

(A.)

REPORT of the Colonial Surgeon upon the State of the Liberated Africans landed from the .

——	Fit for Location.	Unfit for Location.	Total.	Remarks.
Men - - - - -				
Women - - - - -				
Boys - - - - -				
Girls - - - - -				

MINUTE for the Information of Sir *John Jeremie.*

SINCE these regulations were framed, the plan of placing the newly-arrived Africans with families of their countrymen already settled in this colony, and of thus postponing their location on farms of their own till a period when they shall have received some degree of instruction and improvement, has been tried with success. Nearly 2,000 adults of the large importations made towards the close of 1840, as well as many grown lads too old for apprenticeship, have been disposed of in this manner. To these it is promised that when finally located they shall still receive the usual three months' allowance, and that a supply of seeds and tools, proper for husbandry, shall then be made to them. The families into which they are received engage on their part to instruct and maintain them at present; and at a proper season, or so soon as the people themselves shall desire it, to assist them in locating themselves, in building their huts, and enclosing their gardens. This they are willing and desirous to do for the sake of their labour in the meantime, and they were found indeed quite ready to receive them to any number in which they could have been given out. The plan has many advantages. Besides instruction in farming, and the use of tools, the new people acquire more readily some knowledge of the English language. They find food and lodging at once supplied to them without trouble or care of their own, and necessarily entering into habits of intimacy and friendship with those with whom they are placed, they become attached to the colony much more speedily than on the former system, and are much less apt to run away. They are indeed expressly encouraged to remain by the promise they receive of the allowance to be made them on their location; and if nevertheless they do abscond before that commences, the expense of it is at least saved to the government, which, in cases of absconding formerly it was not, as in such cases the runaway generally took care not to disappear till the day at the end of the three months on which the allowance ceased.

(signed) *R. Doherty.*

Appendix, No. 17.

SIERRA LEONE.

Colonel Doherty's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

REGULATIONS to be observed in the Apprenticing of Children from the Liberated African Department.

1. ANY person applying for an apprentice with the immediate sanction of the Governor and General Superintendent, shall receive such apprentice under the usual indentures, and upon his giving his personal security, in the sum of 20*l.*, to fulfil the conditions thereof.

2. Any tradesman, mechanic, or other person not contemplated under the preceding article who shall apply for an apprentice, shall, before receiving such apprentice, produce a certificate of recommendation agreeably to the printed form marked (A.), and shall furnish the joint security of one responsible individual in the sum of 10*l.* for the due fulfilment of the conditions of indenture.

3. No person who shall have once failed to fulfil the conditions of indenture shall receive another apprentice, except upon a written order of the Governor and General Superintendent.

4. No child shall be apprenticed who shall not have been at least 12 months at school.

5. Apprentices will be given out on the third Tuesday and the succeeding days of the month, and applicants will be supplied in the order of the dates of their certificates of recommendation.

6. No apprentice shall on any account be given out until after the indenture fee of 1*l.* shall have been paid; nor shall any individual whatever, in time coming, receive an apprentice without fee, except upon a written order of the Governor and General Superintendent.

7. On the 28th of the month all fees on indentures received during the lapse of it shall be paid into the military chest.

8. An indexed register shall be kept of all applicants for apprentices agreeably to the form marked (B.)

9. An indexed register shall be kept of all children apprenticed agreeably to the form marked (C.)

10. All casualties occurring among apprentices, whether in Freetown or the country districts, shall be recorded in these registers.

11. Lists of apprentices indentured to persons belonging to the villages shall be transmitted monthly to the managers for their information.

Sierra Leone, 20 October 1838. (signed) *R. Doherty*,
Governor and General Superintendent.

(A.)

I CERTIFY that the applicant attends public worship at is a person of good character, and capable of instructing and maintaining an apprentice in a proper manner.

Sierra Leone 18 . [Signature of clergyman or preacher.]

(B.)

REGISTER OF APPLICANTS.

DATE.	No.	NAME.	Married or Single.	Occupation.	Residence.	Sex and Number of Apprentices required.		Number of Apprentices, and Sex, the Applicant has at the present Time.		Bondsmen.		Name of Person Recommending.	
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Name.	Residence.	Clergyman or Preacher.	Householder.

(C.)

REGISTER OF APPRENTICES.

No.	Date of Indenture.	Number in Register.	NAME.	Sex.	Age.	Term of Apprenticeship.	Master or Mistress.			Bondmen.		Fee Amount.	Remarks.
							Name.	Occupation.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.		
												£. s. d.	

MINUTE for Information of Sir *John Jeremie.*

To correct as much as possible the obvious evils of the apprenticeship system, the following rules were observed generally during the year 1840, and I formed the resolution, after my last visit to the villages, to adopt them permanently:—

No child to be apprenticed younger than nine, or older than 13 years of age.

Children not older than 10 to be apprenticed for four years only.

Not older than 11, for three; and not older than 12, for two years.

Thirteen may appear an early age at which to limit on that side the age for apprenticing; but it was adopted in the case of females, in consequence of the number of girls who were found to be pregnant at the age of 15, and even at that of 14 years. With respect to boys, it was found that wherever they were well treated they would of their own free will remain with their masters till an age more advanced; and in cases in which their treatment was bad, it was thought best to bring them back in good time under the immediate care of government, rather than incur the risk of their absconding to the distant parts of the colony, and there leading an idle and vagabond life. It is always of course competent to the Governor to make exceptions to these rules, and to apprentice for longer periods where it may appear desirable; as, for instance, in the case of boys placed for instruction in a trade or craft under mechanics or others.

Sierra Leone. (signed) *R. Doherty.*

MINUTE for Information of Sir *John Jeremie.*

IN the despatch of the Secretary of State, which accompanied the Treasury instructions for the regulations of the African department under the new arrangements, a hope was expressed that after a time the services of one of the two writers to be employed at the Commissariat might be dispensed with; and it was requested, that after some trial a report should be made of the practicability of the measure. The object of this economy I presume to have been to remunerate the commissariat officer with the salary saved; but by the establishment recently fixed by me, though not yet approved by the Secretary of State, I have provided for the saving of 200 *l.* a year, which I suppose will be considered by the commissariat officer himself to be a sufficient sum for his remuneration.

The manner in which the saving was to be effected will appear from the following statement:—

Establishment in the Liberated African Office authorized in 1831:

Assistant Superintendent - - - - - - - -	£. 500
With forage allowance for two horses.	
Chief Clerk - - - - - - - - - - -	250
With forage allowance for one horse.	
First Writer - - - - - - - - - -	200
Second - - - - - - - - - - -	150
Third - - - - - - - - - - -	100
	£. 1,200

Establishment

Appendix, No. 17.

SIERRA LEONE.

Colonel Doherty's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

Establishment fixed by Colonel Doherty after the transfer of the cash and store branches of the department to the Commissariat, and intended to be submitted in the month of January 1841, for the approval of the Secretary of State.

Assistant Superintendent - - - - - - - - With forage allowance for two horses.	£. 500
First Writer - - - - - - - - - - With forage allowance for one horse.	200
Second - - - - - - - - - - -	150
Third - - - - - - - - - - - -	100
Fourth - - - - - - - - - - -	50
	£. 1,000
Saving of 200 *l.*	

A chief or confidential clerk was allowed to Colonel Denham when he was assistant superintendent, but under later arrangements such an appointment appeared unnecessary.

It was further my intention to submit the following for the districts :—

Western District.

Manager at York - - - - - - - - With forage allowance for one horse.	£. 250
Assistant Manager at Reut - - - - - - -	125
Assistant Manager at Bananas - - - - - -	150

Mountains.

Manager at Wilberforce - - - - - - - With forage allowance for one horse.	£. 250
Assistant Manager at Charlotte - - - - - -	100

First Eastern District.

Assistant Manager at Wellington - - - - - - With forage allowance for one horse	£. 150

Second Eastern District.

Manager at Waterloo - - - - - - - - With forage allowance for one horse.	£. 250
Assistant Manager at Hastings - - - - - -	100

The subordinate situations I proposed to leave as they are returned in the last half-yearly return of the establishment rendered to the Secretary of State, namely the June return for 1840; but I intended to recommend the addition to them of a clerk for each of the three managers, who, without such assistance, are unable to keep up their several official books.

It is much to be desired that the managers at Waterloo and York were persons acquainted with the cultivation of coffee and cotton; and an offer of higher salaries than those here set down might be made for those two managements to persons so qualified. On such an offer persons from the West Indies might be induced to undertake them, which they will not on the present terms.

Should it be thought desirable to continue the school farms, an instructor in farm work might be procured in the district. The manager has not the time to superintend the farm, and the teacher is not able to give the instructions, so that some farmer of the district, capable of superintending and instructing, must be hired for the purpose, which I presume he might be for 1 *l.* a month.

(signed) *R. Doherty.*

The Returns to be transmitted to the Secretary of State by the Governor, are as follows:

1. A Return of Liberated Africans in charge
2. Return of the Establishment
3. Return of Persons receiving Allowance, &c.

— Half-yearly.

A Return of new Appointments and additional Salaries, quarterly, as directed by the Secretary of State's despatch of 12th June 1840.

I DO hereby certify, that , of , is a person of good character, and capable of instructing and maintaining an apprentice in a proper manner.

Sierra Leone, 183 .

Indorsement:

Name of applicant.
Condition.
Occupation.
Residence.
Sex of apprentice required.
Number of apprentices, and sex, the applicant has at the present time.
Remarks.
Signature of individual recommending.

I CERTIFY that the applicant, , attends public worship at , is a person of good character, and capable of instructing and maintaining an apprentice in a proper manner.

Sierra Leone, 183 .

Signature of { Clergyman / or / Preacher. }

Indorsement:

Name of applicant.
Married or single.
Occupation.
Residence.
Sex, and Number of apprentices required.
Number of apprentices, and sex, the applicant has at the present time.
Name and residence of sureties.
Remarks.
Signature of householder recommending.

Dear Sir, Fourah Bay, 29 September 1838.

AGREEABLY to your request, I have brought before the local committee the subject on which your letter of the 21st instant treats, with reference to the apprenticing the liberated African children. All its members were of opinion that the proposed form of certificate contained very desirable improvements, and especially so the condition of attending public worship, by which Heathens will be prevented from receiving apprentices, and we hope Mahomedans too.

His Excellency having also kindly desired us to give any suggestions we may have to make upon the subject of apprenticing liberated African children generally, I shall take the liberty to convey to you our sentiments on it, for his Excellency's consideration, at an early opportunity.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. A. Kissling,*
Secretary Local Committee.

To J. Miller, Esq.

Enclosure No. 4.

My Lord, Government House, Sierra Leone, 18 October 1840.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches of the 28th of December and 12th of June last, with their enclosures, referring to me for my report a letter received from Mr. Kennedy, Her Majesty's Judge in the mixed British and Spanish court of justice at the Havana, stating that negroes who have already been emancipated in Sierra Leone are frequently kidnapped from thence, and sold again into slavery, and acquainting me with the case of a boy named Daniel Speck, in which this is stated to have been actually done.

Since I assumed this government, I have made it my business strictly to investigate every case of suspected kidnapping that has occurred; and I had occasion, two years ago, in my

Appendix, No. 17.

SIERRA LEONE.

Colonel Doherty's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

despatch to Lord Glenelg of the 23d September 1838 (No. 65), to state my belief that no recent removal from the colony by this means had taken place of any emancipated African. It has since been discovered that two cases of such removal had occurred, at periods, however, greatly anterior to that at which I wrote; and some attempts have been lately made by the Mandingo strangers towards the commission of this offence. Each of these, however, has been frustrated in succession; nor is there as yet any established instance of the completion of the crime since my arrival in the colony. The case of Daniel Speck forms no exception, for it was a case of kidnapping, not, as is stated, from Sierra Leone, but from a part of the coast between it and the Gallinas.

The circumstance which Mr. Kennedy reports of negroes who speak the English language appearing occasionally among the cargoes of slave ships, is susceptible of the same explanation as that which this case affords, whilst it admits of another still easier and more satisfactory. We were already aware in this colony of the fact, for such persons have more than once been found in captured vessels brought into this port itself; and it was the scrutiny which on these occasions I instituted into their several cases that led to the discovery of the two instances of kidnapping of old date which I now mention. I do myself the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a return of all these investigations, in which the particulars of the two instances in question, those, namely, of William, a liberated African, and Will, an Isles-de-Los boy, are stated, and by which it will be seen that the remaining cases inquired into were all those of persons who were stolen, not from the colony, but its vicinity; and that with one exception, that of Henry Richardson, a Nova Scotian settler, those individuals, although they had been occasionally resident here, were none of them colonists or subjects of The Queen.

In all the adjacent rivers reside Africans, who are more or less connected with Sierra Leone, and who make frequent visits to it. Those persons speak English as perfectly as the great majority of the liberated population of the colony; and many of them are of the class from which slaves are taken, while others have that class in their employment.

On all occasions, therefore, on which persons who speak the English language are found to form part of slave cargoes taken from this neighbourhood, it is possible and highly probable that the circumstance may be explained in one of three ways, without resorting to the supposition of an actual kidnapping from the colony of Her Majesty's subjects. Either the individual may be a colonist, who has left the colony of his own accord, or who has left it openly in the company of his parents or relatives, and has been enslaved, as in the case of the boy Speck, elsewhere, and perhaps many years afterwards; or he may have been a stranger temporarily resident in the colony; or, finally, he may have been an African residing in one of the near rivers, and partially acquainted with the English language.

To conclude, therefore, as Mr. Kennedy seems disposed to do, that in all such cases the parties must have been British subjects kipnapped from the colony, or even that they must have belonged to it in some manner, would be an error only inferior to that into which he has also fallen of regarding the great number of slave cargoes recently embarked from this vicinity as presumptive evidence of the kidnapping from the colony which he supposes to exist; a view of the subject implying suppositions with respect to the slave trade in the neighbouring rivers which, as is well known to your Lordship and to Viscount Palmerston, are as remote from the facts as they are from the reason of the case.

On what slight and false foundations rumours of kidnapping are apt to be raised, was well shown in a case which occurred in this colony nearly three years ago; but which, as the parties did not speak English, is not included in the return enclosed. It was reported that four or five Sierra Leone persons had been landed among the slaves of a vessel captured at the River Sherbro; and the state of my health at the moment not permitting of my investigating the matter myself, Her Majesty's Commissary Judge and the late Chief Justice Rankin were good enough to make the inquiry for me. The result was detailed in the letters from those gentlemen, of which copies are herewith transmitted, and which will show how unfounded the rumour was in that instance, and how satisfactory the examination was considered to have proved with respect to every question it involved.

But because those rumours are often unfounded, and because the kidnapping of Sierra Leone colonists, whether from the peninsula itself or from countries beyond its limits, has been established in so few instances, I would by no means be understood to allege that it has not happened oftener; or that, in the one case in particular of the colonists kidnapped from the rivers, it may even be of very rare occurrence. Considering, indeed, the activity with which the slave trade is carried on in those rivers, there would be nothing surprising in the circumstance if the people of the colony, who on their side are continually visiting them, were to be occasionally seized and sold into Cuba slave ships. It would be surprising if they were not; and it is surprising that they are so in such few instances as those referred to, which are at all established by proof, although indeed that proof, after all, is not more than the mere statement of the stolen parties themselves. It appears to me that in all such instances in future, and perhaps in all cases of slaves claiming to have belonged to any British settlement on the coast, it would be desirable that the individuals should be sent to this colony, as is proposed to be done in the case of Daniel Speck. By adopting such a course, the truth or falsity of the claim preferred would be more easily and certainly ascertained, and the best chance afforded of bringing the kidnappers to justice; who at all events, when they found that they could never regard themselves as safe from the vengeance of the law, would be alarmed and deterred from further practices of the same kind.

* * * * * * *

(signed) *R. Doherty.*

Colonel Doherty's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

British Commissioners' Office, Sierra Leone,
8 January 1838.

My dear Sir,

THE chief justice informed me of your desire that I should accompany him to the yard of the Liberated African department, that we might ascertain if there were any of the negroes found on board the Portuguese schooner Princenza Africana from the River Sherbro, and lately captured by Her Majesty's brig Curlew, who had been in any way connected with this colony.

I had previously intended to have examined the slaves for this purpose, as my colleague Mr. Lewis had also done, in consequence of an unfounded report having been made to us that "four or five" of the slaves spoke English. The result of the examination made by the chief justice and myself on Saturday, as well as that made by Mr. Lewis, is most satisfactory, and proves beyond a doubt, that out of a cargo of 222 slaves shipped in the immediate neighbourhood of this colony, in not one single instance was any person connected with Sierra Leone aiding or assisting in the collection or sale of the slaves, and that not one of the poor creatures found on board the Portuguese vessel had ever been a subject of Her Majesty, or settled within our territory.

That kidnapping and slave dealing are practised by some of the Mandingoes in the colony there is, I am afraid, no doubt; but can there be any stronger proof than that furnished by our late examination, that it is gross exaggeration to say that there is a regular and extensive trade in slaves carried on between the colony and the neighbouring slave marts?

I beg leave to annex a copy of the information, derived through competent interpreters, from the only two of the slaves belonging to the Portuguese schooner who had ever been within the precincts of the colony; and I shall send this hasty letter to the chief justice, that he may add whatever he thinks proper.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. W. Macaulay.*

His Excellency Colonel Doherty,
&c. &c. &c.

My dear Sir,

Sierra Leone, 8 January 1838.

I HAVE nothing to add to Mr. Macaulay's letter, but only to express my concurrence in his remarks.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Robert Rankin.*

Kye, a Sherbro woman about 20 years of age, states that her master's name is Yennee, that her father's name is Battoa; that she lived with them in a Sherbro town called Beggaike, of which Lisambey is the headman; that she was made a capture in war by a Koosoo man of the name of Kong, who sold her to Brimah, a Mori man (Mussulman), who again sold her to the Portuguese at Seabar, where she was detained for some time less than a month, before she was shipped on board the schooner in which she was taken; she had formerly been in Sierra Leone for a short time, having come into the colony and returned by land.

Joe, a Bullom boy, about 17 years of age, was born at Komendee near Seabar, where his father and mother still live. More than three years ago he was at Freetown for nearly a month; he then came here at the desire of his elder brother, with some rice for a Sherbro man of the name of Charles Tucker; he came in a canoe with some other people, and they all went back again to the Sherbro. The canoe belonged to a man of the name of Thomas, living at Yenghein near the Plaintains. Charles Tucker, to whom he brought the rice, was quite a gentleman, and possessed plenty of money, and learned book (reading and writing) and white men's fashion, whilst he was in Sierra Leone. The said Charles Tucker is now employed in buying slaves at Seabar, which is the reason of his not visiting this colony. Witness saw Charles Tucker at Komendee, a short time before he was taken as a slave. Witness was put in a chain with another boy, whom he points out, by a Mori man named Bahi, the headman of the town in which he lived, and handed over in pawn to the Portuguese captain, in whose ship he was taken, for some goods trusted to the said Bahi by the said Portuguese captain.

Enclosure, No. 5.

REPORT on the Liberated African Schools, and the other Government Schools of *Sierra Leone.*

THIS Report naturally divides itself into three parts; the first containing a brief account of the schools, and of the plan of education pursued in them; the second consisting of observations on different parts of this system; and the third comprising suggestions which have occurred and been called for, for its improvement.

Appendix, No. 17.

SIERRA LEONE.

Colonel Doherty's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

I. The children of the colony are educated to the number of 6,000*, at 42 schools, of which 14 are schools of government, six of them being instituted for and receiving exclusively liberated African children, while eight are formed as exclusively of children born in the colony. The remaining 28 are conducted by the Church mission, or by the mission of Wesleyan Methodists, and receive colony-born children only.

The teachers of the eight government schools composed of colony children, are paid by this department; but the six which are formed of liberated Africans, are, from that circumstance, the only ones that are strictly entitled to the appellation of liberated African schools.

The number of liberated boys and girls under tuition in these schools—a number which has recently undergone considerable fluctuation by the apprenticing and placing in location or in families, of a great portion of them, and by subsequent additions made to it from large importations of new people lately brought into the colony, is at this moment 700; boys 495, and girls 205. They belong principally to the tribes of Ackoos, Cossoos, and Eboes, of which the Ackoos are decidely the most intelligent, and the Eboes the least so.

The six schools at which these children are under care and instruction, are two of them boys' schools, one containing 233 boys, at Gloucester, in the mountains, and one of 212, at Kent, in the western district. Three are girls' schools, one namely, at Wellington, of 78 girls, one at Hastings, of 31, and one at York, of 34; while the sixth at Charlotte is a double school, receiving both boys and girls, and containing 50 of the former, and 62 of the latter.

The eight government schools, of which the teachers are salaried by this department, and to which its supervision extends, receive both boys and girls, and are situated as follows: two in the eastern district, at the villages of Calmont and Rokelle, which contain, the first, 45 boys and 24 girls, and the second, 34 boys and 33 girls; three in the mountains, one of them of 47 boys and 15 girls, at Aberdeen, one at Lumley, which is at present discontinued during the building of a new schoolhouse, and one of 53 boys and 36 girls at Goderich; and three in the western district, or one at Hamilton of 11 boys and 20 girls, one at Dublin, Bananas, of 57 boys and 46 girls, and one at Ricketts in the same islands, of 20 boys and 13 girls. In addition to these is a school of a similar description, established at the Retreat, near Freetown, the residence of the colonial chaplain, and directed by that gentleman, by whom partly, and partly by the government, the schoolmaster is paid. It contains 105 boys and 30 girls.

These schools are visited in some cases by missionaries, or by native preachers of the colony. They are supplied with books by them, and by the department. The houses in which they meet have been built by the villagers themselves, except where the village chapel or other place of worship is used for the purpose, and in some instances the trifling sum of a halfpenny a week is paid by the children as wages, and employed for the purposes of the school.

The system of discipline and instruction pursued at these several seminaries is not uniform, adopted as it has been upon no scheme or regulation emanating from the government, but having been formed by each individual master or mistress upon those of the missionary schools, in which, for the most part, they themselves were taught. From the same cause, however, these varying arrangements have certain leading features common to them all; the variations that exist having probably been introduced at different periods by the different managers, or by general and assistant superintendents.

In all of them is adopted the Lancasterian method of division into small classes, taught by monitors, in a manner which constantly occupies the child in mechanical repetition of its lesson; and writing, or the formation of letters, is taught on slates, in some cases exclusively, or nearly so.

In all of them the pupils assemble in school at nine o'clock in the morning, or a little later, and excepting the very youngest children, do not dismiss before two of the afternoon. The first three hours are occupied in reading, spelling, writing, and ciphering, in repeating catechisms and hymns, and partly in repeating prayers and singing of psalms. The two hours after noon are devoted by the girls to needlework, and by the boys, in some cases, to the more difficult branches of their instruction, such as arithmetic and the elements of geography, where, as in one or two instances, this last is taught. In the schools purely liberated African, the children are boarded at the manager's house, or the schoolhouse. Their hours before school are employed from six o'clock in the morning, at which hour they rise, in devotional exercise, in bathing, in cleaning the house and yard, and fetching wood. Nine is the hour of breakfast, four of dinner, and eight of retiring to bed; and the day after two o'clock is spent in recreation, except such portion of it as is given to tasks, to drilling of backward pupils, mending of clothes, and, in some cases, to working upon farms attached to the schools. During this time the children in some of the schools are not permitted to leave the school-yard.

The meals of the liberated African children consist variously, and according to the position of the village and the season of the year, of rice, yams, cocoa, fish, sometimes beef, with palm-oil and peppers. They were formerly subsisted at the rate of 2*d.*, and subsequently at that of three half-pence a-day each child. This allowance was further reduced to a penny, by Lieutenant-governor Campbell, but raised again to three half-pence during the rainy season; and latterly during the whole year by Governor Doherty.

The

* In this number are not included such apprentices as receive weekly instruction at these schools on Sunday.

The books used in reading are the Bible, New Testament, hymn-books, and books of easy lessons of a religious character; and the pupils taught are of all ages from six to 18, the range in the eight schools of colony children being of course the greater, and embracing children of so tender an age that they cannot be expected to acquire more than habits of submission and order, which it were to be wished they could acquire anywhere else, as they increase very much the inevitable noise of a school, and in our opinion, retard considerably the progress of their older fellow-pupils.

The teachers of all these schools are natives of the colony, or persons of colour belonging to it, several of whom have been themselves taught at the schools of the missions. Their highest salaries have hitherto been 25*l.* per annum, and the greater number receive 12*l.*: but Colonel Doherty recently raised the former sum to 36*l.* in favour of two very deserving female teachers, Mrs. Neville, at Hastings, and Mrs. Cummings, at Wellington, with the intention that similar augmentations should be made generally, as more competent instructors might be found, and that this sum should be the maximum in future cases.

The period during which the pupil remains at school is determined, with respect to colony-born children, by the age of the child and the will of the parent; and depends very much in the schools of liberated Africans, on the age at which the child may have been accidentally brought into the colony, and placed under tuition. With reference to the age for apprenticing children, and for placing young people in location, or under the care of respectable families, when either of these periods arrives, when the boy or girl has attained the age of 12 or 14, or when the youth is fit to be placed on a farm, and the young woman has become marriageable, they are to leave school; with the understanding, however, that, agreeably to a regulation of Lieutenant-governor Campbell, the period of tuition is in no case to be less than one year. The pupil is thus removed at the termination of that period, or of two, three, or four years, as may happen.

The existence of these latter schools and their number are of course contingent on the introduction into the colony of captured Africans; and had the late cessation of these importations been prolonged for any considerable period of years, the schools must after a certain term have been discontinued likewise. The eight government schools of colony children, which are by their nature more permanent, may be regarded as existing in aid of the much larger and more important schools of the missionaries.

The missionary schools, whether Church or Wesleyan, into which, as has been stated, children born in the colony are alone admitted, are conducted on a system of instruction similar to that of the schools of liberated Africans now described, but more uniform, regular, and extended. It partakes of the same character, almost exclusively religious, with the addition to the elementary branches taught in the other schools, of a few lessons in grammar and geography, and even the principles of astronomy. The Lancasterian method is here to be seen carried out in all its regularity; and the school is a very busy and noisy scene, where a great deal of mechanical attention is enforced, and where undoubtedly a good deal is engraven on the memory. The reason and observation of the pupils are at the same time opened and exercised; and knowledge, sometimes of a general kind, imparted in a more familiar and effective manner by the method of giving and requiring from the pupil explanations of what is read or repeated as the lesson proceeds,—a precious exercise of the young faculties, equally agreeable to the teacher and interesting to the pupil, which ought undoubtedly to be resorted to more than it is; and which, if limited with discretion, and not allowed to usurp the time due to task-work, or to degenerate into unprofitable digression and minuteness, is, at a certain age in particular, worth all other forms of instruction. It is unnecessary to observe that in the principal of these schools the teachers are Europeans.

We have stated that in some of the government schools the parents of the children are called upon to pay a small wage for them. In the missionary schools the same excellent practice obtains, the payment consisting of 1*d.* a week for one child, and 1½*d.* for two or more, when they are members of the same family. The attendance has increased in consequence of this regulation; and within a period of three years these poor people have contributed in this manner not a less sum than 628*l.* towards the education of their children. This remarkable fact speaks volumes for the creditable ambition and capability of improvement of the liberated Africans.

II. Such are the schools, not of this department only, but of the colony; and on the perusal of this sketch of them, it will probably occur, in the first instance, as a most unexpected anomaly, that a deliberate separation should be made of the liberated African children from those born in the settlement, in order to the two classes being reared and educated in separate schools. This appears so very extraordinary, that it will scarcely be credited that some sufficient though inscrutable reason to justify it does not lie behind the fact. Is it that it is supposed (and we can imagine no other explanation whatever of such a circumstance,) that by comprehending the Sierra Leone and the liberated African child in one school, the progress of the former would be retarded; that this would, so to speak, be the unnatural and tyrannical junction of an intellect comparatively torpid and dead to one endowed with the usual energies and life. If this be the case, it is then for the supporters of that allegation to show (the relative numbers in the colony of the two classes of pupils being considered), in what manner the detriment to the Creoles would be of such a degree as to prove that the welfare of the general community is best consulted by excluding from the schools of comparative civilization the considerable body of liberated African children, and relegating them all to their own semi-barbarous society in their own schools.

But to any one who will consider patiently and in detail the advantages as a pupil which the Sierra Leone, or, if he may be so called, by comparison, the English child possesses, with

Appendix, No. 17.

SIERRA LEONE.

Colonel Doherty's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

the disadvantages under which the liberated African boy and girl labour, and to which they are by this arrangement condemned, its singularity will appear still more singular. To those who have known and will reflect on the hard and painful steps by which the rudiments of all learning are acquired, and which attend, among other studies, on the first advances in a language, even when made by the disciplined and invigorated intellect of an educated European, to those who will remember that the savage and feeble mind of a liberated African child has not only to acquire a new language, and a language in a high state of cultivation and refinement, but to receive at the same moment the new ideas that language expresses, and to be then also made first acquainted with the very use of letters themselves, and finally, to all whose experience has informed them of the peculiar and immense difference which exists between the capacity of the Creole child and that of the emancipated slave boy, depressed and brutified as the nature of this last has been, not perhaps in himself only, but also in his parents, by that worst of barbarisms which slavery introduces and maintains, it will be a subject of mere wonder that the only means which could exist of facilitating this arduous progress being within reach, have yet been set aside. If the difficulties of any new study are great, how much greater those of the first of all, of the first gigantic step from ignorance to knowledge? And have we forgotten how impossible we should deem it for children in Europe ever to attain to the knowledge of letters and of words, had they not already become long familiar with the spoken tongue, having even from infancy imperceptibly imbibed it from every one around them? But the liberated African child never speaks or hears spoken the English language on the play-ground and at meals; he uses his own African speech in all his intercourse with his comrades; in school-time only, the hour of tasks, of confinement and restraint, of labour unalleviated by any just perception of the objects for which it is undertaken, he hears it pronounced from the book by his teacher or monitor, and in most cases pronounced very painfully and incorrectly. It may well excite surprise if, under such circumstances, he makes any advances at all; and in truth, in many instances, the liberated child leaves school without having made any considerable progress. Habits of order and regularity form nearly all of what he carries away, which of itself, no doubt, is a certain advantage.

But its effects on the education of the liberated Africans is not the whole evil of this separate system. In a colony expressly founded, among other objects, for the removal of all those exclusive ideas and hateful distinctions of caste which have been fostered by slavery, the best means that could be adopted, are in this way used to renew and maintain them. The Creole children receive rapidly those ideas of their own superiority to which all are so prone. The young liberated Africans, who have been emancipated from the greatest degradation and misery, find themselves still humbled in their own esteem and that of others as an inferior race. These distinctions are further encouraged by the apprenticeship system, and they are continued through life.

This is the capital error of the school system. It is so important that perhaps, with another to which we will now advert, it is sufficient to counterbalance the benefits conferred by missionary instruction.

This second disadvantage is the exclusive nature of the knowledge which in those schools is imparted during the process of instruction. That this knowledge (the knowledge, namely, which has been immediately revealed by the Creator himself for our guidance in life and our happiness in another state of being) is the most important of all, is assuredly no reason why the acquirement of it should exclude that of every other species of learning. The very fact that revelation has for one of its objects to guide us through the world, and that it comprehends a scheme of morals without the observance of which as the consequence of our faith we can have no acceptance either here or hereafter, would be sufficient to prove, if such a self-evident proposition could be the subject of argument, that the precepts it inculcates must be applicable, according to our sphere in life, to a description of duties for the discharge of which some provision of secular learning, and often a very large one, is indispensably required. It is at the same time obvious to remark that the attributes of the Deity, His wisdom and power, are revealed, not in His Word only, but in His works, in the natural and moral world around us, everywhere filled as these are with objects of utility and glory; for the appreciation and enjoyment of which He has largely endowed us with those powers of mind, that render us the masters of creation in this world. It were a base abandonment of the privileges of that position, as well as a dereliction of its duties, deliberately to condemn any of our faculties to inaction, which were all intended by the High Being who gave them for our own happiness and the extension of His Glory: and if these things be admitted (and they are indeed such perfect truisms that we have to apologise for being compelled in arguing this matter to state them), then it is surely culpable as well as unwise to act in a similar manner by that infant generation which is placed under our care. We ought therefore in our schools to omit no opportunities, and to contrive them if they do not already exist, of cultivating the reason, the observation, the imagination and the taste of our young pupils, by easy and interesting lessons from history, from the elements of science, from English literature. We will thereby, it may be, lay a basis and inspire a taste and ambition for future acquisitions of the same kind, which will serve and solace the individual through life; and we will thereby, as we enlarge his understanding, enable him at a later age more justly to appreciate the beautiful morality, the simple and majestic eloquence, and the magnificient and affecting scheme of mercy exhibited and disclosed in the inspired volumes.

It cannot be objected with our own personal experience remembered, and the example of our own and other countries before us, that lessons of the description we here indicate would

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rise above the comprehension of our pupils. If it were so at first, that comprehension would afterwards come gradually, imperceptibly, as it were, unconsciously. After the child had passed the first steps of great difficulty, had attained a certain age, and acquired a competent knowledge of the language, he would be capable of understanding enough to enable the mind to receive and lay up many new ideas and sentiments. But in such cases we need not be too solicitous about the capacities of children. They are undoubtedly greater than they are sometimes imagined to be; and a boy shall read a passage from Chatham, or a tale of Addison, with as just an appreciation of the general object of the speaker or writer as a much older person, and, perhaps, with a still higher relish of the noble sentiments or the vivid imagination displayed in it.

The truth is, that if ever inconvenience is to be apprehended from the want of capacity in the learner, it must rather be in the scriptural and devotional reading and repetition which at present excludes almost everything else from the Sierra Leone schools, than in a literature drawn from and applied to the objects and affairs of nature and of life. There undoubtedly occurs much in the Scriptures themselves, and in the Catechisms and sacred poetry made use of (even exclusive, of course, of the mysteries of our faith), which an immature understanding cannot be expected to comprehend. When the pupil is so far advanced as to understand anything of these subjects at all, which cannot occur for a considerable time, his mind becomes embarrassed and clouded amid these awful and at the same time vague contemplations, which are pressed upon it every day, frequently without much method or explanation, by ignorant teachers. This is undoubtedly productive of great evil. Among boys of the best station in the colony, it not unfrequently happens that the pupil, having unfortunately acquired a distaste for the important topics to which he has been so injudiciously restricted, emancipates himself when he leaves school from all solicitude respecting them; and having formed no capacity or inclination for any other study or liberal pursuit, falls among the worst companions, and wastes his precious youth in imitating the amusements and vices of Europeans. In other cases these exclusive studies have terminated in fanaticism and religious presumption; and the individual, with a capacity perhaps, and certainly with attainments which ridiculously disqualify him for such an office, aspires to be a theologian and preacher, and in due time teaches the people.

The third disadvantage attending the school system is the difficulty of obtaining competent teachers, a difficulty to be ascribed partly to the condition of the colony, but very much to the small pecuniary means which the government is empowered to use in remunerating the work of instruction; though, as already observed, the maximum of the salaries has been recently raised by the late Governor, and now therefore offers a better encouragement to the few qualified persons in the colony to come forward with their services. The same cause operates of course against adding materially to the number of instructors, so that the schools are liable to become inconveniently large as often as importations of new Africans happen to increase much; or if the case be that of the schools of colony children, the same disproportion may be occasioned by the increasing size or population of the village and its neighbourhood in which the school may be placed. The number taught and boarded at one liberated African seminary rises sometimes so high as 200, and above it. So many children, however, are obviously not to be taught by the master alone, or even by his assistants. It is attempted, therefore, to convey the instruction by means of the monitor system, a system which appears to us, under the circumstances of the department schools, and so long as the liberated children continue to be kept separate from the Creoles, to be most ineffective. A child who has just been brought out of barbarism, and who is placed amid a crowd of other children not differing in this particular from himself, and from whom he receives no indirect aid in the acquisition of the language which he has to learn, and by means of which his other learning is to be acquired, if he is to make any advances at all, can only make them under the constant and immediate direction and control of an intelligent, educated person of mature years, able not to correct only, but to explain, patient to persevere, if necessary, with determined unrelenting repetition, and possessing the authority of a master to enforce such drilling. It is an arduous and very painful process for teacher and pupil; but it must be gone through if anything of importance is to be effected.

But with this labour, or with any labour, it is manifestly unwise to exhaust or even to fatigue the attention and patience of a child; and it would appear that a continued attendance from nine o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon is somewhat too much for the children of the department schools, especially when it is considered that they undergo a good deal of bodily toil before, and, in some cases, after these hours. It is quite obvious, too, that when the school-work and that which is done out of doors are over for the day their relaxation should, as far as separate instruction and drilling will allow, be complete.

III. Such a reform of the system now described and remarked upon, as would "reform it altogether," as would break up all the present schools, and remodel them into much smaller and more manageable seminaries, with a complete admixture of the two classes of liberated African and colony-born children, as would place the whole scheme of education on a much broader and more liberal basis, and ensure the services of a class of instructors totally different from the present; this—which, perhaps, could only be effectually done by the government taking the whole matter into its own hands, and forming the resolution of incurring an increased expenditure—it would probably be in vain to look for in the present circumstances of the colony, and the restrictions of economy under which the Liberated African department is now placed.

Appendix, No. 17.

SIERRA LEONE.

Colonel Doherty's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

On the question of the reformation, therefore, we have rather to consider what is likely to be practicable under these circumstances, than what it would really be desirable to accomplish.

The first step to be made, if it can be made, is undoubtedly to comprehend the liberated African children with the colony-born in the same schools. If the missionary schools will consent to receive them, certain numbers of the same children could at the same time be drafted into the government schools, which are also formed at present of colony children only. It would be advisable, in making the transfers, to mix up the different tribes, never allowing Ackoos or Cossoos to be exclusively together, so as to prevent as much as possible their speaking together their native dialects. They would be introduced of course in numbers proportioned to the size of the missionary or government school and to their own numbers in the settlement; and it need not be feared that they would ever increase so much at any one time as to out-number the Creoles, and occasion that inconvenience in the schools which has always so much retarded the general improvement of the colony, and which, we presume, with respect to the schools, has been apprehended,—the excess, namely, of barbarism over civilization, the leaven of the latter becoming insufficient to leaven the entire mass.

But if the admixture cannot be procured in this way, it might still be desirable to consider how far it could be effected partially, with the children of the eight government Creole schools, and in such additional schools as the government might be enabled to establish. This would be attended with the further advantage of reducing the size of the larger liberated schools; and these indeed, if they are still to exist separately, in whole or in part, should either in this way, or by the planting of additional ones, be greatly diminished, attention being paid in breaking them up, agreeably to what we have already said, to separate the same tribe into different schools, as far as it may be found practicable to do so. None of them, we think, ought to contain more than 50 or 70 pupils, and in this respect they should be as nearly uniform as possible. Perhaps the former number is as great as one teacher with one assistant, which he might be allowed, can instruct, and properly undertake the charge of. By this arrangement the increase in the number of the schools would occur at this moment in those of the boys only; not any of the girls' schools exceeding much that number at present, and most of them falling beneath it. The boys' schools would be seven, or nine, instead of three; and there are several unappropriated locations in which the additional four or six might be placed, such as Waterloo, Wellington, Regent, Wilberforce, Goderich, and Bananas. To have them taught even when thus reduced, with some better success than at present, the salaries of the head teachers should be raised to Governor Doherty's maximum of 36*l.* a year, which appears the best that can be fixed; and those of the subordinates of the first class to 25*l.*, in proportion as they might individually evince themselves deserving of those augmentations by their ability and attention.

But something positively requires to be done, under the circumstances of the colony, to form and raise a better class of instructors than are generally to be found in it, even for the highest remuneration now given. For this purpose only one plan can be suggested, that of a normal school; and it is now some time since a proposition was made in council, by Colonel Doherty, which has been referred by him to Her Majesty's Government, for establishing such a seminary in Freetown, under an European, a school, namely, for the training of colonial teachers, and for extending the instruction of the most promising youth of either sex, selected for their proficiency from the schools generally, to higher branches of education than they receive there *. We learn from his Excellency the present Governor, that he expects to engage for such a school the services of a very competent instructor from England, to be selected there by some friends to education in that country; and nothing is more to be desired than the commencement of the establishment, with this advantage. In such a seminary only might the young people be carried forward to lessons in composition.

Under the improved instructors which this plan would afford, after a time, we would venture strongly to recommend the introduction into all schools over which the authority of government would extend, of general English literature, and general elementary learning. With the better preliminary progress which the older and more proficient of both sexes might be expected to make, they would receive with certain advantage the easiest lessons in grammar, geography, and history; and might read and repeat passages containing historical examples, and the best and most useful tales of fiction in prose and in verse, both from books of extracts and from entire works. Among these such works as Robinson Crusoe, the Pilgrim's Progress, and the story of Sandford and Merton, possess peculiar attractions for boys;

* Some years ago, Mr. Macaulay and Dr. Fergusson entertained a project of a somewhat similar kind, and sent to England, and engaged, at a large salary, the services of the late Mr. James White, as teacher, in Freetown, of a school of a different description from those existing in the colony, guaranteeing to him the payment of his salary for a certain period after his arrival. In the course of time, however, after he had proceeded with his labours with considerable success, he was offered, and accepted, a situation of still higher emolument in a merchant's store; and this wise and benevolent scheme fell to the ground. These gentlemen had it also in view to enlarge the plan of education by the introduction of books of general literature; and Dr. Fergusson procured, by way of experiment, several copies of an excellent collection of selected pieces from the best English authors. These were received in such a manner by the pupils, and by other persons in the colony, as to justify the attempt, and to give hopes of the best results from a systematic adoption of similar reading.

boys; and are most likely to inspire a taste for reading, the great desideratum in the first instance. But for various and useful elementary instruction, relating equally to science and the arts of life, combined with the best morality, and communicated, not in repulsive didactic forms, but in those exquisite tales where it is conveyed as genius only can convey it, and, as it were, deceives the child into knowledge, the admirable educational works of Miss Edgeworth and Mrs. Barbauld, adapted to almost every young age, might be chiefly relied upon. These, and at a period of greater advancement perhaps, and in the normal school proposed, some of the many excellent works now published in England in the form of conversations and small treatises, on chemistry, astronomy, and other departments of natural science, and in all branches of liberal knowledge, would open to the children of Africa a world of new wonders of which they have not yet dreamt, and give to that race the fairest opportunity of preparing for greater things, and perhaps of asserting at a later day that equality of intellect with the rest of mankind, which has been so long and pertinaciously denied them, and on the presumption of which in part they have been so impiously and grievously wronged.

But all this will be a provision, not for the liberated African boy and girl, if they are only to remain in school for one year or till the age of apprenticing. On this point we know not what to suggest, unless it be the abolition of the greater part of the apprenticeship system, a system pregnant with evils long ago and repeatedly denounced, and attended in the fewest possible cases with benefit to the indentured child, placed, as he frequently must be, under the control of nearly as great a savage as himself, and as much as possible compelled, with his fellow-apprentices, to do the entire menial labour of his master's family. But the cost of this abolition would be comparatively so enormous that it is scarcely to be hoped for; and yet, solicitous as Her Majesty's Government are for the improvement of the liberated population, it would be better to incur it than to rest in half measures. Those children who after a time discovered no capacity for learning, might still be indentured to the respectable inhabitants of Freetown, and the most respectable villagers; and those boys whom it might be desirable, from the decided bent of their inclination, to bring up to any trade or handicraft, might also be apprenticed to tradesmen. The other pupils, on completing their education, having become young men and women, would still be placed as at present, in the best families, preparatory to the location of the former on farms, and to the marriage of the latter.

With respect to religious instruction, we should be content, with the exception of the devotional exercises customary and proper at the opening and close of the school, to limit it to three days in the week, and to the same schools assembling on Sundays, which they might do more regularly and generally than at present. On Sunday, passages from the sacred books and their aids would be read and repeated more as devout exercises, appropriate to the day, than as a task or school lesson; and, as we think, with advantage; for we confess we have some doubts of the propriety of making the Volume of Inspiration the medium of daily familiar instruction to a crowd of young and thoughtless children. Of the books called tracts, we trust that none but the most carefully selected will be admitted into these schools. Judging of this kind of literature, as it deserves not to be called, by what we have seen of it, not in England only, but in the hands of young men in this country, we believe the generality of its compositions to be of the most irreverent kind, altogether despicable for style and matter, and fit only to form a weak and presumptuous religious dreamer, instead of inspiring and cultivating a rational, manly, and humble piety.

But whatever be read or taught, we are of opinion that a strict uniformity should be introduced into all the government schools; the same books, the same rotation of lessons, the same method of communicating the instruction, the same hours. The hours at present, which are generally five, of actual school work, might be reduced with advantage, perhaps, to four, for all at least except the oldest pupils, with an interval of one hour between each two; in other words the school might meet from 10 to 12, and from one to three; and this more especially if the plan of having a farm attached to each boys' school be persevered in, as would appear desirable in the case of the liberated African schools, should they continue to be formed separately from the others. The boys are partial to farm work, and they might be employed at it one hour early in the morning, and half an hour in the afternoon, or the hour and half might be taken wholly in the afternoon. They might be relieved from this labour in rotation, in order to do the work of wooding and clearing the school and yard; and except these two kinds of bodily labour, none other should be performed by them before or after school hours. The assistant superintendent and the inspector of schools should, as far as possible, watch the manager or master, to ascertain that he does not employ the children in his own work, or for his own advantage, on his farm or garden, or by sending them long journeys into Freetown and elsewhere, as hath not been uncommon. Above all, the children after hours should be permitted and encouraged to roam and play abroad, under the care of the under masters or mistresses. We need not say that due liberty and relaxation form an essential part of the child's rearing, and surely no greater error can be committed than that of needlessly increasing school hours and restrictions, yet is one we are persuaded into which people in schools generally are most apt to fall. It is surely already enough that we are compelled, for the purposes of his mental culture to limit at that age the sports of a boy and the free exercise of his limbs in the open air, and to distress him with lesson and task in the confinement of a school. We must be careful how we add to this necessary servitude.

Appendix, No. 17.

SIERRA LEONE.

Colonel Doherty's Observations on Commissioner's Report.

The excitement of emulation, by the contrivance of places in each class, should continue to be observed; and a regular system of rewards and punishments be uniformly introduced, the first of which the inspector might beneficially dispense, and the latter order, in all important cases, on his periodical visits. On these visits the teachers ought themselves to be examined wherever it appears to the inspector to be required, from what he observes in their teaching, and a memorandum made of their progress; which, continuing unsatisfactory, at two or more successive visits, might then be reported to the department. At the same time, this officer should himself drill the school thoroughly, both for his own satisfaction and as an example to the teacher; and, above all, should make it his business to ascertain that the lessons read or recited are duly understood, He ought, likewise, to be attentive to notice that the teacher preserves his books and other school apparatus with care, requisitions for which should be allowed at stated periods only, unless good reasons should appear for a partial departure from such a rule. These supplies, with the greater variety of books proposed by us, ought undoubtedly to include a more liberal allowance of materials for writing than is furnished at present, when some schools have nothing but slates and slate pencils. Whatever may be said in favour of learning to form letters on slates, we are persuaded that the use of the flexible and elastic pen, differing so much as it does from that of a hard pencil, ought to be taught from the commencement, and copy-books supplied to all the pupils. As this art, too, is to be acquired, in those cases in which the teacher is no professed writing-master, chiefly by imitation, and scarcely at all by precept, the young writers should always have before them printed examples, not those made by the imperfect hand of the master.

The food and clothing of the children will naturally come under the observation and control of the inspector, though lying at the same time within the province of the assistant-superintendent himself. A return being now made to the old daily ration of three half-pence all the year round, no excuse is left for any want of sufficient nourishment complained of or exhibited in the children; and their appearance will best testify to the honesty with which this is given. In department children no slovenly dressing or want of clothing can for a moment be allowed; and the teacher should be specially enjoined, in the case of Creoles, to enforce as much as possible on their parents the propriety of their presenting themselves respectably in this particular, which we regret to say they are often far from doing. With respect to both classes, it is perhaps unnecessary to add, that strict instructions should be given for an instant attention, in all cases, to sickness and sores, for sending the liberated Africans when necessary to hospital, and for rigidly excluding all Creoles from school while they suffer from those cutaneous eruptions which are so frequent in the colony, and which are propagated by contact.

The great and flattering success in the missionary schools of the system of levying small wages on the parents of the pupils has been mentioned, and is in accordance with all experience on the subject in other countries. Education, like other objects of attainment, is not to be duly valued, especially by those who are unable to apprehend its ultimate uses, until it has the price of money put upon it, until some sacrifice is made to obtain it, and the party making this sacrifice thereby acquires, as it were, a property in it. Given for nothing, it is regarded as little more than nothing, and as what may be had at any time; but so soon as a payment is made, the regular attendance of the child becomes a question of profit and loss, and the parent takes care to enforce it. It is important to add, that the smallest payment relieves the poor parent from the sense of obligation, and inspires him with a respectable pride. These facts have been long acted upon as maxims in Scotland, where so much experience has been had in the education of the lower classes, and are now everywhere recognised. There can be little doubt, therefore, of the propriety of requiring in all the government schools in which colony-born children are educated, the payment of a halfpenny a week for one, and a penny a week for two or more children of the same family, except in cases in which the extreme poverty of the parents absolutely requires an exception to be made.

(signed) *J. Miller*,
Inspector of Schools.

Liberated African Department,
Freetown, Sierra Leone,
1 February 1841.

Enclosure,

Enclosure, No. 6.

EXPENDITURE incurred in *Sierra Leone* on account of the Liberated African Department of that Colony, during Colonel *Doherty*'s Administration of the Government.

YEAR.	Amount.
	£. s. d.
1837:	
July to December - - - -	7,090 7 6 3/4
1838 - - - - -	12,882 9 6 3/4
1839 - - - - -	12,771 13 3
1840:	
January to June - - - -	6,179 3 11
July to December - - - -	4,142 7 2

It here appears that there has been every year a decrease in the expenditure for this service; and that, during the last six months of the period, it did not greatly exceed 8,000 *l.* a year.

The expenditure, as it is here set down, includes all payments made in the colony for every description of service connected with the department. It includes salaries and allowances to the assistant superintendent, to managers, and to teachers; sums paid for school-books, &c.; allowance for the maintenance of school children, and of newly-imported people; and payments for a considerable quantity of clothing for both, the purchase of which was rendered necessary by the non-arrival of clothing from England.

It includes disbursements on account of more extensive repairs to the public buildings than had been made for many previous years; repairs to the church at the town of King, and the building of a new church at the village of Charlotte; two items which, together, exceeded 1,000 *l.*

Being the expenditure incurred in Sierra Leone itself, it does not of course include the cost of the stores of the department furnished yearly from England. What that cost is, is not made known to the authorities in the colony; but I think I am safe in stating that the stores expended, during the period here indicated, did not exceed in value a thousand pounds a year.

(signed) *R. Doherty.*

RETURN of the Number of Liberated Africans under Charge of the

DISTRICT and VILLAGE.	Number in Charge by last Census.		INCREASE.														TOTAL to be Accounted for.	
			Births.		New People, received since last Return.				Children Apprenticed in the District.		Persons who have Voluntarily come from other Districts to reside.		Persons received from Hospital.					
					Adults to be Located.		Children sent to School.						Adults.		Children.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
First Eastern:																		
Kissy - - Wellington - Newlands - Allentown	3,439	2,682	31	30	41	–	–	8	52	7	3	3	25	10	35	10	3,626	2,750
Second Eastern:																		
Hastings - Rokelle - Waterloo - Campbelltown	3,641	2,788	50	43	61	44	13	8	9	6	77	216	4	2	30	5	3,885	3,112
First and Second Mountain:																		
Gloucester - Regent - Bathurst - Charlotte - Aberdeen - Murray - Wilberforce - Lumley - Goderich	4,956	3,703	26	29	–	–	121	116	–	–	–	–	5	2	115	42	5,223	3,892
Western:																		
York - - Hamilton - Sussex - Kent - - Tombo - - Dublin - - Rickets - -	3,166	2,142	29	36	62	44	1	16	–	–	–	–	6	–	57	33	3,321	2,271
Freetown - -	5,296	5,133	31	28	–	–	–	–	45	33	119	25	68	18	26	25	5,585	5,262
Kissy Hospital -	216	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	414 *	185 *	–	–	–	–	630	299
TOTAL - -	20,714	16,562	167	166	164	88	135	148	106	46	613	429	108	32	263	115	22,270	17,586

Note.—Twenty-six recruits enlisted for Her Majesty's service, 84 boys serving on board men of war, and 137 new people remaining in the Queen's Yard not yet located, and who will be accounted for in the next village returns, not included above.

* Admissions into hospital.

Appendix, No. 18.

SIERRA LEONE.

Despatch from Mr. Secretary Stanley to the Officer administering the Government of Sierra Leone. 10 Sept. 1833.

— Appendix, No. 18. —

(No. 12.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Mr. Secretary *Stanley* to the Officer administering the Government of *Sierra Leone*, in reply to Colonel *Findlay*'s Complaint relative to the Rev. Mr. *Morgan*'s Neglect of Duty in not visiting the Prisoners confined in the Gaol of *Freetown*.

Sir, Downing-street, 10 September 1833.

MY Under Secretary of State has laid before me Colonel Findlay's despatch of the 18th of April last, with the letter therein enclosed from the Rev. Mr. Morgan, the chaplain of Sierra Leone.

It appears from these papers that the chaplain having for some time omitted to attend the

General Superintendent in the Period from 1st January to 30th June 1840.

DECREASE.														Total Decrease.		Remaining this Date.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Deaths in the District.				Persons who have Voluntarily removed to other Districts.		Persons supposed to have Left the Colony.		Children sent to other Districts, or to Freetown, to be Apprenticed.		Persons sent to Hospital.											
Adults.		Children.								Adults.		Children.									
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
27	13	28	14	4	4	12	–	2	1	32	15	39	24	144	71	3,482	2,679	43	–	–	3
23	16	16	14	69	13	–	–	59	33	12	7	19	4	198	87	3,687	3,025	46	237	–	–
12	6	20	8	7	8	7	8	48	30	5	2	104	36	203	98	5,020	3,794	64	91	–	–
6	8	–	7	39	–	–	–	85	102	6	1	59	25	195	143	3,126	2,128	–	–	40	14
17	9	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	28	42	43	159	85	5,126	5,177	130	44	–	–
49	18	90	38	397 †	148 †	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	536	204	94	95	–	–	139	56
134	70	158	86	516	173	19	8	194	166	151	53	263	132	1,435	688	20,835	16,898	283	372	172	73
																37,733					

† Discharges from hospital.

(signed) *R. Doherty*, Governo

Appendix, No. 18—*continued.*

the prisoners confined in the gaol of Freetown, the Council of Government intimated to that gentleman that, in their opinion, it was his duty to attend the prisoners, and to administer spiritual comfort to them.

I do not collect from the answer which Mr. Morgan returned to the intimation so made to him by the Council, whether it was his intention to defer to the suggestion of that body; and I am, therefore, under the necessity of requesting you to apprise him, that in omitting to visit the gaol during a period of fourteen months, I consider him to have neglected a duty which forms one of the attributes of his pastoral charge, and that I cannot avoid expressing my expectation that he will not so neglect that duty in future.

I am, &c.

(signed) *E. G. Stanley.*

The Officer administering the Government of Sierra Leone.

— Appendix, No. 19. —

Appendix, No. 19.

SIERRA LEONE.

Report of Capt. C. G. A. Sohst.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL REPORT of Captain *C. G. A. Sohst*, of the Hambro' Barque *The Echo*, Mr. T. F. Ballanf of Hamburgh, owner; seized at *Sierra Leone* by the Vice-Admiralty Court.

In the middle of October 1840, when the prices of produce and freights at the Havannah were very low, the Echo was chartered by Mr. Charles Tyng, an American merchant, through my consignees, Messrs. R. H. Ballanf & Co., at the Havannah, to carry a cargo of sundry articles to Young or New Sesters or Sestos, on the Western Coast of Africa, for a freight of 4,500 dollars.

Before leaving the Havannah my manifest was shown to the English consul, and I inquired whether there were any articles prohibited on the coast, and he assured me that the cargo was a regular one, and I might go there with perfect safety. I also obtained a certificate from the American consul that the cargo was American property, and the Hambro' consul at the Havannah, Mr. Gustave Sthamer, told me there was no objection to this voyage, and cleared my vessel out to New Sesters.

The instructions given to me in writing by my owner's correspondents were, "That I was to sail direct to New Sesters as soon as I had obtained my clearance and despatch from the custom-house, and taken in a sufficient stock of provisions for the voyage; that I was to take, as per charter-party, a passenger without passage money; that my cargo would be taken at the port of delivery free of any charges, and the receivers would acquit in doubloons; that I was then to forward one of the bills of lading to Messrs R. H. Ballanf & Co. at the Havannah, that they might recover the balance due on the freight." The instructions went on to state that my charter-party would end and be fulfilled at New Sesters, and as advantageous freights were seldom to be got there, it would be better to go at once to Curaçao or Buenos Ayres, to take in a cargo of salt for the Havannah (which cargo was already sold conditionally at five reals, as it was anticipated that I should arrive at the Havannah with it in the month of February 1841), and then ship a cargo of produce of the New Cross for the owner, Mr. T. F. Ballanf, to Hamburgh. I obtained money to purchase the salt, and was informed that the order for insurance had been sent to Hambro'. And if any accident should force me into any foreign port, I was authorised to draw, for the use of the vessel, on Messrs. R. H. Ballanf & Co. at the Havannah, or on Mr. T. F. Ballanf at Hambro,' or Mr. Hermann Sillem at London, and by giving advice of my drafts they would be duly honoured.

I left the harbour of the Havannah on the 5th November 1840, and had a good voyage to the Cape Verd Islands, which I passed in 28 days; but from being afterwards becalmed, I did not reach Young Sesters until the 15th of December.

I should mention here, that during my passage out I had arranged my buoy to put in it some jewellery, trinkets, and watches, as is usual when obliged to go through the surf with canoes to land on the beach, to keep such things dry. This buoy will be mentioned hereafter.

The day before we approached the above place we fell in with Her Britannic Majesty's ship the Wanderer, Captain Denman, who looked at my papers, &c. and the master wrote the following in my log-book:

"I, James E. Elliott, master of Her Britannic Majesty's ship the Wanderer, do hereby certify that this ship's papers are regular, and that though engaged in conveying a cargo to a notorious slave factory, there is nothing on board coming under the denomination of slave equipment. And I further declare that the visit took place by virtue of the special order from the city of Hamburgh, by which the exceptioned visit is conferred by Her Majesty's ship Wanderer, and the vessel has been permitted to continue its course.

"*J. E. Elliott*,
"Master of Her Majesty's Ship Wanderer."

The master also told me we should see each other again at Young Sesters.

Some hours before we anchored there we saw the same man-of-war sending three boats, with two officers and 19 men, to board my ship; and as soon as I was at an anchor the master of the Wanderer told me he had orders to examine my papers and to overhaul my ship most minutely. He then proceeded to open and search the different bales, packets, &c. on board, so that the whole cargo was displaced and turned topsy-turvy. This search occupied three days, and when ended, the officer declared that everything was right, and gave permission to discharge the cargo. When Mr. Canot (the receiver) came on board, he told me he was then under English protection, and in the palm oil and logwood trade. He showed me the British flag flying on the top of his house. The same thing was told me by an officer of Her Majesty's ship Termagant. I also met several officers of the British navy at

Mr.

Mr. Canot's house at dinner, and often saw Mr. Canot going on board their ships. During the time I was laying at anchor the crews of the men-of-war boats remained on board my vessel, and conducted themselves so improperly, by taking articles out of the cargo for their own use, such as champagne, fish-hooks, &c., that I was compelled to complain to the master, who ordered the return of the said goods, and the men for punishment; but I do not know whether the punishment was ever inflicted.

On the 18th December the Wanderer returned, and the officers went on board, but coming back, they brought me their captain's certificate that the whole of the cargo was found in due order.

"I, James Edward Elliott, Master of Her Britannic Majesty's ship Wanderer, declare that I visited the Echo, of Hamburgh, for the sole purpose of ascertaining whether she be engaged in the slave trade, or fitted up for the purpose of that traffic, in pursuance of orders from Commander the Honourable Joseph Denman. Given under my hands on board the Echo, this 16th day of December 1840.

"*J. E. Elliott*, Master."

"I hereby certify that the Echo was ready to discharge at 11 A. M. — day of December 1840.

"*J. E. Elliott*, Master."

At the same time, Captain Denman inquired if I could take some captured Spaniards to the Havannah? I said, Yes, when we could agree as to the passage-money. He sent me seven men as per certificate, which I have in my possession. He also persuaded me to call at Sierra Leone, where I should find many more passengers remaining at the charge of the British Government, and the Governor would willingly consent to pay a good passage-money to get rid of them. For the interest of my owner I then undertook this troublesome voyage; for having also heard that there were many more passengers of this kind on the coast who would be glad to find means to go back to the Havannah, I hoped to make a large amount of passage-money.

Until the day of my leaving Young Sesters (24th December 1840) the men-of-war boats were constantly alongside my vessel. I sailed first to Cape Mesurado to take in water, my stock being exhausted, and from thence to Gallinas (which place had been burnt down by the English, in alliance with the blacks). I there obtained some passengers, and was overhauled by Her Majesty's ship the Saracen. On my passage to Rio Sherbro, I was again searched by a captured slaver, commanded by a British midshipman. At these different places I collected in all 36 passengers, but could not obtain the necessary supplies.

With these passengers I made the following contract: "That if I could not make 3,000 dollars passage-money, I was bound by my instructions to go first to Curaçao or Buenos Ayres, to take in a cargo of salt; but if I obtained that sum at Sierra Leone, I should convey them direct to the Havannah. I made it a further condition that I would have nothing to do with their entertainment on board, water and fuel excepted. With this view, a provisory cabouse was erected on deck for them.

I sailed to Sierra Leone, and arrived there on Saturday the 9th January 1841. I entered my vessel in the custom-house, and was obliged to give at the secretary's office the usual bonds, one in 500 *l.* for my ship, and another for 500 *l.* as a guarantee not to leave behind any of my passengers or ship's crew without the Governor's permission, or to take passengers from Sierra Leone without passports.

Here the ship was most minutely examined by the collector of the customs, Mr. L. Hook, and even the ballast was pulled up in several places; and all my papers, including private letters and every little scrap of paper, were taken ashore and examined.

On the 11th of January I went myself to his Excellency Sir John Jeremie, the Governor of the colony, and told him I had been informed by Captain Denman that there were several Spaniards there whom the government intended to send away, and that I was disposed, could I agree with him as to passage-money, to take them to the Havannah. Not a little astonished was I, when he replied that he would never make any agreement with the captain of a slaver, and that he would not send away any of the Spaniards and Portuguese who were there. Upon my inquiring if I might land such of my passengers as I had agreed to bring only to Sierra Leone, and having no provisions for them on board, they would starve, he answered, "I wish to see every one starve who had anything to do with the slave trade." Finally he allowed me to take some passengers.

I requested the collector to allow me some planks to fit up my vessel more conveniently for the accommodation of my passengers, which he refused to do. I had previously removed the cables, ropes, &c. into the lower hold to make a room in the fore bulkhead of nine feet length, covered with the few planks and some beams under the after hatch.

My vessel is 16 feet deep, and has in the hold fast beams, as usual in our merchant vessels. The length from the cabin to the fore bulkhead is about 52 feet, and the breadth about 27 feet. With my 14 planks of 16 feet by 1, which every ship of her rank wants for the stowing of cargo, and which had been in her since she was built, I could only make aft a small loose half deck, and it would have required 60 to 70 planks, of 18 feet by 1, to lay a temporary 'tween-deck. Mr. Hook, the collector, would not allow me any more water than would fill my two iron tanks in the hold, and two casks and six hogsheads on deck (together about 2,700 gallons), which was rather short for the season in which calms prevail, for a crew of 14 men and 40 passengers (having obtained four more at Sierra Leone),

Appendix, No. 19.

SIERRA LEONE.

Report of Capt. C. G. A. Sohst.

and a large live stock of cows, sheep, &c. The two iron tanks on board my ship were in her when she was built, and all modern Hamburgh vessels of the same class are generally built with such tanks. I had always passengers from Hamburgh to the Havannah, and also on my return from thence to Hamburgh.

I was searched again the same day, and on January 12th, 1841, at 2 o'clock P.M. I got back all my papers, as did the passengers, also my ship's papers and my clearance for the Havannah, from the collector of the customs, (and at that time chief justice *ad interim*,) Mr. L. Hook, by paying the usual duty and harbour charges, and he told me to leave the harbour of Sierra Leone as soon as possible. Having some passengers who were provided with Government passports, I was busily employed in the afternoon procuring all things which were absolutely indispensable and getting these passengers' provisions and water on board, also some ballast iron, which I bought jointly with Messrs. Epffenhausen and Hartung, and with the collector's permission; but notwithstanding all my exertions, I was unable to get my ship ready for sailing sooner than the following morning. Early on the 13th January a man-of-war officer came on board, and again examined the ship's water casks and tanks, and then went away, declaring that everything was in proper order. I heard afterwards on shore that he was an officer of the Wanderer, and had been directed by the Governor to go on board the Echo, and take her for his commander, which he refused to do. This fact the collector, Mr. L. Hook, stated to Mr. Epffenhausen the same morning; and it was also currently reported that the Governor had taken a fancy to that vessel, and not liking to lose his first prize-money, he would stop and seize her, by saying, "The vessel is in British water."

About eight o'clock the pilot came on board, and I set sail with only a light land breeze, and against the tide. As I left the harbour the boats came off with my last passengers from Sierra Leone, who could not get their passports the day before, but were deferred to the next morning, when they got their passports, by paying one dollar at the secretary's office, and on each of which was written "per Echo to the Havannah." About three quarters of an hour afterwards I observed two boats pulling after us, and signs were made to the pilot to bring the vessel back. In one of these boats were the harbour-master, Thomas Macfoy (a mulatto), and the proctor, R. Dougan; and in the other boat was Mr. Thomas Hoseason, all in civil dresses, and without any mark of distinction. As soon as they stept on board, they ordered the pilot to bring the Echo back to the harbour, and without giving me any answer to my inquiry, for what reason? They asked to see my ship's papers, pretending there was something to mention, and as soon as they got possession of them, Mr. Dougan put them in his pocket and went away in a boat, without giving either an answer or a receipt. When the ship was at anchor I was compelled to go on shore in the boat of the harbour-master, Macfoy, to the house of Mr. Dougan, when I was told, for the first time, that my ship was detained until further orders. I went to my countrymen, Messrs. Epffenhausen and Hartung, laying there with their two vessels, the Herold and Argo of Hamburgh, to communicate this news, and after waiting some time for my boat, which I had ordered to the quay, I went in Mr. Hartung's boat on board the Echo; and on asking the mate why he did not send the boat I had ordered, he told me "that that man" (Mr. Hoseason) "would not permit it." In the interval of my absence from the vessel, several boats with British seamen and blacks were sent to unbend the sails, and cut them off with their knives. I asked Mr. Hoseason what this meant? he answered, it was done by the Governor's orders, and that he was now the commander of my vessel. I wished to see his order, and he showed me a piece of paper, of which we could only see a signature as he held it with both hands. As he refused to give any further explanation, I went to fetch Mr. John Thorpe, jun., a notary public and lawyer, and Mr. John Epffenhausen as a witness. When we arrived on board, Mr. Thorpe asked the pilot, Anthony Elliott (a black), why he brought the vessel back into the harbour; who answered, that it was by an order from the harbour-master, Thomas Macfoy, who on being applied to, refused to give any explanation; and on applying to Mr. Hoseason, he said it was by order of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Sierra Leone, and that he was marshal of that court. Mr. Thorpe requested him to show his patent; but he had none to exhibit. (Mr. Hoseason told us on board the Herold, when handing to me some days afterwards the first citation, "I have not yet got my commission as marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court; it is only wanting a little seal, which I expect to receive by the first vessel from England.")

He refused to give any explanation, or to let us know the reason why the vessel was stopped; therefore we all went on shore to make the protest in due form. Mr. Hartung, Mr. Thorpe, and I went to the secretary's office to lodge the protest, and on asking the senior writer for the registrar, he told us there was none; that Mr. Macdonald was gone to Banana Island for his amusement, and that he knew nothing about it; but as we insisted on an answer, he went to the Governor, and returning in half an hour, he told us he was now acting registrar; but on that day he would not enter into any further explanation, and the office was shut up.

When Mr. Hartung and I were returning to the quay, Mr. Dougan met us, and requested me to put the passengers on shore with my boats and men, which I refused to do, telling him I was no longer commander of the Echo. "Well," says he, "then we shall send them on shore." On asking him what would be done with us, he replied, "You and your crew will remain on board." In the afternoon I returned to the Echo, when Mr. Hoseason asked me to do the same thing, but I positively refused. He then sent a boat to fetch more hands, and some boats; and when they came, the passengers were plundered of their money, watches, papers, and other valuable property, and thrust into the boats in spite of their protestations, and could get no acknowledgment for their effects. One of my cabin boys

boys was thrust into the boat with the passengers, they fancying he was a Spaniard, because he was a little yellow, and I was unable to make them believe the contrary. This boy was compelled to sleep on shore in the streets; but the next morning we picked him up. They showed not the least pity towards the sick passengers, for they refused to give them either their own provisions, or to provide for them on shore; but all were lowered down into the boats, and by violence taken on shore.

As soon as the passengers were landed, Mr. Hoseason told me that I and my crew should leave the ship, which we refused to do, and told him that nothing but force should induce us to leave the vessel. Mr. Hoseason, on hearing this determination, sent on shore, and shortly afterwards about 45 soldiers, duly officered, came on board the vessel, and Mr. Hoseason then told us, if we did not leave the ship immediately, we should be thrown overboard. Night had at this time set in, and we were thus compelled to go on shore, plundered of all our property, for even our pockets had been rifled of everything of value, as well as our private papers taken from us by force.

I inquired of the officer where I and my crew could obtain a lodging, and the only answer he gave me was, that "Such matters did not concern him;" and on requesting to be allowed to take with me from the ship some of my provisions for the crew's maintenance, as they had had nothing to eat during the day, the only reply was, "On shore! on shore!"

Mr. Hoseason had the shamelessness to say, when taking my few doubloons from my pockets, "To show you that I am a gentleman, I will give you back a couple of these dollars," (which I had requested of him,) "though I could take the golden buttons out of your shirt if I liked."

We were thus driven from the ship into the boats at eight o'clock at night, and without any reason being assigned why we were so maltreated. They kept one of my cabin boys on board that he might act as their servant, and help them to my wines and spirits. We did not know where to go for lodging when put on shore, as it was night, and therefore sought out our countrymen, Messrs. Epffenhausen and Hartung, who kindly gave us food, shelter, and assistance on board the Herold, Captain Zusti, a Hamburgh schooner.

On the 14th of January I went early in the morning with my two mates on board the Echo to fetch some wearing apparel. In the first instance they would not allow us to go on board, but after some remonstrance they gave us permission to take away a small part, all being minutely searched; but our money, instruments, papers, and indeed everything of value, even to the carpenter's tools, were kept on board. Many of those we saw on board were drunk; the lockers in the cabin were opened, and the wines, spirits, and provisions taken out, and the floor was strewed with empty bottles. When the soldiers went on shore in the morning some of them were drunk, and we could hear them during the night singing and roaring on board the Echo.

As long as my countrymen were laying in the harbour of Sierra Leone they sent every night to watch the soldiers on board the Echo.

I went again with Mr. Hartung to Mr. Thorpe, that he might protest in my name against these proceedings, and make a claim for our property and effects; and also to the secretary's office to learn the reason why they detained my vessel, and where we were to be boarded and lodged; for more than 24 hours had elapsed, and the Government had made no provision for us. After waiting there several hours and getting no reply, we returned to Mr. Thorpe's and insisted upon his then giving a public notice to the Government, but no answer was given that day, and the office was shut up to prevent further inquiry.

On the morning of the next day I again went to the secretary's office, but could not obtain any answer; at noon I called again with all my crew (14 men), and met there the 40 passengers, who were in the same dreadful situation as ourselves. After waiting an hour we all went to the Governor's house, and in vain attempted to obtain a personal interview with the Governor, as the sentinels drove us back. An adjutant at last came down and told me that the Governor would be at the secretary's office. In the afternoon I at length succeeded in my attempt to see the Governor, whom I saw at the secretary's office, but even then the only answer he would give to my inquiry why the ship had been seized was that the affair must be settled in the Vice-Admiralty Court. I told him that more than 50 hours had passed, and that my crew and I were wandering in the streets of Sierra Leone without shelter or food, and no information could be obtained what was to be done with us. Sir John feigned to be astonished, and told me it was only through Mr. Thorpe's letter, which he received yesterday, that he learned that nothing was done; he then promised to provide for our necessities.

But for the accident of meeting with some of my own generous countrymen at Sierra Leone, who kindly assisted us, we must have starved in the streets; and that we should do so was, I firmly believe, the intention of these parties, as I remember too well the words of his Excellency the Governor, "What could we expect of his feelings."

It was not until the afternoon at four o'clock that Mr. Thorpe received a letter from Mr. C. Macrae, acting registrar, in which he told him that "The Echo was now in the Vice-Admiralty Court, charged with having been engaged, and otherwise aiding and abetting in the slave trade."

This was the first time I heard the new words "aiding and abetting."

In the treaties of the 30th March 1831, and 22d March 1833, made between Great Britain and France, and acceded to by the free Hanseatic cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh, relating to the suppression of the slave trade, as well as to the annex of Great Britain, containing instructions to cruisers, excepting the reservations and modifications expressed in the 2d, 3d, and 4th Articles, which are considered as additional to the said conventions and annex, and excepting the differences which necessarily result from the

Appendix, No. 19.

SIERRA LEONE.

Report of Capt. C. G. A. Sohst.

Hanseatic cities acceding to the conventions after their conclusion (Great Britain and France having accepted their accession), the said Hanseatic cities are, with reference to the said Articles and annex, as though they had been parties to them originally. Great Britain, France, and the Hanseatic cities engage by the said Articles and annex to faithfully perform all the conditions and obligations which result therefrom.

By Article 6 it is provided, if any merchantman belonging to either of the two nations shall be visited and detained in pursuance of the Convention of the 30th November 1831, and of the provisions before recited, such vessel shall, unless proof be given to the contrary, be held and taken of right to have engaged in the slave trade, or to have been fitted out for the purposes of such traffic, if any of the particulars hereinafter specified shall be found in her outfit or equipment, or on board of her, &c. &c. And by the additional Articles (the 2d, 3d, and 4th) for the Hanseatic cities, it was provided, with reference to the 5th Article of the instructions annexed to the Supplementary Convention of 22d March 1833, that all vessels bearing the flag of Hamburgh, and which appear by their papers to belong to Hamburgh, shall be conducted or sent to Cuxhaven. And by the 5th Article, "every vessel detained as before mentioned, their masters, crews, and cargoes, shall be forthwith proceeded against before the proper tribunals in their respective countries, according to the established forms."

I cannot but admire the cunning of these people employed in the seizure of my vessel. They first plundered me of all my papers and money, knowing that, to establish a claim in the Vice-Admiralty Court, I should be obliged to pay 60 *l.* for the costs of this court, and to enable me to appeal to England I should require 100 *l.* more, besides having to pay the expenses of my own lawyer. They were aware how improbable it was that a man without friends, in a foreign country, in Africa, and in Sierra Leone, plundered of his money and papers, could get justice done him, and therefore coolly pursued the plan they adopted, thinking, no doubt, they should by such means prevent any one hearing afterwards of their proceedings; but on this occasion they were mistaken, for my friends Messrs. Epffenhausen & Hartung advanced me upwards of 400 *l.*, and so enabled me to publish their tyranny to the world, and to seek in England for that justice which had been denied me in Africa, otherwise all would have been lost, the name of Mr. T. F. Ballanf and my own would have been tainted, and the honour of our Hambro' flag tarnished; for it was never before said that the flag of Hamburgh covered slave trading; for even at the time when this inhuman traffic was carried on under British colours, and by most other nations, it was held in abhorrence throughout Germany.

The marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court (Mr. Hoseason) came the same evening on board the Herold to serve me with the intimation that the Echo was seized for aiding and abetting in the slave trade, in the presence of Mr. Epffenhausen, Mr. Hartung, and Captain Zusti. The court was fixed for the 29th of January 1841, by which day I had to make my claim to the vessel or lose it. In the meantime allowances were fixed at 2 *s.* for myself, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for the mates, and 1 *s.* for each seaman per diem, and which we had to fetch every day at nine o'clock in the morning. This allowance was to furnish us with board, lodging, and every other necessary. Mr. Hoseason frequently would not pay this pittance for three or four days in succession, sending the men away after keeping them waiting from nine o'clock to three; and I at last was obliged to report him to the proper authorities for this misconduct. On the 16th of January my crew and I took lodgings, and the same day we made our notarial declaration and protest before Mr. Thorpe; and in the name of Mr. T. F. Ballanf, the owner, for myself and the others, I made a claim to the vessel, goods, &c. against every person concerned in the seizure and detention of the barque Echo.

We at length received, on the 28th of January, a portion of our clothes and effects, but they refused to deliver to us several other things, as papers, ship's account-books, letters, sea-chests, &c. &c. I had requested that I might, with my crew, go on board to fetch these things, but it was not allowed; only the two mates and myself were suffered to go, and when we got on board we were obliged to remain on deck, as they would not permit us to go below. They handed us up such of our effects as were still there; but many things were missing, and the only explanation given for their absence was, that they were not there. I told him I should miss many more if they would let me enter the cabin, but this they refused to do, and we were obliged to leave the vessel on giving a receipt for the things returned to us.

It was dreadful to see what a horrid condition all was in on board the vessel. Peeping into my cabin, I saw that all was in confusion there; the lockers were opened, many things taken out, the oil spilled on the floor, and the straw in such a state of decomposition that I could not endure the offensive smell arising from it.

When I landed, I was obliged to make a new claim through Mr. Thorpe for those things which were still retained.

I was led fully to expect that the court would have sat on February 29th, as at first appointed, but no court was held on that day. Whilst I was walking in the streets with Mr. Hartung, the commander of the Saracen, Lieutenant Hill came up to me and requested that I would let him have seven or eight hands of my crew. I told him I could not spare them, as I expected to get my vessel back again. He replied that this was already settled; the vessel would be condemned and sold, and I myself must look out to avoid getting into a scrape. I answered him, that I should not go until the court had come to a decision; and this case, far from being a trifling, was a most serious one, for my owner, Mr. Ballanf, and myself; for if it were proved that we were guilty of the charge made against us, our city would inflict a punishment of 10 years' imprisonment, loss of burghership, and a fine of 2,000 dollars upon us. I told him that I should be proud to be sent from Sierra Leone

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in irons to Hamburgh, for the honour of our flag, as I well knew that I should get justice done me when there.

On the 30th of January some of the passengers got back a part of their property, as watches, money, &c., after remonstrating at their detention, though only those who had a small amount of money to claim could get it the same day; the larger sums had to stand over until the 1st of February. But their provisions they refused to give back, unless they paid for them, and the sea-chests, instruments, and other things were still retained; consequently they handed me a claim, in which their losses were stated at 6,509 dollars.

Hitherto my people had enjoyed good health, but I was obliged to apply to a medical man, and shortly after three of my crew sickened, and the carpenter died. When Mr. Hoseason was told this, the expression of his face plainly showed his gratification.

On the 4th of February I caused a letter to be written by Mr. Thorpe, asking why a court had not been held? Mr. R. Dougan answered this inquiry by stating, "that he was not yet ready, and that he wished to get some further evidence." When informed of this reply, I could not help observing, how could he possibly send such an answer, and that I hoped he did not intend to forge the further evidence; for it seemed to me very strange to seize a vessel before sufficient proofs were obtained that she was engaged in the illegal traffic with which she was charged, and he could not obtain further proofs, as all that was on board my vessel was then in his possession.

On the 6th of February the passengers received a notice to fetch their provisions; but they refused to do so, as the greater part of them were spoiled.

No court having been held up to February 8th, and seeing no end to this procrastination, I arranged my papers with the view of leaving the place, and gave a notarial notice through Mr. Thorpe, that if a decision was not come to in the case of the Echo within a fortnight, I would leave the ship for whom it might concern; and I would then make my protest to claim her afterwards in Europe.

At the same time, I went to the secretary's office to give notice of my intention to leave the place, and, as is usual on such occasions, I put my name on a board outside the secretary's office, so as to enable me to obtain my passport at the expiration of ten days.

This apparently made some impression, for Mr. Thorpe received a letter from Mr. Dougan on the 10th, desiring me to repair on the following day to the chief justice's, Mr. L. Hook's, to be examined.

The next day at 12, I went with Mr. Thorpe, and found Mr. R. Dougan and Mr. N. W. Macdonald, the secretary, there. The questions proposed to me were answered on oath, and referred to the origin of the vessel, the ownership, to the cargo I had taken from Hamburgh to the Havannah, and to that which I brought from Havannah to Young Sesters; what colours she sailed under; if she had other colours on board; where I was born; if I was on board of her at Hamburgh, and also when she was seized and brought back; if I was the captain of her, and who made me so; if all my papers were taken from me, and if they were all genuine; when my voyage had begun; to whom I had delivered the cargo I brought from the Havannah; by whom I had been chartered; if I had been at other places before; how many passengers I had on board; how much water; if an additional cabouse was on board the Echo; where it had been made; if the planks I had on board were on board when I left Hamburgh, and so forth; which were all answered and written down. Then I was again called upon to swear that all was true. I asked the chief justice on what day the court would be held, and he told me on the 17th of February. I found on this occasion that the search of the ship which had taken place did not produce the slightest cause for suspicion against me of having committed an offence (a participation in which I should, under every circumstance, have declined with indignation).

No court however was held on the 17th of February, but a placard appeared, by which every foreigner at Sierra Leone was requested to give in his name to the secretary, at his office; and every one who intended staying was obliged to take out a permit, for which he had to pay 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per month; and every one found after this time without a permit was to be imprisoned. This was very hard, as the greater part of these people had not enough to live on; indeed, many of them died in the streets of Sierra Leone from want and sickness, and their corpses were picked up in the morning. Only a few of them could afford to pay their passage to a foreign country.

During this delay they tried in every way to bribe my people to make a declaration against me, or my vessel, but without success. Attempts were then made to throw suspicion on the vessel, from the circumstance of Mr. Canot (the receiver of the cargo at New Sesters) being engaged in the slave trade; and Lieutenant H. F. Seagram, of the Termagant, swore to the following statement: That he knew a person of the name of Theodore Canot, who lately resided at New Sesters, on the Western Coast of Africa, as an agent or partner in the slave trade of one Pedro Blanco, of the Havannah; that he had been cruising in the neighbourhood of New Cester for the last five months, and had had frequent opportunities in that period of seeing the said Theodore Canot; that he had been informed, and verily believed, that the said Theodore Canot had notoriously been engaged in the slave trade for many years past; that he himself had seen slaves confined in the factory belonging to the said Theodore Canot; and that the said Theodore Canot had told him that he had been so engaged, and that he had shipped several cargoes of slaves from the coast to the Havannah on account of the said Pedro Blanco.

My statement, made on oath by myself and my crew, most clearly asserted that Mr. Th. Canot, at the time I landed my cargo, was under British protection, and the British flag was at that time hoisted on the roof of his house there, and that whilst the Echo was at

Appendix, No. 19.

SIERRA LEONE.

Report of Capt. C. G. A. Sohst.

New Cesters Her Britannic Majesty's ship the Wanderer, and the boats of the Termagant, went to New Cester, and that the British flag remained on the roof of Mr. Canot's house; and I further stated that I saw several British naval officers at Mr. Canot's house, and that there were about 30 casks of palm oil under a shed in his yard there. The two mates, Peter Hausmann and H. Barback, and myself stated these facts in our affidavit made on the 16th of February 1841.

I was informed by Mr. Hartung that the purser of the Termagant said, when at table at Sierra Leone, that they had removed for Mr. Canot property to the amount of 18,000 dollars from New Cester to another place on the coast (a little northern) on board Her Britannic Majesty's men-of-war, and that Mr. Canot was no longer engaged in the slave trade.

They at last got hold of one of my crew, a boy named Heinrick Weidmann, a native of Lubeck, who, a short time before I received him on board, had been discharged from prison, and he had been known to commit many bad deeds. In the acts which I obtained from Lubeck, it is stated that Weidmann had been accused of the following offences, and that he admitted he was guilty of them all:—

1. Disobedience to his parents.
2. Swindling and running in debt.
3. Pawning his clothes.
4. Writing threatening letters to his parents.
5. Writing false commercial letters, by which his father had suffered considerable loss.
6. Clandestinely selling fish belonging to his father.

This boy (aged 19½ years) told his comrades that 205 *l.* had been promised him after the condemnation of the Echo, and that he was receiving an allowance of 1 *l.* instead of 1 *s.* a day. When he was examined by my lawyer, Mr. Thorpe, in the grand court, about this story, he said that it was a joke; but he admitted that Mr. Dougan, the proctor, had occasionally given him a few dollars. This boy subsequently obtained plenty of money, for he spent about 40 *l.* in a few days with men-of-war seamen and others, and bought fine clothes, for which he paid five guineas, which, when he got in distress, he sold for 5 *s.* All this looked very suspicious.

This boy stated, that there were still false papers on board the Echo, and that they were in the before-mentioned buoy; that I was not a German, but a Spaniard; and other lies of this kind. The buoy of my anchor was subsequently opened, but nothing was found in it, for I had sold all the watches, trinkets, &c. a long time before. They found a writing-desk, marked with the initials A. I., but it belonged to a passenger, who claimed it, and had it returned to him.

Up to February the 26th, no court had been held; and on this day I made a new protest, in due form, for myself and the owner of the Echo, against every person concerned in the seizure and detention of her, for all demurrage, damages, &c., and I then went to the secretary's office to get a passport for England. They kept me there the whole day until three o'clock in the afternoon, and then they closed the office, and desired me to come back the next morning. I went the next morning (the 27th February), and after waiting a while, two constables came up to me with a signification that I was charged with "aiding and abetting in the slave trade," and took me to prison. At two in the afternoon two black constables took me to the barracks to a mulatto, called Dr. Fergusson; where also I found Mr. Macdonald, the registrar, who told me that I was his prisoner, but if I could find two men who would become bail for my appearance on the 2d of March (on which day the court was fixed to hear the case of the Echo) I should be liberated. Mr. J. Dawson, of the firm Kidd & Dawson, and Mr. Thorpe, the notary, had the kindness to become bail for me to the harbour-master, Thomas Macfoy, in 100 *l.* each, and I was then set at liberty.

On the 2d of March a court was held in my case, and I was told that as there were no proofs against the vessel, and the ship's papers being found right, the chief justice could decide nothing.

The next day I was sent for to the police office, and when I arrived there, a black constable took me to the secretary's office, and I again went to the mulatto, Dr. Fergusson, at the barracks, and with Mr. Macdonald, when he told me that I was again his prisoner, as the time for which bail was given had expired; and I was obliged to apply once more to my former bail to give further bail until the 6th of March (the court being fixed for the 5th).

The court was held on the 5th of March, and the Echo was condemned, because she had been aiding and abetting in the slave trade, as I heard; but the act of condemnation does not adduce any one actual ground that would justify such a decision; nor was anything communicated to me, much less brought forward as a proof which could have warranted such a sentence. The case rested merely on the false declaration of a single sailor of bad character, and which was refuted on oath by the rest of my crew. I was never called on to appear at any of these courts.

On the 6th of March, being in a very sick and wretched condition, a black constable took me to the secretary's office, where I found the mulatto, Dr. Fergusson, and the registrar, Macdonald, who informed me that the Echo was condemned for aiding and abetting in the slave trade, and that I was to be imprisoned until the Grand Court (fixed for the 21st of March). I offered bail for my appearance, but it was refused; and I was put in prison, with felons and thieves, in a hold of 12 feet square; two black men were with me. During the day

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we were permitted to go into the yard, but after six we were shut up, and the doors barred. Never shall I forget the sufferings I then endured. These vexatious proceedings had previously made me very sick and wretched, and the strong heat, with the perspiration and smell of these negroes, and the vermin which abounded of all kinds, made the situation most dreadful to an European. We received 1 lb. of bread and 1 lb. of meat per day, but no cooking utensils were allowed, and we were obliged to accommodate ourselves as well as we could.

On the 8th of March my first mate, Mr. P. F. Hausmann, was imprisoned for the same reason.

On the 9th, through the kindness of Messrs. Kidd & Dawson and Mr. Thorpe, I was released; these gentlemen giving bail for me in 50 *l.* each, and I entered into my own recognizance for 100 *l.* But bail was refused for my first mate, Mr. Hausmann.

I was thus again at liberty until the holding of the Grand Court; and Mr. Macdonald told me if it had depended upon him, he would never have admitted me to bail.

On the 18th of March the Echo was sold by public auction for 2,560 *l.*, and the property on board belonging to the ship, the passengers, and myself, for 1,200 *l.*, or thereabouts. The vessel was bought by Mr. A. Lemon, a merchant at Sierra Leone.

On the 19th of March (the day after the sale) the vessel was again seized, in consequence of the boy Weidemann telling them that there were 25,000 dollars packed up in small boxes, and concealed in the hold. A search was made, but nothing found, as it was only a trick of Weidemann's to get a little more money; and the following day Mr. Lemon had the vessel returned to him.

On the 22d of March the Grand Court was held in the prison, in apartments kept for that purpose. It was composed of the Chief Justice and Collector of Customs, Mr. L. Hook, the Secretary, or Registrar, Macdonald, and Dr. Fergusson. The Judges chose the jury. The Queen's Advocate and the Proctor conducted the case for the Crown.

I was tried on the 24th of March: the trial commenced at half-past one. The Queen's Advocate stated that the Echo was built expressly for the purpose of the slave trade, and with my knowledge and consent; that I was cruising on the coast to collect slaves; that my true name was not Christian Gottlob August Sohst, but that was an adopted one; and many other things equally untrue. My lawyer, Mr. Thorpe, defended me very well, and by his cross-examination of the harbour-master, the surveyor, and the boy Weidemann, all the false statements were exposed and refuted.

At half-past four the jury retired to consult, and after being absent about half an hour they returned a verdict of not guilty.

A few days before the trial came on I had made some remonstrances, through Mr. Thorpe, against the jury by which I was to be tried being composed of 12 Englishmen, and claimed to be tried by a jury, six of whom should be my own countrymen; but as none were to be found in Sierra Leone, I insisted on having six of other nations. They therefore took six mulattoes and six black men, who composed the jury by which I was tried.

By the verdict of not guilty this great inconsistency appeared, that I was acquitted upon the same evidence and upon the same charge on which the vessel was condemned.

As soon as I was acquitted my mate was liberated, without any trial, after having been confined more than three weeks.

I caught a very severe fever, and was sick and helpless for many weeks; I at last recovered, and having obtained a Government passport, I went in the month of April, by way of England, to Hamburgh. My carpenter and one seaman died of the climate fever. The boy Weidemann, after all his money was spent, died in distress at Sierra Leone.

I now again repeat what I have always asserted, that I have not, in the most remote degree, had anything to do with the offence imputed to me, of aiding and abetting in the slave trade; and that I have never, as captain of the Echo, done aught that could tarnish the honour of the Hamburgh flag. It was solely at the suggestion of the Hon. Captain Denman that I went to Sierra Leone; and he even sent me my first seven passengers.

The final result will be shown by the appeal, and what that will be can scarcely be doubted by any one who, with me, entertains a firm confidence in the justice of the supreme courts in England. But however the appeal may be decided, it is impossible that I can be compensated for the violence, the oppression, and the sufferings I have endured.

— Appendix, No. 20. —

COPY of a LETTER from Viscount *Canning* to Lord *Sandon*.

Letter from Viscount Canning to Lord Sandon.

Sierra Leone Commissioners, Brazil. No. 18. 1 Mar. 1842 Duplicate.
Ditto - ditto. No. 19. 19 March 1842. Copy.

My Lord, Foreign Office, 4 June 1842.

MR. BANDINEL has laid before me your note of Wednesday last, and in compliance with the request contained therein, I now transmit to you copies and duplicates of despatches from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Sierra Leone, which contain all the information extant in this office respecting "the trial, conviction, and sentence of a man for putting slave-irons on board a foreign vessel, with a view to obtain a conviction for slave-dealing at Sierra Leone."

I have, &c.
(signed) *Canning*.

Appendix, No. 20.

SIERRA LEONE.

Case of Joseph Reffell.

(No. 18.)

My Lord, Sierra Leone, 1 March 1842.

WE only yesterday received, notwithstanding our utmost endeavours to procure them earlier, the official extracts from the police-books (of which we have now the honour to forward a copy to your Lordship), a circumstance occasioned partly by the length of this document, and partly, as we have been given to understand, by some difference of opinion between the magistrates; and which, we hope, will sufficiently explain our having been unable to lay sooner before your Lordship an account of a transaction of a singular and mysterious character, the particulars of which are detailed in these enclosures. No. 1.

It appears that, shortly before the death, on the 6th ultimo, of the master of the restored Brazilian barque "Ermelinda," the case of which vessel was reported to your Lordship in our despatch, No. 10, of the 25th of January, a Mr. Lawrence, a native of British America, an auctioneer and merchant, residing in this place, was employed by the said master as a sort of agent to fit out the vessel for sea; and in performing that part of his engagement, is stated to have landed from the Ermelinda and sent to a blacksmith, for the purpose of being cut up, a number of irons, which had been reported by the surveyors of the mixed courts as 41 slave irons and 17 shackle bolts, forming part of the illegal equipment of that barque. Owing, however, to a communication made to Mr. Lawrence by the master, in which that person solemnly asserted there were no slave irons on board the vessel, to his knowledge, Mr. Lawrence went to Mr. Thorpe, one of the proctors of the court, and was shown by him a written communication from one James Williams, the wharf clerk or landing waiter, stating that slave irons had been put on board the Ermelinda with a view of procuring her condemnation.

This interview between Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Thorpe took place on the 5th of February, whilst the paper written by Williams was dated the 6th of January, and the trial of the Ermelinda did not take place until the 19th. Thus it will appear Mr. Thorpe thought proper, for reasons best known to himself, to conceal this fraud, not only from the court of which he is a proctor, but from the knowledge of the magistrates, to whom it was his duty to have communicated the information of which he had become possessed; whilst Williams, it seems, acquainted no person besides Mr. Thorpe with this extraordinary transaction, which he had permitted to take place, it will be observed, in his own presence, and in that of the wharf constable.

Mr. Lawrence, on receiving the information alluded to, proceeded at once to take out a warrant against one Joseph Reffell, a canoe man, employed by the late acting marshal, Mr. C. B. Jones, to assist in conveying the cargo of the Ermelinda on shore, in order that the surveyors might have room to make a more effectual search. Reffell was accordingly brought up to the police office on the 8th of February. The examinations of the different witnesses were continued up to the 11th, when the prisoner was committed for trial, as the police report states, on the charges "of stealing the irons, and for putting them on board the barque Ermelinda, for the purpose of procuring her condemnation."

From further inquiries which we have made, it would appear that the surveyors to the Mixed Courts discovered, about the end of December, two slave shackle bolts, and a number of irons, which, though not exactly similar to the leg irons and waist irons usually found on board slavers, yet bore so strong a resemblance to such articles, that the surveyors landed them in order to their being compared with the slave irons kept in the registry of the Mixed Commissions. This irregular proceeding was immediately reported to Her Majesty's late Commissary Judge, Mr. Lewis, who disapproved of it, and ordered that the irons should be taken back to the vessel again with all expedition, which was accordingly done early the following morning; and the surveyors being thus left to form their own judgment on these questionable articles, consulted with some liberated Africans who were employed as labourers about the vessel, who one and all declared the irons were slave irons, and that they had been themselves confined with such; an assertion which seems to have satisfied the surveyors on the subject.

Some days subsequently to this occurrence, and whilst the survey was still proceeding, it is stated in the examinations that Reffell, the canoe man, assisted by his grumettas, did, early on the 6th of January (adopting the date of the wharf clerk's memorandum as the most accurate), take out of the public shed on the wharf, a number of leg irons, bolts, and waist irons which had been landed from the Acoriana Oriental, a slave vessel condemned in the Vice Admiralty Court so far back as 22d of October last, and which slave irons had been thus alike neglected by the officers of the Vice Admiralty Court, whose duty it was to have put them in a place of safety, and by the collector of customs, whose duty it was equally (as appears by the accompanying extract from the Colonial Act) to have had them removed long previously, from a spot where they were at the disposal of any person who might be inclined to appropriate them for a sinister purpose. No. 2.

This alleged act of Reffell's was, however, done in some shape openly, for both the constable and wharf clerk were cognizant of it, and who, although they admit they knew they were doing wrong and suspected the purpose for which the irons were taken, yet permitted the prisoner to put them into his canoe and carry them on board the Ermelinda, where, t is stated, he had them taken down into the forecastle and concealed amongst the firewood, with which this vessel was well stocked. All this, as the witnesses who speak to that fact declare, took place without the knowledge of the shipkeeper and the four labourers employed in charge of the vessel.

Shortly after the irons had been deposited in the manner mentioned, they were discovered by one of the people in charge of the barque, and the circumstance was communicated

nicated to the surveyors, who having viewed the shackles, and having no suspicion of the mode in which they are asserted to have been taken on board, at once included them in the slave irons which they returned in their report on the 8th of January.

The object of Mr. Lawrence, the party at whose instance the warrant was issued, appeared to be, to prove—

1st. That no slave irons were actually on board the Ermelinda at the time of her capture; and,

2dly. That the slave irons found on board were surreptitiously introduced for the purpose of having the vessel condemned. Accordingly all (as was alleged) that remained of the irons were produced by him at the police office before a board of magistrates ordered to investigate the matter, and were examined by them. It does not appear, however, from the police report, whether an opinion was pronounced by any of the magistrates upon those of the irons produced, which formed part of the number first discovered by the surveyors, and which were now called hanks and mast hoops by Mr. Lawrence, and in consequence Her Majesty's Commissioner of Arbitration thought it advisable to examine them personally, and for that purpose proceeded to the gaol where they were deposited, and after a careful view, was of opinion that they were not slave irons, though capable of being converted to that purpose with very little difficulty; and Her Majesty's Commissioners were of opinion, therefore, that the surveyors were justified in their suspicion of the use for which articles of such dubious appearance might have been intended; at the same time, that their having included those irons in the whole number found on board, and that in the most unqualified manner, and without any remark, was most inexcusable, and Her Majesty's Commissioners have consequently severely reprimanded Messieurs Nicol & M'Foy for the negligent manner in which they have performed their duty in this instance.

In respect to those particular irons, Her Majesty's Commissioners have on inquiry found, that though they are suitable (without undergoing alteration) for staysail hanks and mast hoops, yet that the latter being manufactured of iron, are of an unusual description; articles of the same name, generally used on board merchant vessels, being for the most part made of wood, whilst the hanks, instead of being circular and hollow, as is customary, are of round or rod iron, and in shape like the mast hoops. Though the hanks and mast hoops, however, may not be considered in the light of slave irons, it is to be remembered that there were also two shackle bolts found at the same time with those hanks and mast hoops, and which were evidently intended for securing slaves, and of course afforded proof of equipment; but these shackle bolts, one of which is stated to have been about four feet and a half, and the other two feet and a half in length, were not produced by Mr. Lawrence at the police office; neither was it attempted to be shown that they had been put on board the Ermelinda subsequently to capture.

The man, Reffell, having been committed for trial, the question, whether the other irons (found on the 6th of January) were fraudulently put on board, remains still to be decided. If we may, however, believe the evidence taken at the police office, loose, unsatisfactory, and in some respects incorrect, as it is, still it contains enough to lead us to think that Reffell did in fact conceal the irons in the Ermelinda, although his motives for doing so cannot be very clearly understood.

We do not for one moment attach a particle of credit to the insinuations attempted to be thrown out against one of the surveyors, and against the memory of the late acting marshal. The character of the former individual, who is the harbour-master and acting colonial surveyor, and has for a great number of years held office under the colonial government, forbids the belief that he would lend himself to so unworthy a proceeding, from which he could derive no benefit; and of Mr. C. B. Jones, the late acting marshal, it will be sufficient to say that he was an officer of high personal reputation, who at the time of his decease had served with much credit in the Liberated African department for a period of no less than 17 years.

In seeking for a cause which might have induced the party to do what he is accused of, it may be worth while to remember that the prisoner is himself a liberated slave, and might not unnaturally share, with people of his own description, an anxiety for the condemnation of a vessel, which we confidently assert, no man could honestly believe to be a legitimate trader; and when we consider the loose notions of morality which prevail amongst persons of this class, we are inclined to think that a feeling of this nature alone would be sufficient to lead a liberated African to commit such an act: but there is still a stronger ground, and rendered yet more powerful when connected with the preceding.

Reffell is an Akoo, one of a tribe who have made themselves remarkable here for their fondness of money, and who are closely united amongst themselves, especially in mercantile transactions. These people are in the habit of clubbing together, and by that means raising large sums, enabling them to purchase extensively at prize sales; the prisoner's own name often appearing in the list of buyers. Prize goods were scarce in the market at the time, and rum in particular, which composed a chief portion of the Ermelinda's cargo, high in price: the consequence of the condemnation of the vessel would be an opportunity for Reffell and his associates to speculate to any extent they wished, or their funds enabled them; with the means then, as they supposed, of having the vessel condemned put into their hands, by the negligence of those whose duty it was to take care that such articles as slave irons were not left open to the public, it can hardly be matter of surprise, however much it may be for regret, if it should appear that persons ignorant and uneducated as they are, had availed themselves of the facilities afforded them for carrying their wishes

Appendix, No, 20.

SIERRA LEONE.

Case of Joseph Reffell.

into effect, and that Reffell had been prevailed upon to become an instrument for effecting that purpose.

In the examinations taken at the police office, it will be seen that Mr. Cathcart, who is the marshal of the Vice Admiralty Court, and who was formerly, for a time, acting marshal of the Mixed Commissions, volunteered the following evidence: "About six months since, three pairs of irons were found under the cabouse of a vessel, then under his charge, and as all the crew declared positively they knew nothing about it, the shipkeeper was suspected, and ever since he, witness, has been on his guard." In consequence, Her Majesty's Commissioners directed the registrar of the Mixed Courts to call upon Mr. Cathcart to state whether the case to which he made allusion was one brought before the Mixed Commissions, and if so, that he should give the name of the vessel, and his reasons for not having reported the circumstance at the time officially. Mr. Cathcart, in his reply, alleged that he had stated about sixteen, instead of six, months ago, and that the case to which he had alluded was that of the condemned Spanish schooner, Carolina (reported in the correspondence for 1840. Class A. p. 160.)

On turning to the examinations taken in that case, we observe, however, that so far from expressing any suspicion of the shipkeeper's conduct, no evidence could be stronger in support of the testimony of that person, than what was afforded by Mr. Cathcart on the occasion in question; and that after a searching investigation, the court was satisfied the irons had been concealed on board previously to capture; we cannot in consequence consider Mr. Cathcart's statement otherwise than as gratuitous, and unentitled to any credit.

Circumstances such as these, my Lord, carry with them, however, very disagreeable consequences, and are most painful to our feelings. We cannot blind ourselves to the probability that advantage will be taken of this incident by parties adverse to the practice of the mixed courts, to reflect, no matter how unjustly, on our proceedings; but we trust your Lordship will perceive that Her Majesty's Commissioners have not the power to prevent such an occurrence, whilst the articles of slaving equipment continue to be so negligently looked after by the officers of the Vice Admiralty Court, and the surveillance of the wharf so carelessly attended to. We feel assured, however, that both these matters will be strictly scrutinized by the colonial authorities, and that all the parties implicated in this affair will be dealt with accordingly.

We cannot conclude this despatch without drawing your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Mr. Proctor Thorpe, on which we have already commented; and who was in possession of the statement of the wharf clerk two days before even the surveyor's report was presented, and 13 days before the case came on for hearing. We are of opinion, my Lord, that independently of the impropriety of Mr. Thorpe's conduct as a private individual, in not communicating his knowledge of an alleged fraud to the magistrates of the place he resided in, his concealing an attempted imposition upon the Judges of the Court, of which he was a proctor, was highly culpable. We submit it, therefore, for your Lordship's consideration, whether we ought to allow Mr. Thorpe to continue to practise as a proctor in the Mixed Courts.

The trial of the man Reffell will come on at the next sessions, usually held at the end of the present month, and we shall have the honour to acquaint your Lordship with the result, as well as with any other matter of importance relating to the case which may come to our knowledge in the meanwhile.

We have, &c.

(signed) *G. Macdonald.*
M. L. Melville.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T.
&c. &c. &c.

Police Office, Freetown, Tuesday, 8 February 1842.

Before the Hon. N. W. Macdonald, the Hon. L. Hook, the Hon. W. Cole, and John M'Cormack, Esq.

Joseph Reffell, an Akoo man, brought up by warrant, and charged with having placed on board the Brazilian barque Ermelinda, certain slave irons, for the purpose of causing the condemnation of the said barque, then under adjudication in the Courts of Mixed Commission.

Richard Lawrence sworn.—States he is the agent of the Brazilian barque Ermelinda: on the 25th January last, the Brazilian Commissary Judge, Mr. Niteroi, accompanied by the captain of the Ermelinda, called upon him, and the latter asked him if he would undertake his business, and get his ship ready for sea; he (witness) replied, that as the house of Heddle & Company had been the agents of the vessel, he wished the captain to call on them to see if they would send her to sea; the captain did so, and informed him that Heddle & Company refused, and he (witness) then took her up. On the following day, the 26th January, he applied to the collector for permission to land some slave irons from on board the barque; the collector declined to interfere in the matter, and he then landed them, and Perry Locks, the blacksmith, cut them up. On Friday last, Mr. Niteroi sent to him to say that the captain of the barque was dangerously ill; on Saturday last he went to see him; on Sunday last he went again to see him, and found him in a dying state, but perfectly sensible. The affair of the slave irons seemed to press heavily on his mind, and he said, "As a dying man I never knew there were slave irons on board the vessel"; he (witness) went then

then to Mr. Thorpe, and told him what the captain had said, upon which Mr. Thorpe handed him the slip of paper, of which the following is a copy:

"Dear Sir,

"THEY have taken about two dozen shackles and shackle bolts to-day from under the shed, and gone to put it on board of the Brazilian barque Ermelinda."

On the back of the slip of paper was written the following, "6th Jan. 1842."

The same day he (witness) went to the collector of customs and expressed his feelings on the subject; yesterday he applied for a warrant for the apprehension of the prisoner.

James Williams sworn.—States that he is acting custom-house clerk, and doing the duties of landing waiter; the piece of paper produced was written by him in Mr. Thorpe's office about the 6th of January last, and left there; was induced to write it because he saw the prisoner Reffell take a lot of shackles and hand them to a man on board his canoe, who hid them in the bows of the canoe: the shackles were taken from under the wharf shed, and there were about two dozen of them; it was about the 6th of January last; the shackles were wrapped up in an old broken mat, but the ends were open, which enabled him to see them: there are 200 or 300 pairs of the same sort lying now under the wharf-shed; saw the canoe leave the wharf and go alongside the Ermelinda; he told Mr. Thorpe the same day; did not tell the collector; never saw such a thing before; he did not then know his duties, which was the reason he did not report the circumstance to the collector; yesterday he was called by the collector and questioned on the subject. When the shackles were put on board the canoe it was about seven o'clock in the morning; the canoe returned from the vessel before nine the same morning; irons were not in her when she returned; thinks the irons now in the wharf-shed are of the same description as those put in the canoe; watched the canoe when she left the wharf: saw her go alongside the Brazilian barque, but did not see anything hoisted up out of her. About nine o'clock that morning a boat belonging to the barque came ashore, and a boy named Billy who was in her said he came to call the surveyor, as slave irons had been found on board the barque under the forecastle: Reffell, the prisoner, did not come on shore in the canoe when it returned that morning.

Cross-examined by Prisoner.—Saw him (prisoner) have the bundle of slave irons and put in the canoe; did not see him (prisoner) take them from the wharf-shed; they were hand-cuffs and neck-cuffs; could see them although wrapped up in mat, as the ends were open.

Sam. Williams, police constable, sworn.—States he is a police constable, and stationed at Public wharf; on Thursday, the 6th of January last, a little after six in the morning, he opened the shed at the wharf, commenced sweeping it; while doing so, prisoner Reffell went in the store behind him, and unknown to him, and he met him soon after coming out of the shed, through another door, with a bundle of shackles in his hand; he asked him (prisoner) what he had and what business he had there; he replied at first he had nothing, and then said he came inside to take something; he (witness) caught hold of the bundle under his arm, and found it to contain handcuffs, neck irons, and waist irons; he asked prisoner what he was going to do with them; he replied in the Akoo language that he was going to carry them on board the prize barque Ermelinda; he (witness) asked him who gave him orders to do that, when he replied "Mr. M'Foy" and "Mr. C. B. Jones;" he (witness) then called James Williams and showed him the shackles that prisoner had under his arm; prisoner handed the shackles to a man he had in his canoe, who put them in the bows and shoved off; Reffell, the prisoner, went in her; they went alongside the barque; watched the canoe till she went alongside the barque; did not see anything handed out of the canoe on board the barque; asked prisoner why he took the irons on board, when he replied in the English language, "that they might get the vessel condemned." Had seen prisoner every day going backwards and forwards, bringing rum and other things on shore; saw the canoe come back about nine o'clock the same morning; it came alongside the wharf steps; he (witness) looked into it, it was empty, and prisoner was not in her. About nine o'clock the same morning a boy named Billy came ashore in the ship's boat, and said he was come to call Mr. M'Foy, as they had found slave irons on board; about ten o'clock Mr. M'Foy and Billy went on board in the same boat; Mr. M'Foy returned in about half an hour; never saw the bundle of slave irons since; saw some people bring some irons from the ship some time since, thinks it about three weeks ago; the irons were brought ashore in a boat, and the boat came from the barque; did see the irons put in a boat: Mr. Lawrence was on the wharf at the time, also the captain of the barque, the two Brazilian judges, the captain of the James Hay, and others; as the irons were taken out of the boat Mr. Lawrence ordered the blacksmith, Mr. Perry Locks, to cut them up, which he did; they were the same irons that the prisoner had in a bundle and put in his canoe, as before stated, on the 6th of January last.

Cross-examined by Prisoner.—Only himself and prisoner were present when he (prisoner) told him that Mr. M'Foy and Mr. C. B. Jones told him (the prisoner) to take the irons on board; he (witness) opened the mat and looked at it; only himself and prisoner were present; was told by Mr. J. L. Morgan that the irons in the shed belonged to Mr. Cathcart, the marshal; knew prisoner was doing wrong, but did not report it, because he said Mr. M'Foy and Mr. C. B. Jones had sent him; since he has been in charge of the wharf has never seen irons carried away except on the occasion stated; was placed in charge of the wharf on 2d November last; after prisoner had pushed off with the irons on board, he (witness) told James Williams that what prisoner had done was wrong.

Defence. Prisoner denies the charge.

Appendix, No. 20.

SIERRA LEONE.

Case of Joseph Reffell.

Anthony Mason sworn.—States that he was shipkeeper on board the Ermelinda; on the 7th January last one of his men, named Augusta, called him between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, and said, "Daddy Mason, I find irons;" he (witness) went and took the irons himself from the bows by the chains; they were all loose; they were at the bottom under the forecastle; counted fifteen complete handcuffs and one not complete, and three neck irons; he locked them up aft in a "bunk," and put the key in his bed place; he told this man, Augusta, to search for more irons, but did not find any; he sent for Mr. M'Foy and showed him the irons, who told him to search for more; on the 25th January he left the vessel, when he delivered them over to the captain of the barque; knows the prisoner; he had been employed carrying things on shore from the vessel; did not see him in the morning before he found the irons; prisoner was on board the day before; when a canoe comes alongside he (witness) looks into it; on the Thursday did not see prisoner bring a bundle or other things on board; found two long iron bars before finding the irons; thinks it was about three days before; showed them to Mr. M'Foy, who was on board at the time; they were the same sort as are found on board of slave vessels; is sure it was on Friday the 7th of January last that he found the irons; knows Billy; he is one of his men; the irons were rusty; on the 7th January sent for Mr. M'Foy; on the Monday or Tuesday following Mr. George Nicol and Mr. M'Foy came on board; Mr. Nicol came on board before he found the irons and after.

Mr. *C. B. Bidwell* sworn.—Is registrar to the Courts of Mixed Commission; Mr. M'Foy landed from the Brazilian barque Ermelinda, thirteen irons and one or two long bolts; don't know the date positively, but thinks it was about the 8th January last; saw them the following morning; this proceeding of Mr. M'Foy's was unusual and irregular, but Mr. M'Foy was new in his office, and he wished to ascertain if they were shackle bolts or not; on the day they were landed, he (witness) communicated the circumstance to the late Mr. Lewis, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissary Judge, who disapproved of it, and he (witness) in consequence issued orders to Mr. M'Foy to have them taken on board again; this occurred between the 7th and 10th of January last; the report of survey was dated the 8th January; it took place on the 7th January; it specifies he thinks that 41 shackles and bolts were found, including the 13 irons in question; Mr. M'Foy was deputy to the late Mr. C. B. Jones, the marshal; the surveyors were Mr. M'Foy and Mr. G. Nicol; the late Mr. Jones had reported, about the 3d of January last, that he had found several shackles on board; the shackles and bolts landed by Mr. M'Foy were brought to the registry office.

William Grant, inspector of police, sworn.—States this morning he asked the prisoner whether he had taken the irons on board the prize, when he replied he had not, but that one Anthony Hamilton was the person who had taken the irons on board, and that he had witnesses to prove it.

Prisoner admits he told last witness what he had stated.

Ordered, That the case be remanded until to-morrow, and that Anthony Hamilton be apprehended forthwith.

Police Office, Freetown, 9 February 1842.

Before the Honourable L. Hook, the Honourable W. Cole, and J. M'Cormack, Esquire, P.M.

Joseph Reffell brought up for further examination; *Anthony Hamilton* also placed at the Bar.

John Dawes Thorpe sworn.—States, about the early part of last January he received intimation that some slave irons had been put on board the barque Ermelinda; the information was communicated to him in writing by James Williams, the wharfinger; on Saturday last he told Mr. Lawrence of it, and handed to him the note produced, of which the following is a copy.

"Dear Sir,—They have taken about two dozen shackles and shackle bolts to-day from under the shed, and gone to put it on board of the Brazilian barque Ermelinda." On the back of the note is written, "6th January 1842."

Mr. *Lawrence* said he intended to bring the matter to the notice of Mr. Hook; he, witness, is a proctor in the Court of Mixed Commissions, was not applied to to defend the Ermelinda until the 19th January, the day of adjudication, when, in consequence of the regulations of the Court requiring eight days' notice, his petition to defend was rejected; had he been the proctor for the vessel, he would have had the matter investigated; James Williams was his clerk, and breakfasted with him every morning; on the 6th of January last he (witness) was not home at breakfast, which was the reason why Williams wrote on the slip of paper the information in question; did not consider it to be his duty to report the circumstance, as he had nothing to do with the vessel; is not an informer; gave the note to Mr. Lawrence, because he chose to do so.

Mr. *C. B. Bidwell* sworn.—States, the report of survey states that 41 slave irons and 17 shackle bolts were found on board, also 14 bundles of list. The commission of survey was issued on the 28th of December last; the survey was held on four different days; did not take notice if the irons were different from other slave irons; they were put under the fireplace at the registry office; Mr. Jones had reported finding the list and slave irons and a long bolt previous to Mr. M'Foy bringing the irons on shore.

Peter

Case of Joseph Reffell.

Peter Wilson sworn.—States he is a messenger at the Mixed Commission Office; recollects Mr. M'Foy bringing irons on shore, but does not know the date; Mr. M'Foy told him to show them to Mr. Bidwell; the irons were new, and not the same as those now in court.

Anthony Mason sworn.—States, he was shipkeeper on board the Brazilian barque Ermelinda; took charge of her the 27th December last; a few days after he had been on board he found 15 pairs of irons complete, and one not complete; also three neck irons, and two bolts, one about five feet long, and the other two feet and a half; found altogether on board 20 slave irons; saw no other slave irons on board; on the 25th of January he left the vessel, when he delivered the irons up to the captain; the irons now in court are similar to them; during the time he was in charge of the barque, viz. from the 27th December to 25th January, he slept on board; never once came on shore; and during that period he never saw Mr. M'Foy, or any one else, take any irons on shore from the vessel, or bring any on board; saw about one dozen small irons on board, about four inches diameter; there were also some large irons found, about nine inches in diameter, but does not know how many; the two bolts were found on the same day; on their being found he put them into a berth, locked it up, and put the key in his bed-place; showed them to Mr. M'Foy and Mr. Nicol; between the time of his locking up the irons and delivering them to the captain of the barque, no person did or could take them without his knowledge; the irons last mentioned were found previous to those found on the 7th of January.

William March sworn.—States he was employed on board the Brazilian barque by Mr. C. B. Jones; went on board on the 27th December last; came on shore every day to market to buy provisions; about one week after being on board found some large irons, and also some smaller ones, similar in shape to those now produced; found also two bolts, one longer than the other; Mr. M'Foy and Mr. Jones were present; the small irons were found in the cabin lockers; the day they were found he took them, by direction of Mr. M'Foy, to the registry office, and delivered them to Peter Wilson, the messenger; after they had been remaining there one week, he went, by direction of Mr. M'Foy, to the registry office, and carried them back on board the barque, as Mr. M'Foy said they were not slave irons; is sure he did not go for them the day following that on which he had taken them; on taking them on board he saw the shipkeeper, Mr. Mason, and told him of it; the iron hanks now produced in court by Mr. Lawrence are those that were taken by him to the registry office, and afterwards returned on board the barque; about one week after finding the irons just mentioned, a man working on board, named Augustine, found a quantity of slave irons similar to those produced, under the firewood below the forecastle; on the Thursday that Mr. Jones died (the 6th of January) he came ashore at the public wharf, and told the constable stationed there that he was going to tell Mr. M'Foy that they had found slave irons on board; before he left the vessel that morning a canoe came alongside, in which were the two prisoners and their grumettas; the latter went down the forecastle, and he (witness) made palaver about it; did not see any irons brought on board that morning; did not leave the vessel till an hour and a-half after the canoe came alongside; the irons were found the same morning that Reffell's men went down the forecastle.

Ordered, That the case be remanded until to-morrow.

Police Office, Freetown, 10 February 1842.

Before the Hon. L. Hook, and the Hon. W. Cole, Members of Council; and John M'Cormack, Esq. P.M.

Joseph Reffell and *Anthony Hamilton* brought up for further examination.

Moses Weeks sworn.—States he has a boat of his own; went on board the barque on the day the goods had been stopped landing, and was told they could not work that day, as Mr. C. B. Jones was very sick; the following day went on board, and was told by Mr. Mason that irons had been found; it was about seven in the morning; Mason lifted them from the watch-box in which they were, and showed them to him.

Samuel Boyle sworn.—States, two days after Mr. Jones died, he heard Reffell tell a boy, that if he wanted he could get the vessel condemned; the day before Mr. Jones died, he (witness) was on board the barque; he saw Reffell's canoe come from the wharf alongside the barque; saw two of Reffell's boys go down into the forecastle of the barque; one of them had a bundle tied up under his shirt; it was in a piece of canvass; Reffell was at the time standing at the gangway of the vessel; he (witness) thought the bundle contained cassada; Billy March made palaver, and the boys then came from the forecastle and went in the canoe; he (witness) then peeped over the side of the vessel and saw one of the same boys go into the bows of the canoe and bring away another bundle, with which he came on board the vessel, and again go down into the forecastle; the bundle was tied up in a piece of canvass; Mr. Mason was standing aft at the time; heard afterwards that irons were found on board the vessel; heard Reffell say that Mr. Large had told him that whoever found

Appendix, No. 20.

SIERRA LEONE.

Case of Joseph Reffell.

slave irons on board of a prize should get 5 *l*; heard Reffell tell the clerk employed to take an account of the things; that if he were late that morning it would be because he should have to wait for the opening of the shed on the wharf.

Prisoner, Anthony Hamilton, denies the charge altogether.

Ordered, That Hamilton be discharged, and that prisoner Reffell be remanded until to-morrow.

Police Office, Freetown, 11 February 1842.

Before the Hon. L. Hook, and the Hon. W. Cole, Members of Council; and John M'Cormack, Esq., P.M.

Joseph Reffell brought up for further examination.

J. C. Cathcart sworn.—States, that having heard of prisoner being in custody on this charge, he came to the police office to make inquiry of him, as it appeared that the shackles had belonged to a vessel under his charge. Last December, a large quantity of slave irons were landed from a vessel, the Accourianna Oriental, which was then under his charge; they were placed behind some casks in the shed at the wharf, and he (witness) had given orders that they should be sent to Mr. C. B. Jones's quarters at the Liberated African Yard, Mr. Jones being then registrar of the Court of Vice Admiralty. About six months since, three pairs of irons were found under the cabouse of a vessel then under his charge, and as all the crew declared positively they knew nothing about it, the shipkeeper was suspected, and ever since, he (witness) has been on his guard. On coming to the police office he asked prisoner, Reffell, who had ordered him to put the irons on board the vessel, and told him it was a very serious thing. Reffell told him that Mr. M'Foy had ordered him to put the irons on board; he afterwards said that Anthony Hamilton had put them on board in his (prisoner's) canoe; witness thinks the irons produced are some of those that were landed from the Accourianna Oriental.

Thomas Bucknor sworn.—He was employed by prisoner as a grumetta for his canoe; one morning saw a bundle in the bows of the canoe; the canoe was taken alongside the barque; on getting there, prisoner told him to take the bundle and carry it below; he asked Reffell what was in it, but he made him no answer, and in obedience to Reffell's orders he carried the bundle below in the bows of the ship; asked prisoner what was in it, who made him no answer; did not loose the bundle, nor did he carry it under his arm; the same morning, whilst in the canoe, he heard the people on board the barque cry out, "they find irons," and his heart then told him that the bundle he had carried below in the bows of the ship were irons; soon after a boat was sent on shore to convey the information to Mr. M'Foy; thinks Mr. C. B. Jones died before the irons were taken on board.

Abraham Cole sworn.—States he was employed by prisoner as a grumetta, and to land goods from the barque Ermelinda; one morning (the particular day does not recollect) he was in the prisoner's canoe at the Queen's Wharf; saw a bundle in it, covered with a piece of broken mat; it contained irons, and they were similar to those produced; they then pulled alongside the barque Ermelinda; he (witness) went on deck, and heard the prisoner tell last witness to take the bundle below; saw him take the bundle, as prisoner had directed him, put it inside his shirt, and carry it below in the bows of the ship; the irons were the same as those used to fasten slaves; he (witness) has had irons on his hands and feet, and therefore knows them; about one hour after, he heard the people call Mason, the shipkeeper, and say they had found irons; saw the irons brought on deck; they were loose; no mat was attached to them; they were the same irons as those he saw taken below, as previously stated; Mason then sent for Mr. M'Foy.

Augustine sworn.—States he is a fisherman, but has been employed working on board the barque Ermelinda; one morning, thinks it was the day before Mr. Jones died, the crew of prisoner's canoe, when they came on board the barque, went down into the forecastle; he (witness) made palaver with them in consequence, and they then came on deck; one of them, the witness Bucknor, said he had left his hat below, and he returned to fetch it; Anthony Hamilton, who was on deck, then said to him (witness), "Do you know what we come for?" and added, "You do not wish to see the vessel condemned;" he (witness) replied, that Hamilton was not the judge; prisoner then went to the gangway, and his people stood about; he (witness) then cried out, "What do the people do below? if anything is lost we shall be answerable;" Mason then came, and said he (Mason) was watching aft, and he (witness) must watch forward; the clerk then came to lock up the place, but he (witness) said he must first get some wood, and he went down for that purpose; while taking the wood he found irons, and then said to himself, "What have these people been below for; how do these irons come here?" he immediately called Mason, who came and told him to hoist them up; had been to the same place to take wood plenty of times before, and never saw any irons; there were 15 irons for the feet complete, and one incomplete, and three neck irons; Mr. M'Foy was then sent for, who came some little time after; when he (witness) went down below, he did not see any old mat; some irons were found before and taken on shore, but brought back again on board; never saw any slave irons found on board before.

Samuel Boyle recalled.—Identifies the witness, Thomas Bucknor, as one of those who took the bundle out of prisoner's canoe, and carried it down the forecastle of the barque.

Thomas

Thomas M'Foy sworn.—States, in consequence of a note he received from Mr. Bidwell, he went to his house on the morning of the 5th of January last, and received from him verbal orders to convey back to the barque Ermelinda the irons he had brought on shore, as Mr. Lewis, Mr. Bidwell said, was displeased at their being landed; the irons had something peculiar about them different to other irons; some of the irons now in court are those that he brought on shore; (the irons pointed out by M'Foy are the mast hoops and hanks for securing staysails); to the best of his recollection they were brought on shore on the 4th of January last, and taken back on board on the 5th of January; although he knew they were not slave irons, he included them as such in the 41 slave irons and 17 shackle bolts stated in the survey to have been found on board the barque Ermelinda; has surveyed many vessels for the Mixed Commission Courts, and knows slave irons.

Defence.—Prisoner denies the charge, and states that Anthony Hamilton hired the witness, Bucknor, to put the irons on board the barque Ermelinda; that he (prisoner) saw Bucknor previously put the slave irons into the bows of the canoe; that on one occasion, on board the Ermelinda, Anthony Hamilton asked Mr. M'Foy, who was then on board, if he (Hamilton) should put slave irons on board to have the vessel condemned; Mr. M'Foy said "No," and "if he did he would get into trouble;" Mr. M'Foy then prayed for Hamilton; prisoner adds that if he had put the irons on board he would have proved it.

Ordered, That prisoner be committed for trial for stealing the irons, and for putting them on board the barque Ermelinda, for the purpose of procuring her condemnation, she being at the time under the process of adjudication, and that the witnesses be bound over to appear and give evidence.

(signed) *L. Hook*, M. C.
Wm. Cole, M. C.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. W. Cattell*, C. P.

Police Office, Freetown, Wednesday, 16 February 1842.

Before John M'Cormack, Esquire, P. M.

Mr. Thomas M'Foy having appeared, was informed that he was sent for in consequence of its being supposed that he was not sworn to the evidence he gave before the court in the case of Reffell on the 11th instant.

Mr. M'Foy now states he was sworn on the occasion referred to, and the evidence he gave then being read over to him, he states is correct, with the exception of the part stating that he included the irons he brought ashore in the survey as slave irons, although he knew they were not so; what he said was, "that in enumerating the 41 slave irons which he stated in the survey he found on board the barque, he included the irons pointed out by him as those he had brought on shore for inspection, and counted them as slave irons." Was induced with the other surveyor, Mr. G. Nicol, to include them in the report of survey as slave irons, from the statement made by several liberated Africans, that they had themselves been secured by similar irons.

George Nicol being sworn, states he was one of the surveyors of the barque Ermelinda; on the afternoon of the 5th of January last he went on board with Mr. T. M'Foy; several irons were produced; thinks there were 11 large ones and some small ones; several labourers then present said they knew the large irons, and they had had similar ones on their necks; Reffell, the prisoner, said the small irons were wrist irons, and he had had similar ones on himself; he (witness) afterwards received a note from Mr. M'Foy, saying slave irons had been found in the fore part of the vessel.

(signed) *J. M'Cormack*, P. M.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. W. Cattell*, C. P.

Sir, Freetown, 25 February 1842.

WITH respect to the answer I gave Mr. Richard Lawrence, and from which it appears that some misapprehension has arisen, to the best of my recollection it was simply to this effect; Mr. Lawrence having stated that he knew the irons in question were hanks and mast hoops 15 years ago, I replied, that I might say I knew what hanks were 15 years upon the top of that, but never saw hanks of that description before, those that I have seen on board of English and American vessels being hollow like sail-thimbles, and as it was known that the slavers made use of every method to evade detection, the surveyors could not be too careful.

I beg

Appendix, No. 20.

SIERRA LEONE.

Case of Joseph Reffell.

I beg further to state that the irons brought on shore for inspection never were inspected to my knowledge, the late Commissary Judge, Mr. Lewis, having directed them to be returned on board the vessel the moment he heard of it, and they were immediately sent off.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Thos. M'Foy.*

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. W. Cattell*, C. P.

To the Magistrate of Police.

(Extract.)

SIERRA LEONE.

In the First Year of the Reign of Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA.

Colonel Richard Doherty, Governor-in-chief.

At a Council held on the 10th day of March, in the Year of our Lord 1838.

AN ACT for Establishing Regulations for the Wharf of *Freetown*.

WHEREAS from the increased trade of this port, and the great inconvenience experienced in the landing and shipping of merchandise, produce, &c. arising from quantities of old stores, cordage, lumber, and other articles being left on the public wharf, it is expedient that some fixed regulations be adopted for keeping the wharf in proper order for the future.

No goods, &c. to be allowed to remain on the wharf longer than three days without permission from the collector.

IV. And be it further Enacted, That no goods, wares, merchandise, produce, lumber, old stores, cordage, or other articles whatsoever, shall in future be permitted to lie upon the wharf for any period longer than three days, unless permission be obtained from the collector for that purpose; and the owner or owners of all such articles left as aforesaid, who shall neglect to take away the same within the time herein specified, will be held responsible for any expense incurred by the Colonial Government in the removal thereof, and unless such expense be forthwith paid, on the application of the Colonial Secretary, it shall be lawful for that officer to order the sale of any portion of such articles to defray such expense.

IX. And be it further Enacted, That this Act shall be in force, and take effect from and after the date of the passing thereof.

(Brazil, No. 19.)

My Lord, Sierra Leone, 19 March 1842.

WITH reference to our despatch, No. 18, of the 1st instant, on the subject of the alleged abstraction of slave irons belonging to the Court of Vice Admiralty by a canoe man named Reffell, who was also stated to have surreptitiously introduced and concealed them on board the Brazilian barque Ermelinda, with a view to procuring her condemnation; we have now the honour to report to your Lordship that the grand jury found a true bill against Reffell for the larceny of the irons, the public prosecutor having abandoned the other charge; the man was consequently tried before the Chief Justice and a petty jury, on the 17th instant, and, having been found guilty, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and hard labour in the house of correction of this place.

We have, &c.

(signed) *G. Macdonald.*
M. L. Melville.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T.
&c. &c. &c.

— Appendix, No. 21. —

REPORT OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONER ON THE STATE OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

page 1 orig.

CLIMATE, AND ITS INFLUENCE ON HEALTH.

page 2 orig.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
General Climatorial Character of our different Settlements	411
The influence and effects of elevated Temperatures	413
Observations on Professor Daniell's Report on the Waters of African Rivers	414
Climate of Sierra Leone	417
Ditto of the Gambia	418
Ditto of the Gold Coast	421
Bilious Remittent, or Seasoning Fever	423
The Question of Contagion	427
The Influence of the Climate on the Manners, Laws, and Religious Opinions of the Natives	430
Mortality from Fever at Sierra Leone, &c.	433
Mortality at Bulama	435
Maxims on the Mode of Living in Tropical Climates	435
Rules for the Preservation of Health in hot Climates	436
Meteorological Journal for 1840–41	438

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

page 3 orig.

The difference of temperature is very great between that of the Gold Coast and the Gambia, and somewhat smaller in amount between Sierra Leone and either of these places. The bilious remittent fever of the country prevails in all, and when European troops were employed in this settlement, the mortality was not less in the Gambia than at Sierra Leone, nor less on the Gold Coast than at the Gambia. The mortality is now said to be less at the latter place than at Sierra Leone, but the fever is not less frequent, and there are few instances of any European escaping what is called the seasoning.

There is, in fact, very little difference at any of these settlements in the mortality of white people, the same causes of unhealthiness prevail in all, in less or greater degrees of intensity.

Before I proceed to speak separately of each settlement, it will be necessary to consider the general causes of insalubrity which affect Europeans in all our settlements, and some foreign ones, that are situated on the coast between the Gambia and the Equator, and also to refer to the opinions of some recent medical writers on this point, giving the subject, however, as little of a technical or a professional character as possible.

The seasons on the Western Coast of Africa are distinguished by the terms wet and dry. It is generally considered that the rainy season begins at those places north of the Line, at the period when the sun passes the zenith of each in its northward course.

This division is however modified, according to the greater or less distance of each place from the equator. It is to be observed, moreover, that these changes do not take place at the exact time of the sun's vertical position in the course of its passage over any particular place, but usually about 10 or 12 days previously or subsequently to that position. The rainy season lasts for four or five months, according to the proximity of the place to the Line.

The dry season is generally thought to commence in the course of a fortnight after the sun has passed the zenith of that part of the coast on its southward course. But other circumstances evidently influence the late or early appearance of the rains in various places. For instance, at St. Thomas's, where the lands are much elevated, the rains fall at all seasons. The period of their return at Cape Coast and Accra is tolerably defined, namely, a month before their appearance at Sierra Leone, and usually about a fortnight at the latter place before their return, at the Gambia, towards the beginning of July.

At Goree the rains, according to the Barron Roussin, commence about the same period, and have ceased by the middle of October. The middle of November is there considered the commencement of the healthy season, and on the 15th of that month the healthy season is announced by the firing of a gun, and at Senegal, which is about 180 miles from the Gambia, the rains are likewise over by the end of October.

Appendix, No. 21.

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

The Baron Roussin, in his able treatise on the Western Coast of Africa, strongly contends for the influence of the sun's vertical position in its northern passage, over the seasons; but it is to be remembered that where the sun has already passed over particular places on the coast, the rains may have already commenced some 10 or 15 days previously. But whatever influence the passage of the sun may have over the seasons, it is the opinion of almost all our naval commanders on the station with whom I have conversed on this subject, that the influence of the moon at the full and change is particularly obvious on the coast, and the tornadoes are most frequent and violent at the periods of the year in which they prevail.

page 4 orig.

The tornadoes precede and follow the rainy season; as they extend along the coast from the Line to Portendic, they become moderated in force. Their approach is generally preceded by a sudden fall of the mercury in the thermometer, and it will be seen, in some of the thermometrical tables in the Appendix, that the fall during tornadoes has suddenly been, in some cases, about 10 degrees.

They invariably commence from the N.E. or E.N.E., and shift round to E.S.E., and when they reach S.E. the storm is at its height.

The clouds at the commencement of a tornado heave up pile upon pile, till one dense, lurid, sulphurous looking mass gathers over head, and seems to hem in the horizon. The grandeur of this scene, and the awful silence of its formation for 10 or 15 minutes previous to the bursting forth of its fury, is increased, as the heaving masses of cloud grow darker and more densely compacted; at length the whole horizon is one great scene of gloom, which is gradually lighted up along the edges of the clouds, and is followed by vivid flashes of forked lightning, in rapid succession, and thunder claps, which give one the idea of the crash of brazen clouds, for the din is more like that which the encounter of great metallic bodies would occasion, than the booming sound of the conflict from the sudden shock of aeriform masses.

As the fury of the tempest begins to be expended, an arch is now formed, at the verge of the horizon, which rises gradually till it attains its greatest height, when a torrent of rain) the rattling kind of rain of a tropical sky) begins to fall. It is just previous to this when the violence of the tempest seems to be at its greatest height, when the thunder is loudest, the lightning, both sheet and forked, most vivid, and all the fury of the elements seems to be let loose.

Before this crisis there is a dead calm for a few minutes, and no sooner has the rain poured down, and in the course of five or ten minutes ceased to fall, than the wind shifts round by degrees to the W.S.W., and the sky becomes as serene as ever.

In the month of February last, between the latitude of Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas, I had an opportunity of witnessing three tornadoes, and the deep impression they left on my mind must be my apology for entering into more minute details of description, than may be adapted to a general statement of the influence of climate of this kind.

The harmattan winds prevail generally during December, January, and February; like the tornadoes, their violence appears to diminish as their sphere of action extends from the equator. These winds blow from the Eastward over the Tarsha wilderness; they are dry, parching winds, shrivelling up vegetation whenever they set in, and oppressing animal life with a sense of languor and lassitude which appears insurmountable so long as these winds prevail, but once they are over all these distressing sensations disappear, and the bodily health and strength, and the spirits of Europeans especially, seem invigorated and restored by the recent harmattan.

These winds usually continue for three or four days. Their effects on invalids on every part of the coast, are thought to be beneficial. Irruptions of the skin, boils and ulcers that have long resisted medical treatment, and intermittent fevers are universally supposed to be favourably affected by the harmattan; but the natives who labour under diseases of the lungs, which are much more common amongst them than is generally imagined, suffer from these winds, and complain of their effects.

Their action on vegetables is remarkable; in the course of a few hours the harmattan changes the whole face of nature, shrinks up every leaf and flower, and dries up every particle of moisture, in shallow pools or marshes. At sea these winds, under the name of "the Smokes," are well known; they are found extending, frequently a degree from the shore, the air is loaded with a fine impalpable sand which collects on the ropes and spars of ships, and the atmosphere is rendered thick and hazy, and there is no clear blue sky at this period perceivable. Indeed at all seasons, the air on the western coast is so impregnated with fine particles of sand as to obscure the sky more or less, and to give its face a pale misty lurid tint. The harmattan in no respect differs from the "Maestral" wind of the south of France, the "Scirocco" of Italy, and the "Kamseen" of Egypt. My experience of all would lead me to suppose they were identical, and owed their peculiar effects to the same electrical phenomena.

page 5 orig.

There is another cause to which the peculiarity of climate on this coast, and the difference of seasons and their effects on health are attributed by some naval officers, distinguished for their scientific acquirements; the water of the equatorial current, they state, is from 10 to 12 degrees colder than that of the Gulf of Guinea; and in the month of June this equatorial current coming in contact with the Island of St. Thomas, it is not improbable that the lowness of the temperature at this season may be occasioned by it. St. Thomas's is considered healthier than Prince's, and both infinitely less healthy than Annabon. This is accounted for by some people, from the latter being at all seasons surrounded with the equatorial

equatorial current, while Prince's and Fernando Po are encompassed by that of the Gulf of Guinea. It has been noticed by Captain Sabine that these two currents present the extraordinary phenomenon of two parallel streams running in opposite directions, and their borders in actual contact, for above 1,000 miles parallel to each other and with the land, and yet with a difference of 10 or 12 degrees in their temperature.

Temperature.

There are certain observations on the effects of temperature, the evolution of heat, the power of accommodation in maintaining the harmony between external and internal heat in the human body in tropical climates, which it is necessary to refer to before the subject of the influence of hot climates on bodily health can be advantageously considered. The admirable treatise of Professor Edwards, of Paris, on these subjects, the experiments of of Sir C. Blagden, the writings of Dr. John Davy, all go to the establishment of this power of accommodation in the human body to harmonise the effects of an elevated external and those of internal heat generated within the body. Where this power is defective, and there is an excess of heat proceeding from without as well as from within, the additional excitement produces a series of morbid phenomena varying in intensity according to the amount and continuance of that excitement. The sole influence of high temperature on the constitution of strangers in hot countries, and especially of those who are most robust, is sufficient to produce these phenomena consequent on the change of climate, and is observable in that derangement of health which usually exists amongst Europeans in these climates.

That state of derangement is to be noticed, especially by the external appearance of all settlers on the Western Coast of Africa. When the new comer is seized with fever, and the change of climate leads at once from mere functional derangement to acute inflammatory disease, the person is said to be seasoned; the constitution appears to have suffered a favourable change, which mainly consists in a diminished power of producing heat; the temperature of the body is brought in harmony with that which is external to it.

The type of the diseases likely to be contracted in hot countries by Europeans may be inferred from the experiments on the effects of high temperatures on the body. These effects are, accelerated breathing, excited circulation, and, where carried to excess, the results are continued fever and excessive heat of the surface.

How does it happen that the inhabitants of cold countries, going to hot ones, very frequently endure the heat for some time without injury, nay, seem to endure exposure to the sun better than the natives even of those countries? From the faculty of assimilating external to internal temperature, or the compensating power which regulates the internal increase or decrease of heat, according to the effects of the external temperature. This faculty of resistance is stronger for a time in the new comers of vigorous constitutions than amongst the natives: but this faculty has its limits; it may exert its influence for a summer, or a longer period; the nervous system is less acted on, but the following season the same faculty in the habituated natives continues in force for their protection, when the new settler is left subject to all the effects of noxious influences.

In the same way, persons going from a hot climate, where they have long resided, to a cold one, find little inconvenience the first year; but all this time they are subject to the general influence of a gradually cooling process, and in the second year the constitution is called on for increased internal heat; and this faculty, as has been stated, has its limits, and where it has been most called into operation its action will most speedily terminate. The dryness or moisture of the atmosphere has much to do with the effects of heat on the human body. Evaporation in hot countries is a powerful means of cooling the heat of the body, which is higher in moist than in dry weather.

page 6 orig.

In England it has been found impossible to bear a vapour bath from 104° to 122° Fahrenheit for more than ten or twelve minutes; but in air perfectly dry, it is possible to bear a temperature of twice the height. M. Delaroche found it impossible to bear a vapour bath, heated up to 125°, for above ten minutes. Sir Charles Blagden exposed his body to the contact of heated air for the space of eight minutes, the temperature of which was raised from 240° to 260° of Fahrenheit. The action of moist air on the nervous system is of a debilitating kind, and therefore tends to diminish the power of generating heat.

The suddenness of great transitions from heat to cold exerts much influence on the body in hot climates, because the faculty of adaptation to different degrees of external temperature is not acquired all at once, but in a certain time, and by a gradual change of habit; but the injurious influence may be owing no less to the sudden action of strong winds, and its refrigerating effects on the body, than of any immediate general thermal depression. In those countries where great heat during the day is succeeded by a low temperature at night, as in the Gambia, the diseases of such climates approach to those of cold moist countries, where malaria prevails. A lengthened residence in a hot country seems to effect on the circulation the very change which repeated venesection produces, the red globules are lessened, and the serous part of the blood increased; in fact, the blood is essentially altered in its constitution, the proportion of its component fluid and solid elements is changed. In the class of vertebrated animals, which produce smaller quantities of heat, the proportion of serum is in the inverse ratio of the faculty of producing

Appendix, No. 21.

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

ducing or augmenting heat. By reducing the quantities of red globules in the blood, the temperature, in cases of excessive heat, would be likewise reduced. The production of heat is dependant on the state of the blood and that of the nervous system. The depression of animal heat is constantly in relation with debility of the nervous system. The energy of the arterial blood will depend on the quantity of red globules in it, and the more arterial blood that is formed at any given time the greater ought to be the influence on the production of heat.

Dr. John Davy examined the temperature of the human body in 114 individuals of different ages and nations in different latitudes, under various temperatures in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the mean temperature of the body was found to be about 100°, and the greatest difference in all these observations scarcely exceed 3°. Other observations of the temperature have shown that the difference in the internal parts does not exceed 2°. But the difference of temperature in reference to the surface or inside of the body is frequently much more. The relaxation of the muscles has a tendency to reduce the temperature; the exercise of the muscles, on the contrary, increases it. Therefore, whatever tends to decrease the nervous influence, on which their mobility depends, will likewise tend to reduce the temperature.

The mean temperature of the body of eight men, taken by order of the French Academy of Science, under the Torrid zone (the external temperature being from 79° to 86°), was found to be 100° of Fahrenheit, and the mean temperature of the same eight men, taken in the Temperate zone (the external temperature being from 53° to 62°), was 99°.

A water bath, according to its temperature, communicates sensations of heat or cold far more rapidly and powerfully than an air bath. We cannot raise or lower the temperature of any one part of the body without all the other parts of the body being affected more or less, according to circumstances, in their temperature. In Dr. Dobson's experiments, where the human body in some occasions was exposed to a temperature of dry air, exceeding that of boiling water, the heat of the body never rose above three or four degrees. From the preceding observations, the necessity may be seen of maintaining the equability, as far as it lies in our power, of the temperature of the body in hot countries, of avoiding sudden changes in the atmosphere, and exposure to draughts, however grateful the cooling breeze may be, between opposite doors and windows. I am satisfied that neglect of such precaution has tended to fill more graves in Africa than any other cause of illness, except intemperance. There is one circumstance which is entirely overlooked, in the construction of houses in our African settlements; namely, the necessity of giving a healthy exposure to windows, the evil of multiplying the latter, in preference to the making of lofty and spacious rooms. It is far more conducive to health in these countries to live in lofty and spacious apartments than in small ones, to need the perilous coolness of thorough draughts.

page 7 orig.

What Bacon has truly said of the construction of English houses might be well applied to that of the dwellings for Europeans in our African settlements. "It were good for men to think of having healthful air in their houses, which will never be if the rooms be low roofed, or full of doors and windows, for the one maketh the air close, and not fresh, and the other maketh it extremelp unequal, which is a great enemy to health."

Observations on Professor Daniell's Report

On the Waters of the Coast of Africa, and the causes of Disease in Tropical Climates, addressed to Sir John Barrow, in 1840.

The waters examined and analy ed were the following:—

The Sierra Leone River, three miles from the mouth.
Rio Volta River, 28 miles from the mouth.
Bonny River, at the mouth.
Mooney at Corisco Bay.
Gaboon River, eight miles up.
Cape Lopez Bay, 10 miles off cape.
Congo, mouth.

The professor, speaking of the results of this analysis, states that "the most remarkable circumstance disclosed by the analysis of these waters is the strong impregnation of the majority of them with sulphuretted hydrogen; which, as in the case of the water from Lopez Bay, amounts to almost as much per gallon as the Harrowgate waters. The proportions of the saline particles do not vary materially from those which are usually found in sea water." He goes on to state of this gas, that "its effects on the copper sheathing of ships cannot fail to be highly injurious, and a question of still higher importance arises whether this deleterious gas may not contribute to the well-known unhealthiness of the coasts from which these waters are taken." Having examined the copper taken from one of our cruisers that had been on the western coast of Africa station, Mr. Daniell says the copper was in a very bad state, and partly eaten into holes, and covered with two crusts, the external green and inner one black; and connecting those results with those previously obtained from the analysis of the waters on the coast of Africa, he continues, "I have no doubt the injury to the copper has arisen primarily from the sulphuretted hydrogen

hydrogen." This deleterious gas, the professor states, "has been proved to impregnate the waters upon the western coast of Africa in such enormous quantities through an extent of more than 16 degrees."

He says there are only two sources to which it can be with any probability referred, namely, submarine volcanic action, and the re-action of vegetable matter upon the saline contents of the water. To the last source he attributes the evolution of the sulphuretted hydrogen in these waters, to whose existence he refers the unhealthiness which prevails on these coasts. "Of its formation," he says, "what is known of the action of vegetable matter upon the sulphates, and the immense quantities of vegetable matter which must be brought by the rivers within the influence of the saline matters of the sea, renders this second origin extremely probable. Decaying vegetable matter attracts the oxygen from sulphate of soda, and a sulphuret of sodium is formed; this again acting upon water, decomposes it, and sulphuretted hydrogen is one of the products of the decomposition." As to the deleteriousness of the sulphuretted hydrogen, he states, "it has been found that so small a mixture of it as a fifteen hundredth part acts as a direct poison upon small animals."

The peculiar unhealthiness of mangrove swamps in all parts of the world, he states, he has little doubt arises from that tree requiring salt water for its growth, and its decaying foliage being thus brought into immediate contact with the sulphates. The hypothesis also agrees with the fact which he believes to be established, that the unhealthiness of such situations does not extend to any considerable distance from the sea. The practical object that is attempted to be established by the foregoing theory is, that avoidance of malaria on the western coast of Africa is to be attained by not lingering in situations where the water affords indications of the noxious gas; that such indications are to be detected by testing the water with sulphate of copper; that "it can extend but a small distance up the rivers;" and that in all situations where this malaria exists, the danger is to be obviated or mitigated by the copious fumigation with chlorine generated from common salt, manganese, and sulphuric acid, as the contact of chlorine with sulphuretted hydrogen instantly effects its decomposition. He also recommends "that particular attention should be paid to the state of the bilge-water in the vessels on this coast, and has little doubt that the bad smells in the holds of ships is often owing to the generation of sulphuretted hydrogen by the same kind of re-action between vegetable matter and the sulphate of soda in sea water." None of the waters tested by Professor Daniell were taken very high up in the rivers. Now the mixture of salt and fresh water he thinks essential to the generation of this gas; therefore where the tide does not reach, and where the mangrove growth ceases, we ought to be safe from the fever that is so fatal on the coast; but, is this the case?

page 8 orig.

The mortality in the interior of Africa from fever and dysentery, I doubt very much if it would be at all smaller amongst Europeans than on the coast. The greatest mortality that has occurred in the expeditions that have been sent into Africa has been high up in the country, and frequently hundreds of miles from the coast. In Park's second expedition, of 44 Europeans who accompanied him from the Gambia, 39 died between Shrouda and Sansanding, several hundred miles distant from the mangrove swamps of the Gambia, through which they had passed without loss. In Park's words, "the beginning of sorrow was at Shrouda."

In Messrs Laird and Oldfield's expedition up the Niger in 1833–4, but of the united crews of the two steamers, namely, 48 individuals, nine returned. The majority died in the upper country, near Damuggoo.

In Captain Tuckey's expedition in 1816 to the Congo, there were 56 deaths of Europeans. At the highest point reached by the expedition the sickness was greatest, namely, 280 miles from the coast.

At the Gambia the mangrove extends up the river as far as Cowar, about 100 miles up. It seems as if the salt or brackish water was essential to its growth, for it certainly does not abound where the water is entirely fresh. But its absence is no proof of the healthiness of the banks of a river. On the Senegal, for instance, there is very little mangrove, and yet fever and dysentery especially prevailed there. Neither brackish water nor mangrove extends to Pisania, yet here Park himself suffered most severely from fever.

The Lieutenant-governor of the Gambia, in the year 1840, having taken the opinion of Dr. Burton and some other gentlemen at the Gambia, was induced to believe that by opening the great sluice on the island, and allowing the sea water to overflow the land and mingle with the stagnant fresh water that had lodged in the dykes, the healthiness of the place might be improved, and the experiment was accordingly made, allowing the sea water to overflow the streets even in some quarters to the doors of the houses; and he is not aware that any sensible effect was produced on the health of the inhabitants. But though there were not fewer cases of fever in the bad season, the disease was of a much milder form and less fatal than usual. A contrary result might have been expected if the generation of sulphuretted hydrogen, supposed to be so prejudicial to life, were to be effected by the mixture of waters in such a locality, a perfect mangrove swamp formed by the accumulation of fresh and salt water.

Professor Daniell quotes some observations of Signor Giorgone on a marshy district on the shores of the Mediterranean. "The mixture," he says, "of fresh and salt water thus formed, and which in summer was rarely changed, became corrupt and spread infection over the neighbourhood of the most destructive kind; one single night caused death to the incautious traveller who should stay so long in this infected country."

Appendix, No. 21.

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

page 9 orig.

Such was the state of things till a sea sluice, which excluded the salt water, was constructed at the mouth of the Burlamacca, and the most complete success was the consequence, and all its salubrity has disappeared. Several other places in Italy, where the same steps have been taken, have been attended with the same happy results. With the latter observations as to the efficacy of preventing the mixture of sea and fresh water in confined situations, I have not the slightest doubt. In the port of the Havana, and in that of Matanzas, in the island of Cuba, my attention was first called to the exceeding offensiveness of the smell at these places far in shore at the bottom of the harbour, either before sunrise or after sunset, especially in calm weather. In both of these places, where the harbour forms a *cul de sac* towards its extreme distance from the coast, there are streams of fresh water; at Matanzas, indeed, considerable rivers. At Havana, where the stream of fresh water enters the harbour below the arsenal, I have perceived, on an oar accidentally touching the bottom in the shallow parts, that an effluvia so intolerably sickening and offensive arose as to produce a sense of faintness and nausea. The circumstance I allude to happened in the evening; and precisely the same accidental stirring up of the slime in the harbour at Matanzas, shortly after sunrise, close to the mouth of one of the rivers in the port, produced the same peculiarly offensive, loathsome, deadly odour, which cannot be described except as being the concentrated stench of decayed vegetable matter loaded with malaria.

In Sierra Leone likewise, at a place called King Tom's Point, in front of the Kroo town, the stench that arises from the shallow water close to the beach early in the morning and late in the evening is intolerable; and I am told the same is observable in the lagoon in the vicinity of Cape Coast Castle.

With respect to that part of Professor Daniell's observations on the existence of sulphuretted hydrogen in the waters of the African rivers, in quantities sufficient to be deleterious to health, and to be esteemed one of the chief causes of the activity of the malaria virus on the western coast of Africa, the period of these observations falling into my hands prevented my testing the waters of the rivers he has named, and of ascertaining on the spot whether sulphuretted hydrogen abounds in them or not. But my belief is, that the sulphuretted hydrogen which Professor Daniell found in these waters in England had been the result of the alterations which the waters had undergone during the time of their conveyance to England. With respect to fresh water, there can be no finer water in any country than at Sierra Leone and Prince's Island; yet both places are most inimical to European health; and there is no appreciable difference in the taste or smell of these waters from those of the purest springs in England. These waters are not impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, like the waters of Harrowgate, the presence of which in the latter is surely cognizable enough to the senses of taste and smell. The following circumstance throws some light, I think, on the subject of the supposed existence of this gas in the waters of the African rivers, transmitted to England for analysis:—

In the month of January last a friend of mine, who was aware that I was not in the habit of drinking wine or spirits, thought it would be advantageous for me to have pure water in those places where I was then going to, and whose unhealthiness has been ascribed by some to the impurity of the water on the coast, had sent me two barrels of water, taken from a spring rather celebrated for the purity of its water, called St. John's Well, on the property of a gentleman in his neighbourhood. Great care was taken in the preparation and filling of the casks, and I took them with me to Cape Coast Castle. There, on opening a vent in one of the casks, to my great surprise and disappointment, the effluvium that escaped of sulphuretted hydrogen was intolerable. In plain terms, the smell was that of rotten eggs, and the colour nearly as dark as that of water in which a brush had been dipped with Indian ink. I then examined the other barrel, and the result was similar. I had the bungs taken out and again examined the water in four or five days' time, and it had undergone no improvement. Had this been river water, probable the salts suspended in it would have prevented this complete decomposition and so large an evolution of sulphuret ted hydrogen, and have occasioneda second fermentation, which would have tended to its ultimate purification; and probably in the African rivers there is a smaller quantity of these salts dissolved than in those of Europe, and are not sufficient to prevent decomposition on the voyage to England, or to effect its subsequent purification. If this be so, the presence of the sulphuretted hydrogen in the small quantities of the various waters presented to Professor Daniell for analysis is easily accounted for, and the theory that is built upon this hypothesis must be received with caution, in order that the lives of men may not be risked on the opinion that the jungle fever of Africa is confined to the rivers or sea-coast of that country, and by avoiding these they may escape the perils of the climate.

page 10 orig.

These perils, in my opinion, are occasioned by atmospherical conditions, and circumstances connected with vegetation, and not by peculiarities in the waters of these countries. The fever of Africa is not confined to swamps or marshes; it has been found as deadly to European troops in Accra, where there are no swamps or marshes in the vicinity, as at Cape Coast, where lagoons exist in its neighbourhood. In a word, wherever there is a hot and humid atmosphere and an uncultivated country, with a rich soil and a rank rapid vegetation, there the elements of African disease are to be found, and there also its perils are to be avoided.

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

Climate of Sierra Leone.

The capital of this settlement lies in 8° 29′ N. lat. and 13° 14′ W. long.

The mouth of the Sierra Leone river is about 10 miles in breadth between Leopard's Island, close to the Bullom shore to the north, and Cape Sierra Leone on the south. Its stream is here obstructed by the middle-ground sandbank, which divides the river into two branches; one of these is called the Bunce river, and the other the Sierra Leone. A great number of islands are situated in these rivers, and their borders are lined with mangrove jungle. The Sierra Leone river is navigable for a distance of from 20 to 25 miles; the tide flows twice a day, and rises and falls about 12 feet, and the low lands on the banks of the river are generally overflown in the rainy season. The well-known Bullom shore on the northern bank, opposite the settlement, is covered with verdure, and is fair and beautiful to look on; but once the rains have subsided, and the action of the atmosphere on the decaying substances left there commences, the pestilential exhalations of those extensive swamps become intolerable, and, in too many instances, fatal to those who breathe them.

The southern bank of the river is bounded by the peninsula of Sierra Leone, and the background of Freetown is formed by its mountain range, elevated about 2,600 feet above the level of the sea.

The general aspect of the country I have already given some account of. Every one must admit the beauty of the scenery, the brightness of its verdure, the comparative elevation of its mountains, and the luxuriance of the forest growth to the highest summit of the hills; but the locality is unwholesome and the whole settlement insalubrious.

The mountain land is poor and sterile, covered with jungle, and at its base the soil is either light and sandy, or a dark stiff clay, with patches here and there of a more fertile land. I entirely agree with Mr. Boyle, in his admirable work on the climate of Western Africa, that "the climate of Sierra Leone is decidedly unfavourable to the human constitution in general, and to Europeans in particular; it has no marked peculiarity which distinguish it from the climates of the other parts of the Western Coast of Africa, which lie within the tropics." He says the description of the climate of Sierra Leone "is applicable to the whole of the coast, from the Gambia to Fernando Po, and the only modification it admits of arises out of the localities peculiar to the spots referred to."

The water at Sierra Leone is excellent, and in that respect has a great advantage over the Gambia, where it is slightly brackish, and in every respect far from good. Dr. Fergusson, who has resided in the settlement 18 years, in his replies to my queries on the subject of climate at Sierra Leone, states that about nine-tenths of the deaths of Europeans are of persons under 40 years of age; but then the great majority of settlers are persons in the prime of life. He conceives there is no locality in the settlement more favourable to health, except it may be the Banana Islands; that the clearing of waste lands has been in a constant state of progression for the last 25 years; that the months of July, August, and September are the most sickly months, and when yellow fever has prevailed, May and June have been the most unhealthy; that the prevalent disease among Europeans is bilious remittent fever, and, with the exception of yellow fever, is the most fatal disease; that the interval between the last two yellow fever epidemics was seven years. The natives, he thinks, are very rarely, and in a very slight degree, subject to this fever. He is not aware of any elevation at which fever is not known to exist; but in a subsequent answer he says, with respect to the advantages of elevated positions in point of salubrity, there is no appreciable difference in respect of the endemial remittent fever, but there are, however, inhabited heights to which yellow fever has not yet attained. This observation is deserving of attention. In the West Indies, especially Cuba and Jamaica, at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, the yellow fever has never prevailed; but on the coast of Africa it would appear, from the general tenor of all the answers I received on this point, that the ordinary remittent fever of the country prevails at all elevations and degrees of temperature. Dysentery is rare, except among newly-captured negroes; but as we go to the northward we find the tendency to this complaint increase. In reply to my question if fever is more fatal among persons of intemperate habits than others, he says, "not that I have observed; it is truly astonishing how drunkards escape fever;" and with respect to total abstinence, he can say nothing of its effect, not having yet seen it here; but of deaths from disease, brought on by excess, he has seen nine fatal cases among Europeans, and never one case among the native population. With respect to the use of wine and spirits, Dr. Fergusson states the mode of life usually recommended is that which the person may have been accustomed to. In January he states that harmattan winds begin at Sierra Leone, and tornadoes in April; they cease, and return again about the end of September. The average difference between the hottest time of the day and the coldest time of the night is about six degrees, and no variation between the temperature of January and July. With respect to the small-pox, he states that there has been three epidemic visitations of it in the last 10 years, and its ravages on each occasion were very great.

page 11 orig.

Dr. Aitkin, colonial surgeon at Sierra Leone, who has resided there for 10 years, in reply to my queries on the health of the settlement, replies that out of 83 European residents (by the last census), 12 died in the year 1840, 10 of bilious remittent fever, one of enteritis, and one of mania; seven between the ages of 20 and 30, two between the ages of 30 and 40, and three from 40 to 50. He considers the proportion of deaths of persons

Appendix, No. 21.

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

under 40 years of age to the whole number of fatal events as three to one; that he does not consider the climate, as compared with Jamaica, Barbadoes, and Cuba, healthy; and the spots most favourable to health in the vicinity of this settlement are the "Banana" Islands and "the Isles de Loss." He does not think the health of the settlement has improved of late years, particularly since 1837. The observance of regimen he thinks more attended to of late years. The most sickly months he considers May, June, and July, and the rainy months from May to October; and the diseases which prevail then are fevers, bowel complaints, pulmonic and rheumatic complaints. As to the duration of the disease, he says, "in 10 deaths of bilious remittent fever, five died on the eighth day, two on the sixth, one on the seventh day, one on the ninth, and one on the 17th day." Of 61 cases of fever of Europeans of all classes attacked with fever between the 1st of January and the 30th of June 1840, he states 16 had died. My opinion is, if all the deaths were stated that occurred in the period of convalescence within six months after the period specified among those who were attacked between January and June, and who went away apparently convalescent, the mortality would have amounted to 50 per cent.

Among the Europeans, Dr. Aitkin has had no fatal case of dysentery for several years; and with respect to the advantages of elevated localities, states that fever has existed at the greatest elevation inhabited by Europeans in this colony, and that it prevails at all temperatures.

Dr. Aitkin considers the disease most fatal among persons of intemperate habits; but of 20 persons coming to this colony, 10 of them practising total abstinence, and 10 moderately indulging in the use of wine and spirits, preserving the medium between temperance and excess, the chance of life, he thinks, would be greater among the latter. Dr. Fergusson thinks the customary habits of people ought not to be changed. Mr. M'Donald speaks in decided terms on the subject, and makes an end of the doubt that seems to be implied in my queries of the beneficial effects of wine and spirits.

And as to the moderate use of these things being more calculated than total abstinence to maintain a state of health in which the miasma of fever has the least influence, he says, "most decidedly total abstinence, except it be from water, will never answer here;" and, with respect to the greater chances of life among persons pursuing the opposite system of total abstinence and moderate indulgence, Mr. M'Donald replies in earnest terms, "10 to one in favour of the 10 not abstaining from the moderate use of wine, malt liquors, and spirits."

The prevailing winds here, according to Dr. Aitkin, in January, February, and March, are from north to east.

page 12 orig.

In the months of April, May, and June, light north-west winds, shifting in the evening to south-west. In July, August, and September, south and south-west. And in the months of October, November, and December, east, south, and west. He considers Accra more favourable to health than the locality of Sierra Leone. Mr. M'Donald thinks about one-third of those attacked with fever die. He considers the Isles de Loss far more healthy than Sierra Leone.

The average maximum of the thermometer at Sierra Leone is—

	Degrees.		*Degrees.*
In January	86	minimum	79
February	87	—	80
March	86	—	79
April	84	—	79
May	85	—	79
June	80	—	79
July	84	—	78
August	82	—	75
September	83	—	78
October	83	—	80
November	83	—	79
December	85	—	77

By other returns, the same observations, under different forms, will be found in the Appendix, showing the comparative elevation of temperature at Sierra Leone, the Gambia, the Gold Coast, and at sea on the cruising stations.

Climate of the Gambia.

Bathurst lies in 13° 40′ N. lat., and 16° 40′ W. long.

I have already spoken of the unfavourable locality of the island of St. Mary's for a European settlement. With the exception of about 60 acres that are under cultivation, and some dry land that is too poor and sterile to give any return for an outlay on it, the island is divided between a sandy desert and a mangrove swamp. The centre of the island is somewhat below the level of the sea, and when the river is swollen, the land is inundated, and a deposition of vegetable matter in a state of decomposition is left when the rains subside, and the river falls to its usual level. It is needless to say the island is unhealthy; but, independent of the evils of its locality, the same peculiarity of climate which renders the whole coast unfavourable to European health, prevails in the countries bordering

bordering on the Gambia, certainly as high as M'Carthy's Island, which is 175 miles above St. Mary's. There are some situations, however, where the general evil influence of the climate, probably arising from the combination of heat and moisture that prevails on the whole coast, is the only mischief to be encountered, and where the locality has advantages of elevated land, of exposure to the sea-breeze, and of a soil where there is no stagnant waters, such as Cape St. Mary's, some parts of the Cattabar country, which Captain Huntley describes as more congenial to European constitutions than those at the mouth of the river, and the island of Kajaga, in the upper country, where Park describes the air as more keen and salubrious than anywhere on the coast settlements. At Cattabar, Captain Huntley states the thermometer to be from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. generally 102° in the shade, yet he felt no oppression; while at M'Carthy's Island, when the thermometer has been at 90°, he felt the effects of the sultriness of the weather infinitely more. The changes in the temperature which are denoted by the thermometer afford no criterion in tropical climates of our sensations of heat or cold. This I have particularly observed in Upper Egypt, where there is neither rain nor dew, nor moisture of any kind, and where the thermometer, at Thebes, for instance, will rise to 104° and 106° in the shade, and there is no corresponding sense of lassitude or fatigue; while in lower Egypt, where the air is moist, and rains frequently fall at certain seasons, the elevation of the thermometer to 80° or 86° is accompanied with extreme languor and oppression. In the first week of January last, when I sailed from England, the thermometer was at 40°; in the latitude of Madeira it had risen to 62°; in that of the Gambia to 78°; off Sierra Leone to 82°; and in the middle of February, at Cape Coast Castle, to 85°. This sudden variation of 45° in so short a period, was productive of no sensible inconvenience; but in a few days subsequently, when the thermometer was only 78° and 80° at Cape Coast Castle, the sultriness of the atmosphere appeared to me almost insupportable. In short, when the air is dry, we can bear a very elevated temperature, but we cannot support anything like the same temperature when the air is damp and moist.

Evaporation, neither from the surface of the body nor that of the lungs can then go on, and the tendency of that combination of heat and moisture in the air is to promote the septic process of all the fluids, both of animal bodies and vegetable objects. It seems to me that the poisonous miasma of vegetable matter in a state of decomposition requires for the preservation of its virulence a state of the atmosphere in which great dampness is combined with great heat; and that state of the atmosphere certainly exists along the whole of the coast from the Gambia to the equator.

It is not, however, confined to the coast at M'Carthy's Island; the same effects on all articles in common use, on iron and leather especially, are observed in the rapid formation of rust and mould, arising from the extreme dampness of the air. In fact, M'Carthy's Island is considered by no means healthy; the missionaries have found it equally unhealthy with St. Mary's. The mangrove growth does not line the banks of the river to any great extent beyond Cowar, and yet fever and dysentery prevail at M'Carthy's Island among the Europeans, and the negroes likewise who have been removed there. Mr. M'Briar says, "The thermometer in the month of May rises to 102° and 104° Fahrenheit, where it continues during the whole day." "The same degree of heat in March and May produces very different effects upon the bodily frame. The easterly breezes cease in April, but the sea-breeze seldom reaches M'Carthy's Island, and that only after having lost all its refreshing qualities. Truly 'the grasshopper is a burden,' for the least exertion is excessively irksome, and a constant languor weighs down the spirits."

The rains are as heavy here as they are on the coast, and wherever our travellers have penetrated in the interior, they have found the periodical rains, and the salubrity of the seasons determined by their cessation or existence.

I fear it would be found a fatal error to suppose that the climate of Africa is rendered deleterious solely by the existence of mangrove jungle, and that to get beyond its pestiferous influence is to reach a climate favourable to European health. Its general insalubrity, I believe, is occasioned by the action of these heavy rains on vegetable matter of every kind in a state of decomposition, and in a country where there is little cultivation and rapid growth, there must be always abundant elements of miasma for heat and moisture to work upon. Where these elements least exist, and where the kind of vegetable growth that has been found most pernicious least abounds, there will unquestionably be the fewest number of fatal terminations of disease; and at St. Mary's, for instance, where the sea-breeze begins to be felt, where the general temperature is lower than at Sierra Leone, and the nights considerably cooler, though fever is not less frequent, it is now less fatal in general, though when the rains are beginning to subside, and the virulence of the disease is at its height, the mortality for that time is not less than on any other part of the coast. In the dry season, the Gambia is more healthy than Sierra Leone. There is certainly a very marked difference in the appearance of the settlers at Bathurst and at Freetown. There are more hale, robust, and sanguineous looking persons among the settlers at the Gambia, than at any of our other settlements.

But though disease may be less virulent, and the atmosphere somewhat less enervating, till decomposition of vegetable matter ceases to exist, and cultivation of the soil is so extensively carried on as to afford no elements of disease, in the growth which overspreads the land, I see no good ground for calculating on a speedy improvement of the climate; and it is not the soil only that must undergo a change, but the seasons also. It seems to me, that although the clearing of the soil has a tendency to diminish the quantity of rain that falls in uncultivated lands, it has no control over the power which causes

Appendix, No. 21.

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

periodical winds to prevail at stated times, and never to prevail but when accompanied by heavy rains.

The question then arises, is it to the atmosphere or the soil we must look for the germ of malaria? that virus undoubtedly arises in an aeriform shape from the latter, but its virulence is developed by the action of the damp hot air, and the atmosphere, as it is constituted here, may be considered as its peculiar vehicle. The elements of malaria are in the soil, the process to which it owes its subtlety and diffusion has its operation in the air. We may, I trust, expect a time when the soil shall cease to afford the abundant materials for this virus which it now teems with, when the attraction shall no longer exist of jungle and forest growth for the humidity of the air, and for the clouds, whose watery vapours are drawn down upon this luxuriant vegetation.

page 14 orig.

But cultivation must first spread over the land, and even then the evils which arise from the periodical return of certain winds, and the regular recurrence of the rainy season consequent upon them, will remain; and before they can be essentially altered, the seasons must change, the sun in its vertical northern passage in the meridian of these vast regions must cease to influence their seasons, and the stagnation which prevails along these coasts for so many months in the year, both in air and water, must have given way to a very different state of the atmosphere from a long continued course of calms and a periodical succession of tornadoes.

We may reclaim waste lands, remove mangrove growth, fill up pestilential marshes, and no doubt improve the salubrity of particular places; but the excessive humidity of the atmosphere, the want of a strong sea-breeze which prevails elsewhere between the tropics, and the general lowness of the level of the land along the coast, these are impediments to extensive improvements which we cannot overlook at present, though they may not be in time more insurmountable than those which were formerly supposed to render Bombay one of the most unhealthy regions of the globe, and some portions even of England in former times, such as the fens of Lancashire, the marshes of Romney, and the swamps of Essex, the haunts of pestilence, where disease and death were regarded as the lords of the soil, and their power over its inhabitants irresistible and irremovable. I would expect, even in our own days, to see Africa become another East Indies in respect to the diversity and value of her productions, if that country only had the climate of the latter, and the interior had only one-half of those advantages for European health and enterprise, which some persons here imagine are to be found upon the Gambia, and which they believe in possession of all the valuable resources of the Ganges.

There is no register of the thermometer kept at Bathurst, and the only one I have been able to procure is that kept at the Military Hospital at Bathurst in the year 1821, quoted by Boyle, which I have inserted for the purpose of serving to compare with the temperature of Sierra Leone:—

	Degrees.		*Degrees.*
In January - -	maximum 85	- -	minimum 75
February - -	— 86	- -	— 75
March - - -	— 86	- -	— 78
April - - -	— 87	- -	— 76
May - - -	— 86	- -	— 80
June - - -	— 86	- -	— 78
July - - -	— 85	- -	— 83
August - -	— 87	- -	— 82
September - -	— 89	- -	— 85
October - -	— 85	- -	— 79
November - -	— 86	- -	— 76
December - -	— 86	- -	— 78

In fact, the difference is very trifling in the temperature as indicated by the thermometer between the Gambia and Sierra Leone; but the difference in our sensations with regard to temperature are widely different at Bathurst and Freetown. In the former there is a feeling of cold when the breeze sets in in the morning, which the thermometer is not affected by, but which is very perceptible indeed, and very different from the oppressive sultriness of the atmosphere which at all times is experienced at Sierra Leone.

Dr. Robertson, the colonial surgeon at the Gambia, has resided seven years at this settlement. He states, in reply to my queries on the health of this settlement, that out of 40 or 50 European residents, only two or three died last year; but he does not state what number of European sailors and transient visitors died in that year: the fever attacks all new comers, the first rainy season in general. Dr. Robertson only knows of four Europeans arriving at the Gambia above 40 years of age, and three of them died; but he has not known of many residents dying here from fever under 40 years of age. He considers the Cape of St. Mary's, about seven miles distant from Bathurst, more favourable to health than the locality of St. Mary's.

He has not observed any improvement in the salubrity of the settlement, though draining was attempted as effectually as possible in 1840. The most sickly months are August, September, and October. The rainy months are from June to the middle of October.

page 15 orig.

The ordinary duration of fever he states is 10 days. Dysentery he has not met with, except in three or four cases, and none died. He distinguishes between the bilious remittent fever and the simple continued fever to which natives are subject, and the negroes brought

brought here are all subject to it. He states that no fever exists at this settlement between the latter end of October and the middle of July, and this exemption from it he attributes to the arid state of the country and the sea-breeze, rather than to any diminution of the temperature.

Climate of the Gold Coast.

Cape Coast Castle is situated in 5° 10' N. latitude and 1° 5' W. longitude.

The adjoining country is a verdant wilderness, the hills in the vicinity present the dreary aspect of an impenetrable jungle, where cultivation has never been, and where it certainly requires a lively imagination to find those picturesque scenes and smiling prospects which people are led to expect here.

Here civilisation has not advanced one step from our castle walls, and consequently there is no cultivation, except a few patches of yams and corn at distant intervals; and at five miles from the coast a small plantation lately commenced by an European merchant.

The climate then cannot be expected to have undergone any change, and it differs from that which prevails along the entire coast, from the smaller mortality among those who are attacked with fever when it does not prevail as an epidemic, but the number of attacks in proportion to the number of new comers is as great as elsewhere. Of the missionaries who had arrived at Cape Coast a little previously to me, three of these gentlemen and one of their ladies were seized with fever at the same time I was attacked, and the disease was by no means unattended with severe and urgent symptoms, yet all of those attacked recovered.

Here, however, as at each of our other settlements, the residents contend for the superior advantages of their climate; those of the Gold Coast speak disparagingly of the salubrity of Sierra Leone; at Sierra Leone they are thankful for not living in the midst of a mangrove swamp like the residents at St. Mary's; and at the Gambia they candidly acknowledge the unhealthiness of every settlement on the coast except their own.

Dr. Cobbold, the medical officer during the last two years and a half at Cape Coast Castle, states that out of 18 or 20 residents, only one died last year; but he does not state how many Europeans, who were not residents, died in the settlement in that period. A mortality of six per cent. would be a small one, indeed, for a European settlement on this coast. The substance of his replies to my queries is to the following effect:—

The prevailing and most fatal diseases are fever and dysentery, and the period of life at which the majority of Europeans are taken off by them is from 15 to 30. Yellow fever never has been known, except among seamen, who have been brought ashore with the disease upon them; but no settlers or natives were attacked.

After the first seasoning a person who is commonly prudent enjoys good health. In point of salubrity there is little difference between Cape Coast and Accra. The most sickly months are July and August; the rainy season June, July, and August. In these months intermittent fevers prevail among the settlers, and remittents among the new comers. The latter, generally, are attacked with fever within three months after arrival. (In my own case I was attacked within three weeks after arrival.) The duration of the fever is from 10 to 15 days. Of 12 cases of fever that have fallen under his care he has only lost one patient, and in two other cases he has known death to have taken place. The nature of the climate is to induce a desire for stimulants; malt liquor he thinks beneficial in moderation, and also spirits and wine; but one only of these should be indulged in. Total abstinence, he says, will not do here, and several persons who were said to have practised it, previous to his arrival, lost their lives, it was considered, by adopting it. He attributes the occasion of fever rather to exposure to night dews than to solar heat. The height of the most elevated land varies from 100 to 200 feet; but he thinks there is no difference in point of salubrity here between the high lands and those on the sea-shore. In January and February harmattan winds prevail. From April to December westerly winds and southerly are most common; the average difference in the temperature, between the hottest time of the day and the coolest at night, is about 17 degrees, namely, the highest elevation of the temperature 87°, and the lowest 68°. In the month of January last the temperature at nine A.M. was 74°, maximum in the 24 hours 84°, minimum 70°, and in July, at nine A.M. 75°, maximum 79°, minimum 69°. The harmattan wind is prejudicial to vegetable life, and the contrary to human life. The cholera morbus did not extend here, nor has it, or plague, ever been known at any part of the Western Coast. Mr. Wilson, the manager of Napoleon plantation, who has spent two years in this place and 10 at Ascension, and whose knowledge of medicine, acquaintance with tropical climates, and everything connected with tropical cultivation, qualifies him to form very just opinions on these subjects, states, in his replies, that the soil of Cape Coast near the river is a rich, black, peat-like earth.

page 16 orig.

The hills are composed of a reddish earth, with large masses of ironstone and granite. The soil of the valleys between the hills is composed of a fine loamy earth, fit for many tropical plant. The most sickly months are June, July, and August; and the rainy months May, June, and July. The second rain commences about October, and continues five or six weeks. The most frequent diseases are agues, country fever, dysentery, rheumatism, colds, and ulcerated sore throats. To new comers (he states) the bilious remit-

Appendix, No. 21.

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

tent fever, called the seasoning, is frequently fatal. Those who have resided long in the climate, and got over the seasoning fever, are subject to dysentery, which often proves fatal. (The above opinion is more consonant to the result of my own inquiries than that which is expressed in some other replies on this subject.) The ordinary duration of the fever, Mr. Wilson states, is from five to eight days; the paroxysms recurring every second day, and lasting several hours. The natives are subject to fever, but rather arising from disorder of the digestive organs than the effects of malaria. The fever of the country he does not think is contagious, and he does not believe the miasma of malaria could lie dormant for ten days in the clothes or effects of a person and subsequently produce fever.

The miasma at one time becomes more virulent than at another, and a number of persons are attacked simultaneously who had hitherto escaped from fever. With respect to the use of spirituous liquors, he thinks the moderate use of them more beneficial than total abstinence; but the difficulty is to determine what a moderate quantity is. He thinks those who use wine or malt liquors recover much faster from fever, and possess better health afterwards.

Napoleon House is about four miles from Cape Coast, and is situated on an elevation of 150 feet, or more, and the height of the most elevated land in the settlement he estimates at 300 feet.

The average difference at Napoleon in the temperature, from the highest to the lowest daily range, is about eight or ten degrees; and the variation between the months of January and July, six or eight. He considers the locality of Napoleon far more favourable to health than that of Cape Coast, and from what I have seen of both I have no doubt of the fact. Small-pox prevails at times among the natives; but Mr. Wilson states, as every one has done who has given me information on this subject, both here and at our other settlements on the coast, that the vaccine matter sent out from England seldom or ever can be depended on, and generally fails. With regard to the customs of the natives, Mr. Wilson states that the rite of circumcision is not practised by the Fantee nation, or the Ashantees; but by the natives of Accra and Dahomey it is practised. (It is to be observed that these and the people of Bonny, who likewise practise it, are not Mahommedans.) The natives, he says, are subject to catarrhs, dysentery, Guinea worm, crawcaw or African itch, elephantiasis, rheumatism, locked jaw, and ophthalmia. Mr. President Maclean, whose knowledge of the country is since 1830, considers the locality of Cape Coast as healthy as any of the West Indies.

The water used by Europeans is collected in tanks, and pure and wholesome. The soil in the vicinity is dry. (I must observe, however, there is a very extensive saline swamp, about a mile and a half to the westward of Cape Coast, and another small collection of putrid stagnant fresh water in the town itself, which the natives make use of, and is kept and collected in small pits of a few feet depth in the soil, which serve for wells.)

The most sickly periods, Mr. Maclean states, is from the 20th July to the 20th of September; and the rainy season, the latter part of May, June, July, and August, with thick fogs in September. The ordinary duration of fever is from seven to eleven days. In the seasoning fever he considers the mortality to be two in ten (a mortality of 20 per cent.) Dysentery is more fatal than fever. The natives are subject to fever, but its occurrence is not so frequent inland. At Accra, where there is not half the vegetation that exists at Cape Coast, he believes fever to be as common as at the latter place.

page 17 orig.

He does not consider the fever of the country contagious, nor that miasma could lie dormant for ten days in a person's effects or clothes, and subsequent to that period produce fever. He considers it most fatal to those who arrive in the colony advanced in life. Except in cases of extreme intemperance, he should say the fever was not more prevalent than among others; and his observations have led him to think, that total abstinence is the reverse of beneficial to persons arriving from England, even when they may have practised it safely and beneficially there. With respect to the locality of Cape Coast Castle, he thinks the proximity to the sea, where there is a constant surf, renders it extremely damp, and therefore unfavourable to health; and all the forts on the coast are liable to the same objection. Captain Maclean is the only one of our authorities, at any of our settlements, who takes the trouble to keep a regular register of the atmospheric changes, and of the quantity of rain that falls. The number of deaths from small-pox, last year, was about 20. The vaccine matter sent out from England is always found to be inert, unless carefully enclosed in glass tubes, hermetically sealed.

At Elmina, the Dutch fort, nine miles distant from Cape Coast, Mr. Bartels, a gentleman who has had 20 years' experience of this climate, informs me that of 20 residents in this place, two persons, both advanced in life, died last year of fever. The water is pure, and the soil dry; there is, however, a large swamp between Elmina and Cape Coast, the vegetation is rank and exuberant all over the country, and considerable stunted mangrove growth along the banks of the small rivers, and of a larger growth along the Bossum Pra, whose outlet is between Cape Coast and Elmina. He thinks the health of the settlement has improved, and that there are decidedly less deaths than formerly. The sickly months are July, August and September; the rainy months, May, June and July. He does not consider the country fever contagious. The moderate use of claret wines and malt liquors he thinks affords the best chance of resisting disease. The months of March and April are the hottest, and August and September the coldest. And in the harmattan season the temperature during the nights will fall as low as 60°, and in the day will rise to 90°. At Anamaboe, the commandant of the British fort, Mr. Crankshank, states that he has resided

eight

eight years on the Gold Coast. He considers the salubrity of the place improved by the filling up of a large pond that was situate close to the castle. The water is good, and is collected in tanks. The most sickly months are from May to November, and the rainy season during May, June and July. The most prevalent diseases are intermittent fevers and dysentery, and the seasoning fever, which invariably attacks Europeans. The mortality among them from fever he estimates at four in ten. Dysentery is more fatal than fever, and few recover unless they remove to a colder climate. Fevers, he states, have attacked Europeans in the interior in the same manner as on the coast; but so few have yet had any experience of the salubrity or insalubrity of the interior, that it is impossible to say which is most unhealthy. He thinks that health is best maintained by the moderate use of wine and spirits.

At Accra, the commandant of the fort, Mr. Topp, informs me he has been on the Gold Coast six years. There are eight residents, and one died last year, and another on his passage to England. There is no swampy ground in the neighbourhood of Accra; the country is open, the water pure, collected in the rainy season in tanks. The land is dry and sandy in the vicinity of the coast, but in the interior it is a fine rich alluvial soil. The prevalent diseases here are fever, ague, and dysentery. Of 10 Europeans attacked with fever, he thinks the number of deaths would be confined to one or two, and that about half of those attacked with dysentery die from it. He does not think that the sole cause of fever is to be ascribed to vegetation. That it exists as an endemic on this coast, is not contagious, but that dysentery is so. The moderate use of wine and spirits he thinks more conducive to health here than abstinence from them. The locality of Accra is favourable to the health of white people, and also to that of European animals. Horses live in Accra, and thrive well, while they cannot be got to live at Cape Coast, or any other of our settlements.

The Fever to which Europeans are subject on the Western Coast of Africa.

The fever of the country goes under a variety of names, such as "local," "seasoning," "climatorial," and "bilious remittent fever;" and in its epidemic form is called "yellow fever," "Bulam fever," and "malignant marsh fever."

page 18 orig.

The disease prevails at all our settlements during the rainy season, and sometimes a few weeks prior and subsequently to it. It attacks Europeans of all ages, of both sexes, and of various conditions of health; but persons between 20 and 40, and those of a full habit of body and a florid complexion, are most liable to be attacked by it.

The ordinary period of its duration is from seven to ten days; the organs which it primarily attacks are the cerebral and stomachic, especially the former. Under ordinary circumstances it is not contagious; but when its virus is concentrated, and the place where it rages is crowded, and cannot be properly ventilated, all my experience would lead me to believe that the danger of its spreading in such an unwholesome atmosphere is incurred and obviously increased by any sudden elevation of temperature or confinement of space, or increase of numbers.

It is said by Mr. Boyle, that persons addicted to drunkenness frequently resist the disease, and escape being attacked by it; but once a drunkard is attacked by it, there is scarcely any hope of his recovery. "It may be confidently stated," he adds, "that water drinkers are in as dangerous a predicament when once seized with fever as the absolute drunkard."

This is an extreme opinion, but I feel bound to admit, that having gone with very different ideas on this subject to the coast of Africa, a practical believer in the advantages of total abstinence from all sorts of spirituous liquors, for about one year and a half previously to my visit to the coast of Africa, having acted on this belief up to the period of recovering from fever on the Gold Coast, I experienced the necessity of using wine during the period of my protracted convalescence.

One of the earliest symptoms of this fever is the tendency it has to produce delirium, or incoherency of speech, or impairment of memory, or irritability of temper, before any other violent symptoms have set in. The person seized usually complains of dull pains in the limbs, especially the calves of the legs or muscles of the thighs, slight shiverings, intense pain in the back, heaviness over the eyes, pain of the head, nausea, uneasiness at the pit of the stomach, great nervous excitement, confusion of ideas, lassitude and debility. There is usually a remission in the symptoms every other day for three or four hours, and during this period the patient thinks the fever has left, or is leaving him, and that there is little the matter with him. These symptoms increase in severity till the eighth, ninth, or tenth day, when either the continuance of delirium, or the outbreak of perspiration, and a long and quiet sleep, indicate the determination of the disease either of a favourable or a fatal character.

It has been attempted to make a distinction between two grades of this country fever, giving the name of climatorial to the one, and local fever to the other, and prescribing distinct modes of treatment for each. There is no foundation in reality for this distinction, nor yet for the separation of the seasoning and the yellow fever in two different classes, both degrees of fever being of one type, originating in one and the same cause, and requiring the same treatment, modified only by the greater intensity of the

Appendix, No. 21.

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

symptoms of common bilious remittent fever, and that grade of it which goes by the name of yellow fever. It is impossible to read the descriptions of the post-mortem examinations in cases of seasoning fever, which have taken place in Sierra Leone, and not to perceive how identical the pathological appearances are in both degrees of bilious remittent fever.

In 1823, in the post-mortem examination of a man of the Cyrene ship-of-war, who had died of the country fever, the ventricles of the brain were found filled with a yellow serum. In another case, on board the same vessel, the pyloric orifice of the stomach was found in a high degree of inflammation.

In another case, in 1824, on board the Owen Glendower, the small intestines were found covered with grumous matter, resembling that of black vomit.

In another case, on board the Medina, in 1831, a serous effusion was found in the pericardium of about 30 ounces. In 1829 another case on board the Primrose, a dark coloured fluid, resembling coffee, was found in the stomach, and the cardiac orifice of the stomach in incipient ulceration. In 1825 another case on board the Athol, the stomach was found to contain a quantity of dark coloured fluid of thick consistence resembling coal tar.

Examples might be multiplied to prove the identity of the appearances on the post-mortem examinations between the pathological phenomena of West Indian yellow fever and Africa jungle or endemic fever. They differ in the degree of their intensity, the symptoms of both are modified by that difference, and the treatment must meet the different symptoms of both as they arise. But the fevers are the same in their origin, though not in their duration and virulence, and the principles on which these fevers are to be treated do not differ.

page 19 orig.

Mr. Tidlie, staff surgeon at Cape Coast Castle in 1822, in a very able report on the remittent fever of the coast, says, "The remittent of this country is, I believe, the same or similar to that of every tropical climate, differing only in shade of variety from peculiar habit or constitution." In 1823 the endemic or local fever assumed an epidemic form at Sierra Leone, and carried off a vast number of the inhabitants.

In 1825 a second epidemic broke out; in 1829 a third; in 1837 a fourth; and in 1839 a fifth. In those of 1823 and 1829 the rains set in as early as March, attended with thunder storms and excessive sultriness and heaviness of the atmosphere. Mr. Boyle candidly acknowledges "there was much difficulty in deciding in many instances in 1829 whether epidemic or endemic was the disease complained of." I have no doubt of the difficulty, for with the exception of the yellowness of the skin, and the existence of black vomit, which are considered peculiar to yellow fever, but which, in the majority of cases of it, do not take place in that fever, the symptoms are similar, and I would defy any man to point out the difference between those cases of yellow fever as they exist in Cuba or Jamaica, and those of African local fever, as it exists on the western coast. Of the identity of West Indian yellow fever and African local fever I have no doubt; my [redacted] with them has unfortunately been of too intimate and personal a kind to leave me in ignorance of the similar symptoms and character of both. The treatment that has been pursued in both forms of fever partakes of the uncertainty and obscurity in which our knowledge of its nature is involved.

Two modes of treatment in particular have been followed by British practitioners—taking away blood and administering calomel in large doses. In Dr. Johnson's admirable work on tropical climates we see the extent to which this practice was carried in the navy in his day.

It will be well to see what course of treatment is pursued at the present time. With respect to the mode of treatment now adopted, Dr. Fergusson, staff surgeon of Sierra Leone, says, "The ordinary routine is aperient and purgative remedies; bleeding, local or general; mercurial remedies, salivation, cold sponging, cold effusion, sinapisms, blisters; quinine in cases of remission."

Dr. Aitkin, the colonial surgeon of the colony, says, "The ordinary treatment is bringing the system under the influence of calomel," and pursuing the treatment recommended by Dr. James Johnson.

Mr. M'Donald says, "The mode of treatment is to salivate as soon as possible; and the sooner the patient is salivated the better chance there is of his recovery."

Dr. Robertson, colonial surgeon of the Gambia, says, "In mild cases, purgatives with small doses of James powder have been found beneficial in the hot stage, and large doses of quinine during the remission. In the more severe cases a brisk purgative, followed up by small doses of calomel or blue pill until the mouth is slightly affected."

Dr. Cobbold, medical officer at Cape Coast Castle, says the ordinary routine of treatment is "saline aperients or sudorifics; mercury only as a purgative in the first stage; tonics and stimulants afterwards, always paying attention to urgent symptoms."

Mr. Bernard, assistant-surgeon of Her Majesty's ship Saracen, says the ordinary course of treatment is "local bleeding, bringing the system under the influence of mercury, and, on the abatement of the fever, administering sulphate of quinine."

Mr. Charlton, assistant-surgeon of Her Majesty's ship Wolverine, says the treatment "for Europeans is the same as that pursued in England for severe typhus. Depletion is, however, frequently resorted to when symptoms demand it; and mercury is administered to produce salivation, which is considered a favourable indication. Natives require the lancet, but will not bear the mercurial plan."

Mr. Wilson, of Cape Coast, is of opinion that fever is to be treated by diaphoretics, small doses of calomel, and Dover's powder; occasional purgatives and quinine, in the absence of fever.

In

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

In every instance we find mercury recommended; and in one instance only its use is abstained from for the purpose of promoting salivation.

The bleeding system has fortunately gone out of fashion, and the frightful mortality that attended its practice is no longer known on board our ships.

page 20 orig.

Mr. Boyle mentions his treatment of seven cases of remittent fever that fell under his care. The seven men belonged to a merchant vessel, the Thomas Gelston, and had been employed loading timber up the Sierra Leone river. They were brought on shore and lodged in the same house; six of the men were bled in the arm by Mr. Boyle; one, who was of a more delicate constitution than the others, was not bled. But all died, and the one not blooded outlived the strongest of the others for the space of 24 hours.

He mentions another instance of the frightful results of the use of the lancet in the case of a boat's crew of Her Majesty's brig Plumper, who had been employed up one of the rivers. Thirty-five of the men were sent into the hospital at Sierra Leone, of whom 29 had died, as Mr. Boyle expresses it, "in spite of the lancet both on board and on shore." The lancet has fortunately fallen into disuse on the western coast of Africa; but, in my humble opinion, the administration of calomel in every case of fever, and in every quantity, for the purpose of producing salivation, is attended with results not immediately so deadly, but remotely not less mischievous than what we have seen, in two instances only, has followed the indiscriminate and wholesale system of blood-letting in remittent fever. I have known of persons recently who have died of the mercury, after the fever had disappeared; and in some of our settlements I have observed those who had been cured of the fever on former occasions, and undergone salivation in each attack, prematurely decayed, broken down in strength, and ruined in constitution, dragging out the miserable residue of their days, neither sick nor well, but lingering in life without sufficient health or strength to enjoy it. Nevertheless, the practice is general, especially in the naval service on the coast; and many of the medical officers who have adopted this mode of treatment are persons of the highest attainments in their profession, and whose opinions on any subject connected with it are highly deserving of attention.

With respect to the opinions of the naval surgeons on the coast of the climate and diseases of this part of Africa, I have to refer to the Appendix for the replies to my queries of two gentlemen whose knowledge of these subjects is extensive.

Mr. Charlton, assistant-surgeon of Her Majesty's ship Wolverine, has been four years on the coast, principally in the Bights of Benin and Biafra. During the last 12 months he has had 400 cases of disease under his care. Since March 1839, 25 deaths have taken place, 21 of which were from fever; 27 have been invalided. The station, he believes, is much more unhealthy than any other visited by men-of-war; and the average number of deaths and invalids higher than on any other station. Generally speaking, he considers the water impure on the western coast of Africa; obtained with difficulty, and loaded with impurities. The soil generally in the vicinity of the cruising stations is low and swampy, and, in the neighbourhood of rivers especially, the vegetation is rank and exuberant.

The most prevalent diseases on board are rheumatic and abdominal affections; the most fatal, fever and dysentery. The fever extends along the coast and rivers. He would say the fever might exist where there was no vegetation. In 1839 it raged to an alarming extent at Ascension, where scarcely any vegetation can be said to exist. He does not believe the disease to be contagious. In dysentery he considers separation as much as possible ought to be carried into effect to prevent the disease spreading, especially in crowded ships. He has found the disease most fatal to those advanced in years, and a moderate use of spirituous liquors advantageous to health in this climate.

With respect to Fernando Po, he says, "every thing connected with it is peculiarly unfavourable to health; it is also swampy in the extreme." (This opinion of its extreme unhealthiness is entertained by every naval medical officer I have met with on the coast, and by a very large number of our officers in command of vessels on this station.) Prince's Island and Fernando Po, Mr. Charlton observes, are remarkable for their constant rains. (Every naval man, in short, who has visited Fernando Po has observed the same; and, with respect to Prince's Island, from my own experience there, in what is called the dry season, I can corroborate the statement of Mr. Charlton, for it rained nearly the whole time I was there.)

Mr. Bernard, assistant-surgeon of the Saracen, states that he has been two years and a half on the Sierra Leone station. He has had upwards of 40 cases of fever under his care. In the last year there has been 22 cases of fever on board the Saracen, and only three deaths; but the number who were invalided is not stated, nor the number of the invalided who died on their homeward passage. The proportion of deaths to the whole number of men on board the Saracen has been one-sixth. He considers the whole coast as being for the most part swampy, affording a copious supply of miasma and humidity to the atmosphere. He describes the Gambia, for about 100 miles up, lined with lofty mangroves.

page 21 orig.

A worse site for a settlement than that at St. Mary's, on the Gambia, he thinks, could not have been selected.

The proportion of deaths to the number of persons attacked with fever, he considers about two to 10; many of the natives die of it in the rainy season, but has had only one case of a native attacked with this fever on board. Fever, he believes to be endemic at Sierra Leone; occasionally epidemic, but not contagious. He has never known the fever to break out on board a vessel 10 days after she has left a port where the fever was raging at the time of her departure. He states that fever is most fatal among intemperate people,

Appendix, No. 21.

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

although the confirmed drunkard sometimes escapes with impunity. Generally speaking, he does not consider the use of wines and spirituous liquors necessary during the first months of residence here. The climate, he considers, is undoubtedly better and more healthy at sea than anywhere on the coast; and I am so persuaded of this fact, that if the crews and officers of our ships of war were not sent up the rivers, and were not suffered to land at our settlements, the station would be as healthy as the West India one, and the mortality on board our cruisers very considerably reduced. On board the Wanderer, commanded by the Hon. Captain Denman, where fever has very largely prevailed within the last year, Dr. Gordon's practice has been considered successful; and he is strongly impressed, I believe, with the beneficial effects of calomel in this fever. Captain Huntley, when in command of Her Majesty's ship Lynx, informs me he was three years and eight months on the West Coast of Africa, and never lost one man from fever. Many cases of fever, however, occurred on board during this period, but he did not lose one man; and he attributes this result to the employment of calomel in almost every case on the part of the surgeon, Mr. Cross.

It is stated, however, in reply to an inquiry on this subject, that the men had been seldom or ever sent up the rivers in boats; and it must be remembered that it is in the rivers where almost all the sickness of this kind is contracted. Captain Huntley attributes the general healthiness of his crew in no small degree, and I have no doubt with great justice, to his care in keeping the men warmly clothed after sun-set. But in this ship, as in many others, I find the surgeon recommending the daily washing of the lower decks to be done away with, and the captain taking the pains to convince the doctor that the water does not soak into the wood, and can do no harm in the way that it is used in washing these decks. I have known medical men in other instances express their opinion of the daily wetting of the lower decks in tropical climates being prejudicial; but the practice, nevertheless, has been continued, and these representations of the medical officers considered as tending to an interference with the regulation and discipline of the ship, and therefore disregarded.

With respect to calomel, the Lieutenant-governor of the Gambia attributes very extraordinary success in the treatment of fever at the Gambia to the use of mercury by Dr. Burton, and from what he tells me of his practice, I have no doubt but that he was extremely fortunate in it. Dr. Fergusson likewise uses it largely, and, as he considers, beneficially, and probably as nine-tenths of the settlers at Sierra Leone consider also. The fever at Sierra Leone is of a graver type than at the Gambia, and the mortality must be on that account alone, and without any reference to peculiar modes of treatment, much greater than at the latter place.

The most successful practice, however, that anywhere on the coast of Africa came to my knowledge was that which I received an account of from the Dutch authorities at Elmina of the system of treatment pursued by the surgeon of that settlement, and here mercury in any shape was never had recourse to, nor the employment of the lancet, but leeches largely over the stomach, and to the temples 40 or 50 at a time, and repeated so long as there was pain or pressure over the epigastrium. Quinine subsequently on the disappearance of the fever is exhibited externally, strewed over the raw surface, left after the application of a blister on the stomach.

On looking over the surgeon's list of sick and dead on board the Saracen, in 1840, I see several cases of fever, and amongst the deaths two, which took place under salivation induced by calomel.

These are the strongest and best authenticated cases of the supposed beneficial effects of the use of mercury pushed to the extent of producing salivation that have come to my knowledge on the coast of Africa, and therefore I have given them here.

page 22 orig.

To judge of the beneficial effects of the mercurial treatment, it is not sufficient to know that few deaths have occurred, it is still more necessary to find out how many who got over the fever have been invalided or gone home on sick leave, and how many have subsequently died of other diseases at Ascension or in Plymouth Hospital.

Those who follow this mode of treatment are persuaded of its efficacy. I am not, and believing it to be mischievous, when I have laboured under yellow fever in Cuba, and its African prototype on the Gold Coast, I have expressed my strong objections to the use of calomel, and have no reason to regret having done so.

I have already stated the most successful practice I have heard of in this fever on the Gold Coast is that of the Dutch surgeon at Elmina, and next to it is that of Dr. Cobbold, at Cape Coast Castle. The former does not employ mercury at all, or indeed any medicine internally, but those which are slightly aperient; the latter, as will be seen in his replies, uses mercury only as a purgative.

The treatment I would be disposed to place most reliance on in this disease, whether in its mild or aggravated form, endemic or epidemic, would be the application of leeches largely and repeatedly, if the symptoms required it, to the stomach and the temples, of blisters to the back of the neck, and mustard cataplasms to the epigastric region, and the only medicine taken internally small doses of castor oil, or any other mild aperient.

I believe the use of drastic purgatives to be injurious, from the irritation they keep up, and the febrile excitement they have a tendency to augment; the use of the lancet to be still more prejudicial, from the debility caused by sudden depletion, and from the nature of the disease, and the influence of the climate being calculated to weaken the vital powers; and lastly, the use of mercury to be hurtful to those powers, and likely to debi-

litate

little them still more, and to render them less able to resist the poison under which the system labours.

The effects of that poison are similar to those where death has been occasioned by the absorption of putrid animal matter. Inflammation of the stomach, effusion of a pale yellowish serum in the ventricles of the brain, adhesion of patches of its membranes, effusion in the pericardium, and in some cases an extravasation of a dark and grumous fluid, resembling coffee grounds, found in the stomach.

Experiments made by Majendie upon the composition of the blood from the effects of putrid matter showed that the introduction into the jugular vein of a dog of a few drops of water which had stood over substances, in a state of putrefaction, proved fatal in every case. The animal became dull and sluggish, in the course of an hour was attacked with ardent fever, vomited black grumous matter; the alvine evacuations were of a similar nature; the blood lost the power of coagulating, and was extravasated into the different tissues, and, finally, in a short time, death ensued.

The Question of Contagion.

In referring to this subject in connexion with the general consideration of bilious remittent fever, I am by no means desirous of entering into a controversy which can lead to no practical utility, and which has already engaged the attention of the most eminent men in the medical profession. In its bearings, however, on the subject of the salubrity of our settlements on the Western Coast of Africa, of the nature of the disease most unfavourable to European health in these settlements, of the course which this disease seems to take in its epidemic and endemic forms, and of the opinions on those points of the leading medical officers, and others of long experience in these places, I felt it my duty to avail myself of every opportunity afforded me to obtain information, and to communicate the results of my inquiries and observation on general points of public interest rather than on details of a mere technical character. In treating, however, succinctly of the character of a disease so prevalent in our African possessions, though not peculiar to them, I cannot avoid noticing the analogies that seemed to me to exist between the bilious remittent fever of this coast, and the diseases of a malignant type, which I had previous opportunities of observing in the West Indies and the Levant. In the few observations I have to make, I hope I may not be understood as expressing any opinion of the specific contagion of these diseases.

From all I have seen of these fevers, I am led to believe they are not in themselves contagious under ordinary circumstances and in their mitigated forms, but when their virulence is augmented by local and atmospherical peculiarities in close chambers, in uncultivated situations, in temperatures suddenly elevated, and in places where cleanliness and ventilation are neglected, I believe the miasma from the concentrated exhalations in such places and such circumstances is capable of exciting fever in other persons. The most practical of all writers on tropical dieases, Dr. James Johnson, though strongly opposed to the doctrine of contagion, leans, I think, to this opinion; and his opinions on any subject relating to the diseases of those countries are of some solid value in public as well as professional estimation.

Dr. Fordyce, he informs us, was of opinion, that a peculiar matter was generated in the body of a man labouring under fever, which being carried by the atmosphere and applied to some part of the body of a person in health, causes a fever to take place in him, and that this infectious matter is produced by all fevers. "By repeated experience," it is said by Dr. Fordyce, "it is now known that although it very frequently happens that a man coming near another affected with fever is not afterwards affected with the disease, yet of any number of men, one half of whom go near a person ill of this disease, and the other half do not go near a person so diseased, a greater number of the former will be affected with fever than of the latter in a short period afterwards." This opinion so plainly conveys the meaning of the subject of conditional infection, as I understand the nature and amount of its limited influence, that I have quoted it for the purpose of prefacing the statement of the opinions I have received from the medical officers on the coast and elsewhere in the course of my inquiries on this subject.

Dr. Robertson, of the Gambia, considers the fevers of the country endemic, but not contagious.

He states in reply to my queries on this subject, if when fever prevailed in some neighbouring country a person arriving from an infected district in apparent health, had been attacked with fever after 10 days' absence from the infected place, that "no such instance has occurred." Still he believes the miasma may lie dormant for 10 days in the clothes or effects of a person who had been subjected to its influence, and at the end of that period may break out in fever.

The time, in my opinion, in which fever breaks out in ships on this coast, after going up the rivers, or remaining in port, verges closely on this period, and in the generality of cases I would be induced to say, the time at which this disease may be propagated by contagion or infection, is from 10 to 15 days from the time of removal from the place where the disease prevailed.

There are some diseases which I believe to be contagious under the circumstances I have described, of which plague is one. The period of incubation, or the term which the miasma

Appendix, No. 21.

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

may lie dormant, either in the person or effects of those exposed to its influence, I believe seldom exceeds 10, and rarely, or ever, 15 days. My observation of the epidemics which prevail in Cuba and Jamaica, and on the western coast of Africa, and the result of my inquiries within the last 12 months in Egypt and at Malta, have led me to form this opinion. There are few of the practitioners on the western coast of Africa, advocates of the doctrine of contagion. They generally believe that the ordinary bilious remittent fever is not communicable by contact or immediate proximity with the infected, and make a distinction between the country fever and the disease called yellow fever, which my own knowledge and personal experience of the effects of both enables me to say, exists only in degree, and not in kind or class.

As plague is the most concentrated form of typhus fever, so yellow fever in its appearances presents the most virulent accumulation of the symptoms of bilious remittent fever, and between the fever of the West Indies and that of the Western Coast of Africa, the only difference is in the degree of its intensity, and the quicker process of putrefaction, which goes on in the latter, causing discoloration of the blood, the extravasation of dark and grumous matter from the coats of the stomach, which do not take place in the common class of bilious remittent fevers on the coast of Africa. But with respect to all other symptoms, having experienced the effects of yellow fever in Cuba, and bilious remittent fever on the Gold Coast, I repeat from my own experience, that no other difference exists than the lesser degree of intensity in the common fever of Africa, the longer period of its duration, and the greater tendency to cerebral than stomachic disorder in the early stage of the latter. Yellow fever usually runs its course in five days in the West Indies; bilious remittent fever on the coast of Africa seldom reaches its crisis before the seventh, and frequently not before the ninth or tenth day of the attack. Both forms of fever arise from exposure to the miasma of decomposed vegetable matter, and under certain circumstances, both are equally capable of spreading within narrow limits in confined and ill-ventilated situations.

page 24 orig.

In our ships on the coast, we have plain proofs of this limited diffusion of fever among the men. In some cases it is found confined to one side of the vessel, nay, to a single mess, and the commander of the Saracen has informed me he has seen an instance of this kind, where every man in a particular mess has been attacked with fever, and the disease has not extended beyond it. On every subject connected with his service, or the casualties attendant on it, any observation of this officer is well entitled to attention.

My own opinion is, that in tropical climates there is no disease of an inflammatory character, which may not degenerate into an epidemic, and spread amongst those who are in close communication with the sick, if the place where the latter are left among the sound is confined in space, crowded with men, and insufficiently ventilated. And whether the spreading of the fever is occasioned by breathing a tainted atmosphere, or by bodily contact, or by local influence, or a general tendency among people in one community, to contract disease, whether it be called infectious, contagious, or an endemic or epidemic, one thing is certain, that the separation of the sick from the sound is the surest and safest means to check the progress of fever in these countries, and especially in ships and hospitals.

Dr. Cobbold, the medical officer at Cape Coast Castle, does not consider the fever to be contagious, but endemic; he does not believe the miasma which produces it could lie dormant in the clothes or effects of a person exposed to its influence for a period of 10 days, and then break out in fever.

Under certain states of the atmosphere, Dr. Aitkin, the colonial surgeon of Sierra Leone, says, "that fever becomes epidemic, and when epidemic, highly contagious; that the miasma which produces fever may lie dormant in the clothes or effects of persons exposed to its influence for 10 days, and that the separation of the sick from the sound tends to prevent the disease from spreading."

Mr. M'Donald, though not a medical man, is well qualified from his own experience of the climate, during 12 years, to form an opinion on this subject: he says, "that he does not consider the common country fever contagious, though the epidemic yellow fever was proved to be so in 1839, and that the fever is most virulent at the breaking up of the rainy season." Dr. Fergusson says, in his replies, "that the endemial are not considered contagious," but believes, however, that the yellow fever is susceptible of being conveyed from one person to another, and from one settlement to another, and that it has been so conveyed on several occasions.

In 1829, the Governor called on the principal medical officers of Sierra Leone for their opinions of the epidemic fever then raging in the colony, as to the reports in circulation of the contagious character of that disease, and a statement signed by Messrs. Boyle, Sweeny, and Fergusson, was published, declaring that "there was not the slightest ground for the rumour that contagion existed in the colony."

The terms "contagion," and "susceptible of being conveyed from one person to another," seem to me to mean pretty much the same thing.

In the African epidemics of 1823 and 1829, it is remarked by Mr. Boyle, "that the rains set in on the coast in both years unusually early, namely, in the month of March. During the period of the rains, the wind is generally from the south-west." Assalini observed, in Egypt, that "whenever the winds from the south-west prevailed, the number of sick and of deaths was always increased." The "scirocco," or "kamsin," is considered by Dr. Mitchell to contain a large portion of hydrogen or inflammable gas, and he considers it a wise provision of nature that such miasmata should not be so ready to mix or

continue

continue in union with the healthy proportion of the elements composing the mass of the atmosphere.

That diseases by all acknowledged to be contagious, such as small-pox, may at certain periods prevail as epidemics, there can be no doubt. It is not only those who come in contact with the sick, who are seized, but all who breathe the atmosphere of the places in which this disease is raging become infected with it. Here then we have a disease at one time contagious, and infectious at another; endemical this year in one district, and epidemic in the next among the whole community. Small-pox differs, however, from the epidemics we treat of; the latter observe no general laws, the former run a set course, and attack a person but once in life. Plague and yellow fever frequently attack the same individual, and as to the course and symptoms of these diseases, in the words of Fra Louigi de Pavia, "they are as various as the complexions and constitutions of those unfortunate persons whom they attack." It has been asserted by an eminent medical author, that the same miasma which in Northern Europe produced intermittents, in southern regions engendered remittent fevers, and in the east produced plague; and Dr. Warren maintained that the yellow fever of Barbados emanated from the plague of Marseilles, in 1720. The two diseases of plague and yellow fever have certainly the same febrile symptoms, but that they have the same primary origin is very doubtful. Under certain circumstances unfavourable to health—in crowded wards, in small apartments, in ill-ventilated rooms, or small unwholesome vessels—in hot and humid climates, I have no doubt but that pestilential fevers may be communicated to those who breathe the contaminated air, by what is called infection; and also to those who are brought into personal contact with the diseased, by what is called contagion; holding that every exhalent vessel on the surface of the body, every follicle and pore, is a part of the respiratory system through which our bodies breathe, and through which the subtler vapours that surround us are indrawn.

page 25 orig.

There has been a war of words about the question of contagion and infection, which could not have been carried on if those who engaged in it had only clear, definite, and distinct ideas of the true meaning of the terms they employed to designate the matters in dispute. The distinction made between the handling of a silver coin and a wooden snuff box, the discussions about periods of "incubation" and fomites, and the degrees of "susceptibility" of porous and non-porous substances, the folly of the "spoglios" in quarantine, the vexations to which commerce is subjected, and the inconvenience which travellers are put to in lazzarettoes, and the well-grounded causes for suspicion, that in many foreign states the quarantine regulations are enforced rather for political purposes or pecuniary considerations than for sanitary objects,—these have rather tended to bring the whole quarantine system into disrepute, though not to convince those who are well acquainted with the subject, that the simple separation of the sick from the sound, during the ravages of a virulent epidemic, and the temporary surveillance of persons landing from an infected country, are measures which can be abandoned without danger to the community at large. The period of quarantine for the latter unquestionably ought to be abridged. If no symptoms of the suspected malady make their appearance within the term of 10 days from the period of landing and isolation, there is every reason to believe the seeds of the disease do not exist, or are inert.

This is now the opinion of the strongest advocates of contagion in Alexandria and Malta. In the month of August 1840, Dr. Grassi, the physician of the Plague Hospital at the former place, who has had a vast deal of experience in these matters, stated to me that he had never seen a case in which he could say the plague had broken out after 10 days' quarantine, and no intermediate symptoms of disease having been shown. The extreme advocates of contagion maintain the power of propagating disease alone by means of the transfer of some specific pestilential virus from the surface of one body to that of another.

The extreme advocates of infection, in contradistinction to contagion, maintain that there is a property in the effluvia of putrescent substances, capable of contaminating the atmosphere, and communicating to the sound some specific disease through the medium of the organs of respiration alone.

The matter in dispute is mystified with a mass of technicalities, one party contending for the skin being the organised part through which the virus of the disease is communicated, while the other maintains it is by the lungs the contaminated air is conveyed from the local sources of malaria. I differ from both the opponents in these sweeping refutations of one and other's views, because I believe each is right to a certain extent, and would be so altogether if it were only admitted that the process of respiration extends beyond the action of the lungs, and that the vapours that are exhaled from the body of the sick, and the breath that issues from their lungs under certain circumstances, are capable of contaminating the air as well as the exhalations that arise from the decomposition of vegetable and animal matter.

The captain of the quarantine of Malta, a gentleman who has grown old in the service of that department, and whose authority is the best that can be had on the subject of the necessity and advantage of quarantine restrictions, stated to me that during all the period of his connexion with the lazzaretto he had not known an instance of a servant or officer of the lazzaretto employed in the examination and exposure to the air of goods and merchandise of every description coming direct from the Levant, or in close attendance on persons in quarantine coming from Greece, Egypt, or Turkey, being attacked with plague. A similar statement is given in the evidence of Dr. Mitchell before the Select Committee of 1819 on the doctrine of contagion, &c. He states he was informed by the captain of the lazzaretto

page 26 orig.

Appendix, No. 21.

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

lazzaretto at Marseilles, that during 30 years he had held that office "he had seen opened and emptied some millions of bales of cotton, silk, fur, feathers, and other goods, coming from several places where the plague had raged, without even having ever seen a single accident of this kind."

That the quarantine officers in Great Britain could give similar evidence, and from a longer experience, we know from the fact that plague has not existed in this country since the year 1665—for about 176 years.

The captain of the quarantine at Malta, nevertheless, is persuaded of the necessity of an abridged term of surveillance in the case of persons coming from the Levant, and during the period of my own quarantine there last year an instance occurred which proved the necessity he spoke of. An English vessel of war arrived in the harbour from the Levant with one or two cases of plague on board, which had broken out a few days after she had sailed from the Levant. The vessel was placed in quarantine, the sick were separated from the sound, and the disease spread no farther.

What would have been the result had the vessel been allowed to communicate with the shore,—had the plague patients been carried into the town, and no restriction been practised? My opinion is, the disease would have spread, and that opinion is grounded on some experience of the course and development of pestilential diseases in the worst of climates, in both hemispheres. In the replies to the questions addressed by the British Government to the consul at Alexandria, to be answered by the European medical men practising in that country, there is but one physician, whose authority is quoted for the breaking out of plague in his own family at a period when he was keeping a strict quarantine, 20 days after the person attacked had been subjected to the malaria, which there was reason to believe had been the occasion of his attack. Where this disease has been introduced into Europe and followed the beaten track of commerce pretty much the same as cholera has done from Liverpool to New York, and from the northern to the southern states, and from these to Cuba and the Spanish main, I presume that the virus has been kept up in these long routes by cases of the disease in its incipient form on board ship, too slight to have attracted attention, but sufficiently specific to keep up the process of infection.

The Influence of the Climate on the Manners, Laws, and Religious Opinions of the Natives.

It would be foreign to my duties to enter into this subject here at any length; but it may not be useless to glance at this subject for the purpose of showing that all our efforts for civilisation must be accompanied by a knowledge of that influence and a due allowance for the power it exerts over the habits and customs of the people.

One circumstance peculiar, I think, to those countries, deserves to be remarked, the early development of intellect in African children, and the defined period of its growth and progress.

Whether the effects of climate act on the mental energies, like those on vegetable life, bring it sooner to perfection and earlier to decay than where the growth is slower and the vigour of its youth less prominently exhibited, is a question that has a bearing on the education of native children, which should be considered by those who have the care of our missionary schools, and that should even modify the system of instruction in these climates. It will be seen by all the answers the missionary gentlemen in our different settlements have given to my queries respecting the mental capacity of negro children, that they are universally considered in that respect equal to European children, and by some even quicker in their perceptions and more lively in their powers of apprehension. This is observable from the ages of five to 12 or 13 years; but from that period of life, to the age of 18 or 20, it becomes less strongly marked, and there appears to be less activity in the intellectual faculties. I am inclined to think this fact in our schools is more observable in male than female children, and I attribute this circumstance to the lesser degree of that mechanical exercise and over-strained employment of the mental faculties that exists in the instruction of the female children; and that while in boys the powers of memory especially, and I regret to say exclusively, are constantly kept on the stretch, the premature development which the influence of the climate leads to, is stimulated by this system of teaching, and its ultimate effects, perhaps, promoted by them.

page 27 orig.

The practical object of these remarks is this, that in the schools we establish in climates like that of Africa we should exercise the powers of judgment more, and those merely of memory less, than we are accustomed to do, and that we teach the young to work as well as think, as children are taught to do in the public schools of the states of Tuscany.

Another evil influence of tropical climates is the low estimation in which the female character is held, and the barbarous treatment which women are consequently exposed to.

I have already stated that all the drudgery of labour and of the transport of produce is performed by women; in fact, they are treated like slaves or beasts of burden, and they are held in no higher estimation than what they are worth, or what they cost, in the way of presents in bullocks, or guns, or barrels of gunpowder, to the fathers or friends of the men who marry them.

In accounting for these circumstances, we must notice, in the first place, the quickened sensibility which is promoted by the influence of an elevated temperature, and which disposes the mind to sudden emotions of anger, and to a frequently recurring irritability,

and

and eventually terminates in a settled versatility of disposition, that contributes to the prevailing practice of polygamy.

Females arrive at maturity at the age of 12 or 13 years, and they are no sooner marriageable than they are disposed of by their fathers for the amount of presents commensurate with the circumstances and station of the families of the buyer and the bought. A wife is therefore held as a possession, or a representation of property, and not as a partner in life, and an object of esteem and respect, as well as passion. The reason of the women in these climates is of little value in comparison with their personal attractions, and when the reign of one is over, the empire of the other is of short duration.

The unions are not made, as Tacitus describes those of the ancient Germans, between persons of the same time in life, or of similar affections; but the old and the young, the debilitated and the vigorous, the lord and the slave, become members of one establishment, and this is considered marriage. What influence these ill-assorted unions may have on the great disproportion of the sexes it is hard to say. By the nearest approximation to truth that the proportions between the sexes can be arrived at in those countries, it would appear that the females exceed the males in the proportion of 15 or 20 to a hundred.

The average proportion of the sexes, it appears from recent data, in England and France, that the number of males exceeds that of females in the proportion of five to a hundred.

Does polygamy account for this excess, by the unfavourable circumstances which I have referred to influencing the determination of sex, or is it occasioned by the ravages of the slave-trade wars, whose victims are generally in the proportion of 100 males to 60 females? Where women are held in no respect or esteem as moral agents or partners of affection on equal terms with one another, jealousy becomes another instrument of degradation and cruelty which women in these countries are subjected to, and the punishments which supposed or suspected infidelity is visited with are superstitious, savage, and severe.

In the Foulah country the Lynch law of matrimony is exercised by a functionary equally barbarous with his American judicial brother, called "Mumbo Jumbo." On the occasion of any suspected infidelity, all the women in the place are invited to attend an assembly outside the walls, where the supernaturally-gifted being, dressed in mountebank's attire, in a grass net garment that covers his whole body, with his head ornamented with a pair of ominous appendages generally taken from a ram's head, and a ridiculous mask on his face, which is intended to inspire feelings of awe and admiration, performs various mystic antics, encircled by an assemblage of females, who cannot be supposed to be perfectly at their ease on this occasion, and at length one of them finds the awful glance of "Mumbo Jumbo" fixed on her, and instantly she is seized by that great African administrator of the law and flagellated unmercifully by him, to the great satisfaction of her jealous lord and the manifest delight of all the females present, who shower praises on "Mumbo Jumbo" for his wonderful discernment, and revilings on the poor woman who is undergoing the punishment which each but a few minutes before might have dreaded to be inflicted on herself. Perhaps we need not go to Africa for traits of this kind.

page 28 orig.

It is the old story of the creature that is wounded in the chase and is then worried to death by those of its own kind and class, who to-morrow may experience the perils of that chase or the pain of its wounds themselves.

There is another barbarous usage, which cannot be ascribed to the influence of climate, except in so far as civilisation is impeded by it, namely, the ordeal by poison, which is practised at the Bonny in cases of alleged criminality, and especially in those of suspected infidelity on the women's part.

In those cases the suspected woman is carried before the jujuman or priest, and the charge is brought against her by her husband, and generally the husband is instigated by some other of his women who may have become jealous of the power or ascendancy of a younger or a later wife. The accused woman is called to answer to the charge; she usually asserts her innocence. The jujuman then tells her she must take the oath of "imprecation," which consists in taking in her hand a calabash bowl of what is called "red water," praying that the contents may prove fatal to her if she do not tell the truth; she then drinks the liquid, which consists of some poisonous berries infused in water. If she dies, her guilt is considered proved; if she survives, her innocence is at once established. This practice differs little from the fire and water ordeal, and the judgment by the cross, of other nations, and therefore cannot be directly ascribed to climatorial influence; but the general tendency to cruelty in their punishments, and to ferocity in their warfare, is more intimately connected with that influence. In all tropical climates we find the natives prone to jealousy, suspicion, and irascibility. It is said that "the people of hot countries are of a timid disposition," and that "cowardice has always been found to have a kind of natural connexion with cruelty." I doubt the fact with respect to the natives of Africa, but the inference that is drawn from it, where cowardice does exist, is unquestionable. If the imputation of cowardice was confined to the want of moral courage, the patient endurance of suffering, the steady and persevering display of resolution in resisting oppression or injustice, I would admit the people of Africa were of a "timid disposition;" but while we find the negroes of Ashantee and many other nations fearless of danger in their barbarous mode of warfare, braving death in the service of their rapacious chiefs, and preferring pursuits "which unite the pleasures of the chase" with

Appendix, No. 21.

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

the excitement of predatory incursions, to all peaceful avocations, it cannot be said that the people who pass their lives in the former are of " a timid disposition." The tendency of the climate is to render men jealous, suspicious, and irascible, and to make their institutions subservient to the views of cruel and ferocious chiefs, by the indolence it encourages and the inactivity it occasions.

Crimes are considered in a personal light, and not in relation to the interests of the community. The end of punishment is to avenge a wrong; not to hinder crime, but to retaliate on the offender. I am far from thinking that there are any peculiarities in climate which can furnish a plea for such iniquitous laws or customs; they have existed in all climates, even in own. By the laws of William the Conqueror it was decreed, " if one man kills another, and is known to have done it, and refuses to make amends, there shall be given out of his 'manbote' to the lord ten shillings," &c. " If one wounds another, and refuses to make him amends in the first place, let him pay his 'were.'"

But there is a *vis inertiæ* in the influence of hot climates which indisposes men to change their customs, or to cope with abuses; and the indolence which the climate occasions conduces to the stability of their barbarous institutions.

The people have become, from their predatory mode of life, so accustomed to bloodshed, and so habituated to the sight of death in the prosecution of their slave-trade wars, that capital punishments, as far as the mere loss of life is concerned, have been divested of half their terrors, and additional aggravation of painful sufferings have been had recourse to, to render capital punishment more dreadful in its infliction.

It were much to be wished that the punishment of death was totally abolished in our African settlements; the mere taking away of life unaccompanied by the additional aggravation I have referred to, has little terror for the natives, and surely in a country where there is so little value set upon human life, and so little remorse felt in taking it away, it is especially incumbent on us to show them by our laws what an opinion we entertain of the value and inviolability of human life.

page 29 orig.

In countries adjoining our settlements, and some others at no great distance from them, the horrid custom of sacrificing human beings in honour of the dead, or in propitiation of evil spirits, is still carried on to a frightful extent.

In Ashantee and Dahomey hundreds of men are sacrificed yearly at the yam season, or the anniversary of some distinguished person's death.

Bowden, Dupuis, and recently Mr. Freeman, were witnesses to atrocities of this kind, where the mere killing of the unfortunate wretches was not thought sufficiently pleasing to the demons they were to be sacrificed to, or honourable enough to the dead relatives of the kings, but they were forced to run through the streets amidst the yellings of the multitude with knives stuck through their cheeks and gashes in their flesh, till at length they were despatched by the executioners " to make a" pagan " holiday."

Climate has no other influence here but that which it exerts in deadening the energies or destroying the health of those whose efforts are directed in these countries to the civilisation of the natives. In all climates, and in many countries now enlightened, human sacrifice was practised. Herodotus tells us that the ancient Scythians used it. Strabo says it was customary among the Cimbri. Cæsar speaks of its being frequent among the Gauls. Tacitus informs us it was practised by the Germans, and the same author states that the Britons sacrificed human beings for divination, in his words " cruore captivo adolere aras et hominum fibris consulere."—*Taciti Annali, lib.* 14.

There is no circumstance in which the effects of differences of temperature, and consequent insalubrity, are so manifest as in those of the hinderance to freedom of intercourse with an uncivilised people, which is occasioned by the unfavourableness of the climate to the European constitution.

Montesquieu attributes the savageness of people on the coast of Africa to their little intercourse with other nations.

Where natural causes are not thought sufficient to effect the isolation of tribes and nations in Africa, the policy that has seemed to prevail in all barbarous countries is adopted, namely, " to have a large waste frontier surrounding their territory." One travelling in this country might imagine that Cæsar's description of the policy of the Suevi had been acted on in Africa, " to make it their greatest honour to have the countries round them desolate, and to be bordered by vast solitudes."

Where that intercourse does not exist, the natives of the country who are separated from the rest of the world are generally in a state of barbarism; communion with other people, whose habits, customs, and necessities are different to their own, tends to humanise people, to give them knowledge, and to establish commerce.

But what barriers do we find interposed between African intercourse and European civilisation! a dreary wilderness through the breadth of the whole land, from the banks of the Nile to the shores of the Atlantic, and on the seaward side a coast without harbours, and rivers intercepted by banks and sand bars, a beach seldom free from a heavy surf, and lastly, a climate that is inimical to European life and health.

To these obstacles I attribute the evils that have arisen from want of sufficient intercourse with the people of other nations. These obstacles are great, but He whose designs are those of infinite wisdom, and who has been pleased to render them instrumental to the failure of former efforts for the civilisation of this country, can yet so order human means in the accomplishment of his designs as to cause these means to triumph over the difficulties which have hitherto beset them.

Mortality.

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

If we form a judgment of the healthiness of our settlements on the Western Coast of Africa from the mortality that occurred among the European troops employed in them from the year 1819 to 1836, nothing can be more discouraging than the medical statistics on that subject that have been presented to us. But before we attribute all the blame of that mortality to the climate, it is necessary to bear in mind the description of persons who fell victims to disease in these countries, the circumstances under which they were removed and received on their arrival, and what kind of shelter and subsistence those places afforded them.

It is first to be considered that a large majority of these soldiers were commuted punishment men who had been transported to these places as to penal settlements, where they soon lost every hope of returning to their native country, and sought a refuge in intemperance from feelings of desperation and despair.

page 30 orig.

Next it must be remembered that no adequate preparation was made for their accommodation. At the period of their arrival, the barracks in most places were undergoing repairs, or being enlarged or rebuilt, and the temporary huts and boarded sheds that were erected for their use in some instances were insufficient to protect them from the scorching rays of the sun, in others from the heavy rains which pour down in these tropical countries with such violence.

Lastly, they were furnished with no fresh meat on the Gold Coast, and what they did receive at the Gambia and Sierra Leone was so bad in quality, and was possessed of so little nutriment, as to render the men unable to resist the debilitating influence of climate.

At the periods these troops were drafted to the Gambia the rainy season had either just commenced, or was approaching its termination when each detachment was sent there. I need hardly observe, this season is the most unfavourable to human life of any in the year on this coast, and that a worse one could not have been appointed for them to have been sent there.

In these settlements none of the establishments that a penal colony requires were in existence, neither for the restraint of offenders or the substitution of a punishment of a secondary kind, consequently corporal punishments were frequently practised, when the minor punishment of fine and confinement, and hard labour could not be resorted to.

We can hardly wonder then that the men became reckless of life, and plunged headlong into disorders, which in such a climate could not fail to leave them subject to the impressions of every noxious influence belonging to it. These men of course sickened and died off, and those who replaced them, disheartened and dispirited by the frightful mortality which prevailed among their comrades, abandoned themselves to the same courses which brought the others to their graves, and followed them in quick succession. The mortality, however, at Sierra Leone in 1792 and 1793 was not among this class. The Sierra Leone Company had sent out 119 persons, comprising civil officers, settlers, mechanics, and soldiers, who were not of the commuted punishment class, and in the course of two years 57 of them had died.

In May 1835, at the approach of the rainy season, the first detachment of white troops was sent to the Gambia. It consisted of 108 men, and in the course of four months 87 had died. At the end of September, the close of the rainy season, (the most unhealthy period of the year,) another detachment was sent to the Gambia, which, with the surviving 21 of the first party, made 112; and in the course of three months, of this number 73 had died.

Another reinforcement of 200 was sent at the beginning of the next rainy season, and of this number, and the survivors of the former party, 98 had died in the course of about three months; altogether, in 19 months, 279 perished.

At the Isles de Loss, whose locality was supposed to be the most healthy of any in the vicinity of the coast, a detachment of 103 men, picked men, not of the condemned regiments, but selected on account of good character and conduct, was sent out in February 1825, and in the course of 18 months 62 of them had died and 21 were invalided. At Cape Coast Castle the mortality was equally great among the white troops stationed there. In 1822 the first detachment was sent there, and, on an average of four years, two-thirds of the whole of the white troops died annually. Altogether in 1823-24-25-26, out of 630 men 421 died.

In 1824 only one man of the first detachment was left alive. Of the second detachment of 129 men, which had arrived in October 1823, "a few only remained alive," and their constitutions were so broken up in December 1824, that the medical officer says, "their existence cannot be long."

Out of the third detachment, which had arrived in March 1824, the majority had died a few months after landing; and at the end of the month of December following, of another small detachment six only were left alive; and at that period, out of the fifth detachment, which had arrived at Cape Coast in the July preceding, 45 had been buried.

With respect to officers, between 1822 and 1827, 77 officers arrived at the Gold Coast settlements, and of these 37 had died during the period of this command.

In 1823, 42 women and 67 children arrived with a detachment of soldiers, and in 15 months 29 women and 41 children had perished. The mortality among the civilians bears no proportion to that of the European troops, it is, nevertheless, very considerable.

page 31

In 1822, 21 British merchants arrived on the Gold Coast, and in 1825 four of them were then living.

Appendix. No. 21.

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

At Sierra Leone, at periods when the disease raged in its malignant form as an epidemic, the mortality was less among the white troops than at the Gambia or Cape Coast, but amongst civilians, missionaries, and other white settlers, the mortality at Sierra Leone has not been exceeded elsewhere.

Between March 1804 and August 1825, 89 church missionaries arrived at Sierra Leone, and in that period 54 had died and 14 returned to England broken down in health.

Such is the picture of the climate and its influence on European health, on the western coast of Africa, which the report of Major Tulloch affords us.

It certainly is not an encouraging representation; the facts therein stated are called in question in our African settlements. I believe them, however, to be indisputable, though I consider the inferences to be drawn from them are more applicable to a particular class of persons than to the white settlers in general in these places.

The climate was certainly not alone responsible for the terrible mortality among the unfortunate soldiers in these commands; some responsibility, and not a small share either of it, devolved upon those by whom these troops were sent to the most insalubrious regions of the globe without previous inquiry about season or locality, or adequate preparation for their shelter and subsistence in those countries.

The climate of Africa has been too much made the scape-goat of a recklessness of life in Europe, and it avails little to rail against the climate of Africa when we have to refer to the deaths of the 273 soldiers who were sent, in the most unhealthy season, to be stationed in the mangrove swamps of St. Mary's. On the other hand, the settlers in those climates fall into another extreme, that of extenuating its disadvantages and of deceiving others with respect to its salubrity, by dint of endeavouring to impose upon themselves, and to establish the opinion that whenever a man dies the climate is not in fault, but his own constitutional peculiarities or imprudence of some kind. It is said, some settlers have lived at Sierra Leone in the enjoyment of health for many years: Mr. K. Macaulay had resided there for 20 years, Mr. Reffall had resided there for 15 years; and the gentleman who boasted of these long residences went home to recruit his health in 1827, returned to Sierra Leone, and in 1829 died of fever himself.

Mr. Macaulay died of the epidemic in 1829, and Mr. Reffall died of fever in 1824. If the deaths are spoken of, in the cases of public functionaries, General Turner, Sir Neil Campbell, Major Denham, Mr. Temple, Colonel Lumley, or Sir John Jeremie, amongst the governors, or of those of persons who have held offices in the Mixed Courts of Justice in that colony, either as commissioners or subordinate functionaries—of Messrs. Fitzgerald, Gregory, Williams, De Marre, Magnus, Reffall, Grove, Walker, &c., the mortality is invariably accounted for by reference to some exposure to the weather, to some defect in the constitution, or some imprudence in the mode of life, of those who have perished, but the climate in every instance is exempted from the supposition of being in anywise connected with the event. On board our vessels-of-war, however, events do occur which no advocacy of climate can palliate or attribute to any other influence than that of the climate on the coast. On board Her Majesty's ship Eden, in 1829, the fever broke out on board at Sierra Leone, and subsequently at Fernando Po, and in the course of a few months she lost 54 men, besides the captain, surgeon, and the assistant-surgeon. But the mortality was by far the greatest at the latter place, and in the same epidemic the Sybille had 69 cases of fever, and 22 died. In a subsequent outbreak of the fever, 87 were attacked and 26 died; and in a third, 22 were attacked and six died. This mortality, likewise, chiefly occurred at Fernando Po, but the disease was contracted at Sierra Leone.

Dr. Fergusson, when African colonial surgeon, stated in his report of the mortality arising from the bilious remittent fever of the troops in the Sierra Leone command, that the deaths in proportion to the number of cases treated were at—

Sierra Leone - - -	1 to 2	- - -	73
Gambia - - - -	1 to 1	- - -	57
Isles de Loss - - -	1 to 7	- - -	00

page 32 orig.

And that although there had been more uniform sickness (in all seasons) at Sierra Leone, there was a greater mortality at the Gambia during the rains. In fact, whenever the disease on this coast has assumed a form more virulent than at other periods, and has been called an epidemic, the mortality has not materially differed at Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and the Gold Coast; and from all I have heard from naval medical officers and other British officers on this station, I have reason to believe that Fernando Po, in point of climate, is no exception to the general rule of insalubrity on this coast. The epidemic of 1823 is said to have been imported in a merchant vessel called the Caroline, but previously to this vessel going up the Sierra Leone river, she had no febrile disease on board. In the epidemic of 1829, it is said the fever was imported in Her Majesty's ship Eden, but previously to her arrival at Sierra Leone, she had no fever on board. The probability is, that the epidemic began in the interior; it was clearly traced from Timbo, through the Foulah and Mandingo country, and from Loosoo to the Bullam territory, and perhaps, if a sanitary cordon had been established, and the sick as much as possible separated from the sound, the dreadful fevers of 1823 and 1829 at an early period, might have been checked in their career.

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

Mortality at Bulama.

Captain Beaver, of the Royal Navy, and Mr. Dalrymple, and four other gentlemen of the naval and military profession, in the year 1791, formed themselves into a society for the purpose of establishing a settlement at Bulama, an island at the mouth of Rio Grande. They had no charter from Government; three ships loaded with goods and stores were despatched, the Calypso, the Hankey, and the schooner Beggars' Benison.

On the arrival of the colonists in May 1792, they were attacked by the natives of the adjoining islands, "the Bijucas," six of the colonists were killed, four wounded, and seven taken prisoners.

As usual in all our expeditions to Africa, the beginning of the sickly season was chosen for the period of arrival on the coast, and in a very short time the fever broke out violently among the people of the Calypso.

A deed of cession was executed the 29th June 1792, by the two Canabac chiefs, Jalorem and Belchore, of the Bijucas tribes, making over the sovereignty of the island to the Crown of Great Britain, in consideration of 473 bars of goods equal to 78 *l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* sterling. In the course of a month the island was claimed by the King Niobana, on the part of the Biafras, as belonging to them, and not the Bijucas. On the 23d July 1792, a large portion of the colonists having gone away, there remained as settlers 84 English people, 12 of whom were women, and 23 children, of these there were 58 alive the 31st October 1792, and 32 of the number sick.

On the 27th November 1793, there were six left alive, and of these three were sick; so that from the 23d July 1792 to the 27th November 1793, no less than 78 persons had died out of 84, namely, in a period of 16 months.

On the 29th November 1793, Captain Beaver abandoned the colony, and proceeded with the small remains of the 275 individuals who had left England in the month of May 1792, 84 of whom had remained on the island as settlers, when the others went away in the Calypso.

The attempt to colonise this island proved an utter failure; its climate will, in all probability, occasion every future attempt to prove equally abortive. I have elsewhere alluded to the destruction of the Portuguese slave-trade factory at this place, and the carrying away of 119 slaves on one occasion, and a smaller number at another by the commander of the Brisk. Colonel Doherty, the Governor of Sierra Leone, had in this instance made the requisition for the vessel employed in this service, having had previous notice of the pursuits the Portuguese were carrying on in this island, which was then considered British territory, and which latterly, by the determination of the British Government, has been decided to be so.

On this account I have thought it necessary to refer to these particulars, and have only further to call attention to the register of the thermometer, kept by Captain Beaver during his stay there. It appears by that register that the thermometer ranged

page 33 orig.

In the month of July 1792, about 75°.
— August, from 74° to 82°.
— September, from 79° to 84°.
— October, from 81° to 90°.
— November, from 85° to 96°.
— December, from 88° to 92°.
— January 1793, from 86° to 91°.
— February, from 88° to 100°.
— March, from 87° to 95°.
— April, from 86° to 93°.

There is a curious observation of Captain Beaver's with respect to the influence of the climate on the mental faculties of the settlers at the Island of Bulama, which I have likewise had occasion to notice among Europeans long resident in these countries. Captain Beaver says in his journal, "For some time past a wonderful stupidity seems to have possessed all the colonists except one. Whether it arises from sickness, or from fear, or from both, I cannot tell; but the fact is evident their minds, &c., are annihilated.

"It is very strange, but not the less true, that the memory of every individual, except one, is exceedingly impaired; in some to such a degree as to render them almost idiots."

Maxims for European Residents and Travellers in Africa.

1. That in hot climates we cannot eat and drink, or endure fatigue, as we have been accustomed to do at home.

2. That the tranquillity of mind in those countries directly influences the health and strength of the strangers or settlers in them, and that the mental faculties and digestive functions, as this influence is exerted, act and react on each other.

3. That so far as regimen, exercise, and the regulation of time for meals and business, the prevailing habits of the natives of the countries we visit are not to be contemned.

4. That in all hot countries less food is requisite to support nature than in cold ones.

5. That in travelling "the feverishness" of the system, or its increased nervous irritability, so far debilitates the digestive organs, or impairs their action, that the quantity of food

Appendix, No. 21.

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

food requires to be diminished, and the interval between meals to be regulated so as to avoid the sense of exhaustion that arises from long fasting.

6. That the traveller who drinks wine or malt liquor in moderation does well, and he who cannot do so in moderation, would do still better to abstain from both.

7. That the languor occasioned in those climates makes the stimulus of wine or spirits more desirable than they can prove beneficial, being only temporary excitants, while the depressing influence of the climate is of a permanent nature.

8. That what is temperance in a cold climate would amount to an immoderate indulgence in a hot one.

9. That with respect to regimen in those countries, no general rules can be invariably applied, because there are no general laws that regulate the effects of food or physic on different constitutions, in different degrees of sanity or sickness.

10. That many things that are wholesome in one country are deleterious in another.

11. That there is no rule in life with regard to regimen of such general application as that of Seneca, namely, that "all things are wholesome which are not only agreeable to us to-day, but will be convenient for us to-morrow."

12. That cleanliness, cheerfulness, regularity in living, and avoidance of exposure to heat and wet, and especially to night air, constitute the chief means of preserving health in hot countries.

13. That fear, fatigue, and repletion, are the ordinary predisposing causes which leave us subject to the influence of endemic and contagious maladies in hot countries.

14. That in tropical climates, exuberant vegetation is productive of miasma, prejudicial to health; and as a general rule, in selecting a locality for a settlement or any long continued residence, that whatever influence is favourable to vegetable vigour, is unfavourable to animal life.

page 34 orig.

15. That hypochondriasm and disquietude on the score of health, the frequent recourse to medicine for slight indispositions, and the neglect of timely precautions and early and active remedies in grave ones, are equally prejudicial to strangers in these countries.

16. That there is no dependence to be placed in the efficacy of medicine, or the observance of regimen, however strictly enforced, without a well-grounded confidence in the goodness of Providence, and the sufficiency of its power for our protection, in all places, and in all perils, however imminent they may be.

Rules for the preservation of Health on the Coast of Africa.

1. To rise at 5 o'clock, and to retire to rest at 10.
2. To breakfast at 8; to dine at 3; to sup at 8.
3. To repose when travelling, from 11 A.M. till 3 P.M.
4. To allow not the time of meals to be broken in upon by visitors, or to be changed or retarded, on pretext of business.
5. To dine out of one's own house as seldom as possible.
6. To refrain from exercise immediately after eating.
7. To repose from considerable fatigue always before meals.
8. To use wine rather as a cordial than a beverage to allay thirst, and neither wine nor spirituous liquors ever before dinner.
9. To avoid the use of sour and acid wines at dinner, whether with water or without, and where wine is required, a couple of glasses of sound sherry or Madeira at the most after dinner.
10. To avoid the pernicious custom in hot countries of taking copious beverages at all hours of the day, whether of lemonade, sangaree, or malt liquor.
11. To eat the simplest food, to avoid a variety of dishes, to abstain altogether from confectionary, and at first from all kind of fruits to which we have not been accustomed; melons, apricots, and at all times from sour fruits of every description.
12. To use the tepid or warm baths occasionally, and as a general rule, the cold bath never, on the coast of Africa, not because, under some circumstances, it might not be salutary in itself, but because it, in all cases, demands precautions which strangers can seldom take. To all except the sound, the acclimated, those perfectly free from all visceral obstructions, it is injurious. More fatal consequences to travellers have come to my knowledge from cold bathing in hot countries, than had arisen from any other cause.
13. To wear flannel next the skin in all seasons, and never while perspiring or exposed to the breeze to remove any part of one's clothing for the sake of coolness.
14. To be careful at night not to sit in the open air when the dew is falling.
15. Never to sleep with the windows of one's bed-room open.
16. To give up all idea of pursuing sporting amusements in this country, the exposure to wet and solar heat in going through jungles and marshy grounds in quest of game, having proved fatal to hundreds of Europeans on this coast.
17. To refrain from all violent exercises and recreations requiring bodily exertion.
18. Never to travel between an hour after sunset and one before sunrise.
19. Never to sit down in wet clothes, or to shift wet clothes, without the use of the flesh brush.

20. To

Appendix, No. 21.

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

20. To avoid sleeping on a ground floor, or dwelling in a house contiguous to the sea-beach, or in the vicinity of wet and marshy grounds.

21. To take daily out-door exercise, either on horseback or on foot, either from 5 to half-past 7 A.M., or half-past 5 to half-past 7 P.M.

22. To avoid acidulated drinks, acid fruits, and sour wines.

23. To make choice of large, lofty, and well-ventilated rooms, especially for bed-chambers, in all hot countries.

24. To avoid sitting in draughts.

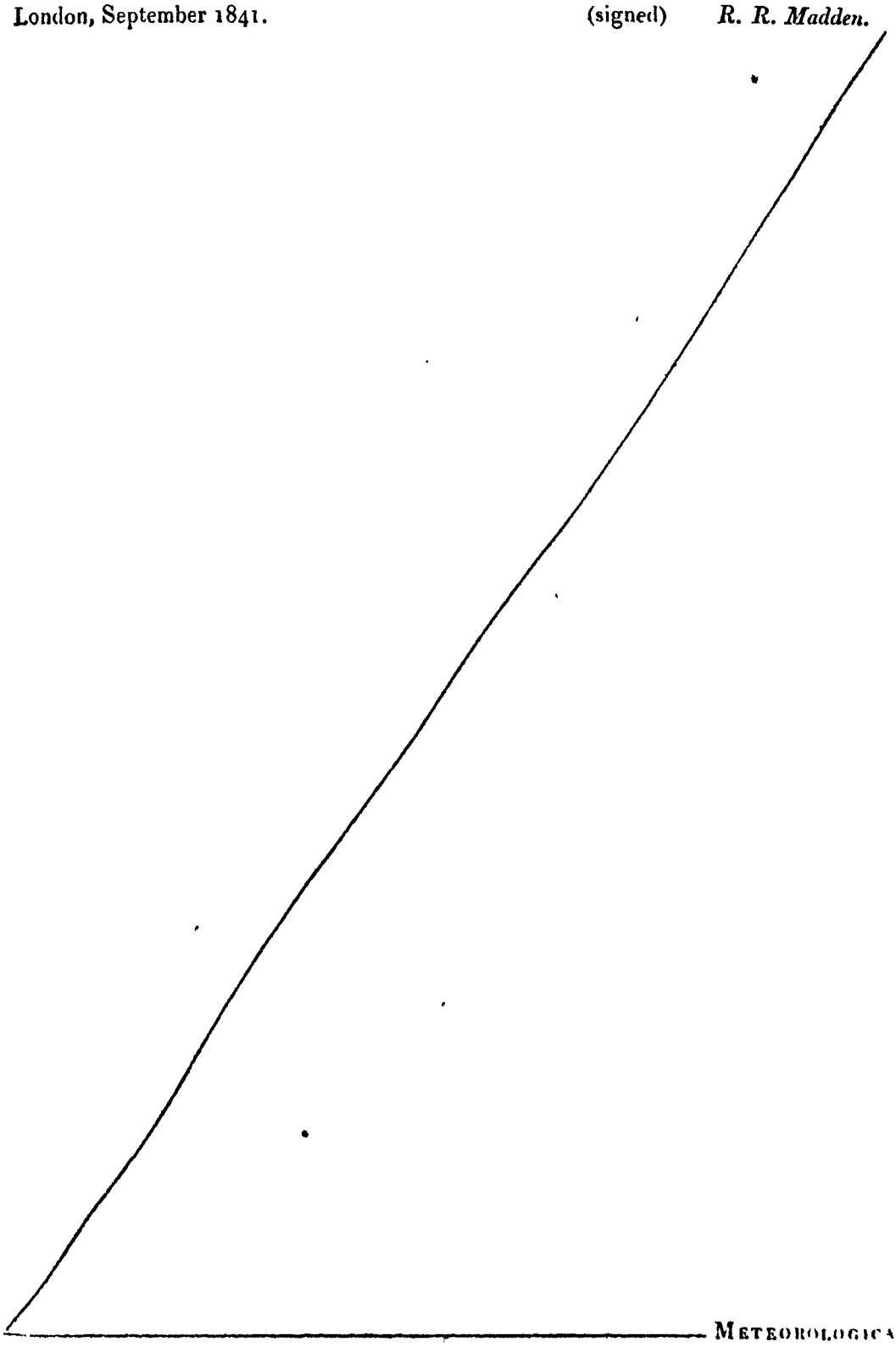
25. To pester one's self with anticipated evils or possible occurrences that may be attended with difficulties as little as one can, but to follow one's course on the principle of first ascertaining that one is right, then of pursuing one's route straight forward.

26. During meal time to keep the mind disengaged from business, and seldom to devote the time of sleep to study, or to society.

27. To look danger in the face, and in sickness to be determined (Deo juvante) to resist its pressure, and to recover from it.

28. To keep moving on one's journey, and once having set out, as seldom as possible to loiter on the way.

London, September 1841. (signed) *R. R. Madden.*



METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for April 1840, kept at *Cape Coast Castle*. By Captain *Maclean*.

1840.		9 o'Clock, A. M.			3 o'Clock, P. M.			Dew Point at 9 A.M. degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers.				Rain in Inches. Read off at 9 A. M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A. M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
		Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.	Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.			Fahrenheit.		Self-Registering.					
Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.				9 A. M.	3 P. M.	Lowest.	Highest.				
1	Wednesday	29·942	29·725	81·8	29·827	29·680	84·3	75·2	7·8	79·7	82·5	75·6	83·0	None	W. by S.	29·490	Cloudy.
2	Thursday -	29·950	29·695	82·0	29·842	29·690	84·5	75·0	8·4	80·0	82·6	76·0	84·5	„	„	29·500	Ditto.
3	Friday -	29·960	29·743	82·2	29·860	29·700	84·5	75·1	9·0	81·0	80·0	76·7	81·0	„	S.W.	29·530	Tornado at 5·30 p. m.
4	Saturday -	29·950	29·725	81·5	29·815	29·680	83·0	73·0	7·5	79·8	81·2	74·3	82·2	0·135	Calm	29·520	Clear.
5	Sunday -	29·920	29·730	81·5	29·860	29·690	84·4	75·0	7·0	78·8	82·2	76·2	82·5	None	W.	29·500	Cloudy.
6	Monday -	29·910	29·700	81·8	29·871	29·678	85·0	75·0	7·2	79·3	82·2	77·0	82·5	„	W. by N.	29·490	Ditto.
7	Tuesday -	29·950	29·760	80·0	29·870	29·700	84·8	74·5	6·5	77·5	82·0	76·0	83·0	„	„	29·540	Clear; fresh sea breeze.
8	Wednesday	29·895	29·692	82·2	29·840	29·680	85·5	74·5	8·0	79·7	82·7	76·1	83·5	„	„	29·475	Clear; tornado 5·30 p. m.
9	Thursday -	29·892	29·670	80·5	29·850	29·650	85·4	75·3	7·7	78·0	82·0	74·6	83·0	0·140	Calm	29·463	Cloudy.
10	Friday -	29·886	29·665	82·7	29·800	29·630	84·5	77·0	5·0	79·6	82·2	76·7	84·0	None	W.	29·458	Clear and fine a. m.; rain p. m.
11	Saturday -	29·854	29·630	86·0	29·800	29·600	82·7	74·0	5·8	79·7	79·4	74·3	80·6	0·694	N.	29·524	Squalls, with rain, a. m.
12	Sunday -	29·880	29·745	80·6	29·830	29·650	78·6	75·5	7·5	78·5	74·9	76·1	78·3	None	N.N.W.	29·458	Cloudy a. m.; rain 11·30 a. m.
13	Monday -	29·919	29·700	78·2	29·870	29·680	81·8	72·8	8·0	78·1	79·6	73·5	79·0	2·396	N. by W.	29·510	Ditto.
14	Tuesday -	29·975	29·755	75·8	29·850	29·660	83·1	70·8	5·1	74·0	79·7	73·8	81·3	0·451	N. ½ W.	29·557	Rain a. m.; clear p. m.
15	Wednesday	29·931	29·699	79·9	29·878	29·685	84·2	73·5	7·5	78·2	82·1	74·0	82·0	None	W. by N.	29·516	Clear a. m.; rain p. m.
16	Thursday -	29·921	29·682	81·1	29·855	29·650	83·0	76·0	6·5	79·9	82·0	76·7	81·6	0·695	S.S.W.	29·488	Cloudy.
17	Friday -	29·881	29·653	82·0	29·821	29·640	85·0	75·5	7·5	79·2	82·3	76·5	82·2	None	Calm	29·438	Clear.
18	Saturday -	29·889	29·660	82·4	29·818	29·650	83·7	77·0	5·0	79·3	81·5	75·8	82·3	„	S.W.	29·455	Cloudy.
19	Sunday -	29·578	29·654	81·8	29·855	29·639	84·7	75·0	8·5	80·3	82·8	76·6	81·5	„	W. by N.	29·450	Ditto; squall at 9 p. m.
20	Monday -	29·942	29·710	80·4	29·822	29·717	83·1	75·0	4·1	75·8	81·3	74·1	81·2	0·612	N.W.	29·518	Ditto; short squall at 7 p. m.
21	Tuesday -	29·979	29·744	79·5	29·883	29·814	83·3	72·0	8·0	75·3	81·4	73·5	82·6	None	„	29·548	Clear.
22	Wednesday	29·943	29·720	82·6	29·895	29·710	81·1	78·8	4·1	79·9	82·5	77·8	82·4	„	Calm	29·494	Ditto; fresh breezes.
23	Thursday -	29·931	29·722	82·4	29·885	29·695	85·6	75·8	6·2	79·9	82·8	77·0	82·9	„	W.	29·481	Ditto.
24	Friday -	29·935	29·724	82·6	29·836	29·680	84·6	76·0	6·0	79·5	82·4	77·0	82·6	„	„	29·490	Ditto; rain at 9 p. m.
25	Saturday -	29·939	29·719	82·7	29·868	29·671	85·8	75·8	7·2	80·0	82·7	76·6	83·0	0·556	S.S.W.	29·492	Ditto.
26	Sunday -	29·953	29·705	82·6	29·892	29·688	85·5	74·0	9·1	79·9	82·6	76·0	83·4	None	„	29·497	Ditto.
27	Monday -	29·940	29·700	84·0	29·895	29·689	86·7	77·0	8·0	80·8	83·3	78·3	83·8	„	S. by W.	29·458	Ditto.
28	Tuesday -	29·935	29·688	84·1	29·869	29·672	86·0	75·5	7·5	80·7	83·2	77·6	83·9	„	S.S.W.	29·468	Cloudy.
29	Wednesday	29·929	29·690	83·2	29·895	29·684	86·3	75·5	6·5	79·8	83·1	78·2	83·5	„	S.W.	29·464	Ditto.
30	Thursday -	29·938	29·812	83·5	29·913	29·708	86·0	77·0	8·8	80·5	82·6	77·4	83·4	„	S. by E.	29·479	Clear.
	Mean -	29·914	29·700	83·2	29·885	29·679	84·69	75·2	7·0	7·90	81·7	76·0	82·9	5·679		29·492	

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for May 1840, kept at *Cape Coast Castle*.

1840.		9 o'Clock, A. M.			3 o'Clock, P. M.			Dew Point at 9 A. M. degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers.				Rain in Inches. Read off at 9 A. M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A. M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
		Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.	Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.			Fahrenheit.		Self-Registering.					
Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.				9 A. M.	3 P. M.	Lowest.	Highest.				
1	Friday -	29·949	29·819	84·5	29·900	29·709	86·5	76·1	8·2	81·1	83·0	78·0	83·4	None	S. W.	29·475	Clear.
2	Saturday -	29·939	29·711	85·0	29·888	29·704	87·0	74·5	10·5	82·0	83·8	81.4	83·3	„	S. by W.	29·452	Ditto, a. m.; cloudy, p. m.
3	Sunday -	29·929	29·709	84·0	29·810	29·698	85·5	78·0	4·0	80·8	82·6	77·7	83·0	0·114	W. ½ S.	29·458	Fresh breezes; clear, p. m.
4	Monday -	29·910	29·678	81·3	29·858	29·609	82·3	74·5	5·0	78·3	80·5	76·6	81·0	None	W. S. W.	29·461	Cloudy, with appearance of squalls.
5	Tuesday -	29·881	29·654	79·9	29·842	29·654	83·0	74·5	8·0	77·7	80·3	74·0	80·8	0·106	N.	29·438	Clear, a. m.; cloudy, slight rains, p. m.
6	Wednesday	29·866	29·648	81·3	29·835	29·642	84·0	75·5	5·5	78·5	80·9	76·9	81·2	0·361	S. W.	29·420	Cloudy, fresh breezes.
7	Thursday -	29·870	29·650	79·7	29·823	29·642	84·2	74·0	6·0	77·2	82·1	74·6	82·4	None	S. W.	29·438	Ditto, strong breezes; rain, p. m.
8	Friday -	29 924	29·673	80·7	29·889	29·700	84·0	74·5	7·5	77·7	81·2	75·0	81·6	2·337	Calm	29·480	Clear, a. m.; rain, p. m.
9	Saturday -	29·966	29·719	81·8	29·834	29·710	83·3	75·5	6·1	79·5	80·6	76·0	81·0	1·042	S. S. W.	29·503	Clear.
10	Sunday -	29·949	29·719	81·2	29·930	29·715	83·0	76·0	8·2	79·0	81·8	75·8	82·2	None	N. N. E.	29·500	Rain, 11 a. m. and 11 p. m.
11	Monday -	29·936	29·716	80·4	29·876	29·680	81 0	76·5	5·5	78·0	78·9	76·0	80·6	0·243	Calm	29·491	Cloudy, with rain occasionally.
12	Tuesday -	29·918	29·688	80·0	29·861	29·671	83·4	76·0	5·0	78·2	81·3	75·4	81·6	0·347	S. S. W.	29·486	Ditto.
13	Wednesday	29·926	29·678	81·5	29·855	29·670	84·0	77·0	7·0	79·3	81·6	76·8	82·0	0·722	Calm	29·468	Cloudy; rain, at 4 a. m.
14	Thursday -	29·913	29·681	81·2	29·915	29·681	79·6	76·0	5·5	79·3	76·0	77·5	79·6	0·250	W. by N.	29·450	Rain at 3 a. m.; tornado, 11 a. m.
15	Friday -	29·970	29·734	78·7	29·825	29·730	81·5	75·0	5·3	76·8	79·0	78·9	81·8	1·266	W. S. W.	29·550	Ditto - - - - ditto, 7 p. m.
16	Saturday -	29·982	29·753	79·9	29·917	29·740	79·0	76·0	6·0	77·8	76·9	73·6	79·0	0·688	S. by E.	29·528	Cloudy, a. m.; rain, 12-13 noon.
17	Sunday -	29·987	29·740	78·3	29·935	29·730	82·8	76·4	4·6	76·	80·0	74·0	81·0	2·358	S. ½ E.	29·543	Cloudy.
18	Monday -	29·980	29·756	80·5	29·912	29·720	82·7	77·0	4·4	78·4	80·4	77·5	81·3	None	S. W.	29·520	Ditto.
19	Tuesday -	29·973	29·721	80·8	29·910	29·711	80·5	76·5	4·5	78·9	78·8	75·5	79·1	„	S. S. W.	29·521	Cloudy, strong breeze; rain, 2 p. m.
20	Wednesday	29·945	29·720	78·6	29·900	29·710	80·6	74·0	5·0	76·0	76·3	75·0	77·0	0·390	W. S. W.	29·500	Ditto, with showers, a. m. and p. m.
21	Thursday -	29·912	29·684	79·4	29·865	29·665	82·6	75·0	5·0	76·5	80·2	74·9	80·5	1·528	S.W. by W.	29·480	Ditto, with strong breezes.
22	Friday -	29·896	29·670	79·3	29·872	29·675	76·2	75·5	3·5	77·4	74·4	76·6	81·8	None	S. S. W.	29·467	Ditto, strong wind and rain.
23	Saturday -	29·932	29·685	79·4	29·895	29·692	80·0	76·0	4·0	77·0	76·1	73·4	81·9	2·444	E.	29·462	Ditto.
24	Sunday -	29·950	29·740	79·9	29·940	29·725	82·7	77·3	4·0	78·2	80·0	75·0	81·2	0·972	S. S. W.	29·524	Ditto.
25	Monday -	29·985	29·761	81·0	29·933	29·734	82·5	74·3	6·7	77·2	80·1	75·8	80·5	0·050	S. by W.	29·495	Cloudy, light airs from sea.
26	Tuesday -	29·958	29·721	81·6	29·892	29·888	82·2	74·0	8·0	78·0	79·3	75·4	80·2	None	W. by N.	29·490	Ditto, a. m.; squalls and rain, p. m.
27	Wednesday	29·966	29·750	84·0	29·900	29·810	79·5	76·1	3·9	77·0	76·4	75·6	78·0	2·076	S. W.	29·490	Ditto, with fresh breezes, a. m.; squally, p. m.
28	Thursday -	29·965	29·746	80·0	29·932	29·743	81·8	74·0	6·5	78·0	79·0	77·0	79·6	0·764	Calm	29·514	Ditto, with fresh breezes.
29	Friday -	29·985	29·770	77·0	29·944	29·786	80·6	72·3	5·6	75·0	78·6	71·8	79·4	1·394	„	29·568	Clear.
30	Saturday -	29·973	29·767	78·1	29·911	29·734	80·2	75·0	6·5	76·5	75·4	75·3	77·9	None	S. S. W.	29.550	Cloudy, with fresh breezes.
31	Sunday -	29·954	29·732	79·0	29·930	29·734	79·8	75·5	7·8	77·8	76·5	77·9	78·3	„	S. W.	29·520	Ditto.
	Mean - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19·452		—	

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for June 1840, kept at *Cape Coast Castle*.

1840. Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	9 o'Clock, A. M. Barometer Uncorrected. Flint Glass.	9 o'Clock, A. M. Barometer Uncorrected. Crown Glass.	9 o'Clock, A. M. Att. Thermometer.	3 o'Clock, P. M. Barometer Uncorrected. Flint Glass.	3 o'Clock, P. M. Barometer Uncorrected. Crown Glass.	3 o'Clock, P. M. Att. Thermometer.	Dew Point at 9 A.M. degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers. Fahrenheit. 9 A. M.	External Thermometers. Fahrenheit. 3 P. M.	External Thermometers. Self-Registering. Lowest.	External Thermometers. Self-Registering. Highest.	Rain in Inches, Read off at 9 A. M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A. M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
1	Monday -	29·961	29·746	79·2	29·930	29·731	81·5	74·8	5·0	78·5	79·0	77·8	79·8	0·013	S. by W.	29·518	Fresh breeze, cloudy, a. m.; ditto, p. m.
2	Tuesday -	29·980	29·752	78·3	29·924	29·734	80·5	74·8	2·2	75·4	75·3	74·9	75·8	2·326	S. S. W.	29·544	- - Rain till daylight, a m.; strong breezes, rain, 3 p. m.
3	Wednesday	29·970	29·745	77·8	29·928	29·740	79·5	74·2	4·8	75·6	76·4	74·8	77·2	0 250	N. N. W.	29·536	Cloudy, light breeze, a.m.; showers, p.m.
4	Thursday -	30·000	29·780	76·8	29·966	29 767	80·2	73·0	3·5	74·8	75·5	74·5	76·0	0·425	W. by N.	29·562	Rain, 9 a. m.; cloudy, showers, p. m.
5	Friday -	29·992	29·770	78·0	29·980	29·768	82·7	75·0	4·0	76·0	78·2	74·6	78·6	0·114	S. S W.	29·555	Cloudy, a. m.; clear, p. m.
6	Saturday -	30·032	29·817	75·2	29·977	29·780	80·1	71·5	4·5	72·6	75·2	72·4	76·0	2·490	E. N. E.	29·597	Heavy rain, thunder, a.m.; cloudy, p.m.
7	Sunday -	30·000	29·810	76·1	29·968	29·770	80·5	70·0	7·0	74·0	78·6	71·5	80·2	0·370	W.	29·590	Clear fresh breezes.
8	Monday -	30·010	29·816	81·2	29·969	29·777	81·0	72·5	8·7	75·8	79·0	75·0	80·4	0·028	W. N. W.	29·540	Clear, rain 10 a. m.; clear p. m.
9	Tuesday -	30·015	29·817	80·0	29·974	29·774	82·0	75·5	3·4	76·0	78·0	74·5	81·4	1 055	W. by N.	29·555	Rain, a. m.
10	Wednesday	29·994	29·770	80·5	29·932	29·760	81·7	75·5	4·5	75·9	78·8	76·5	80·3	0·282	,,	29·504	Ditto; clear, p. m.
11	Thursday -	29·998	29·794	79·0	29·950	29·770	84·0	75·0	5·4	77·0	79·7	75·6	81·4	0·007	S.	29·520	Cloudy.
12	Friday -	30 015	29·800	83·2	29·972	29·775	84·4	79·0	3·0	78·0	79·0	78·0	80 8	None	S. E.	29·500	Clear.
13	Saturday -	30·020	29·820	80·0	29·985	29·780	81·8	75·2	4·6	78·4	79·0	77·5	81 0	0·028	S.	29·540	Ditto.
14	Sunday -	30·015	29·790	79·2	29 975	29·775	82·7	76·0	3·6	77·7	78·0	76·0	80·6	0·072	S. E.	29·540	Cloudy, a. m.; fresh breezes, p. m.
15	Monday -	30·020	29·799	83·8	29·972	29·770	80·3	73·4	7·4	75·6	78·2	76·3	79·5	0·022	S. W.	29·480	Cloudy.
16	Tuesday -	30·026	29 700	83·2	29·980	29·773	81·0	76·0	6·5	76·0	78·1	76·0	79·9	0·048	,,	29·500	Ditto.
17	Wednesday	30·067	29·855	83·0	30·012	29·790	82·1	75·4	5·4	76·0	80·0	75·2	79·8	None	,,	29·547	Cloudy, a. m.; clear, p. m.
18	Thursday -	30·065	29·850	81·4	30 018	29·816	81·9	76·0	4·2	76·0	79·7	76·5	80·2	,,	,,	29 558	Cloudy.
19	Friday -	30·060	29·840	81·7	30·016	29·814	80·8	70·0	9·8	76·0	78·8	76·0	79·4	,,	S. S. W.	29·558	Ditto.
20	Saturday -	30·075	29·847	76·0	30·040	29·827	79·3	68·5	7·5	74·3	76·2	74·5	79·6	0·045	S. W.	29 610	Ditto, fresh breeze.
21	Sunday -	30·084	29·865	79·7	30·042	29·836	76·7	71·0	7·7	74·8	74·3	74·8	79·0	0·005	S. S. W.	29·600	Ditto; heavy dews and wet, p. m.
22	Monday -	30·080	29·870	78 8	30·035	29·828	77·0	71·0	6·0	73·7	74·0	73·4	79·4	0·048	,,	29·620	Cloudy.
23	Tuesday -	30·054	29·840	76·4	30·020	29·822	80·5	71·5	5·0	74·0	75·8	74·2	80·4	None	,,	29·623	Cloudy, a. m.; clear, p. m.
24	Wednesday	30·048	29·830	77·0	30·092	29·789	80·0	71·2	6·8	74·5	75·7	75·0	77 6	,,	,,	29·610	Ditto, light rain, a. m.
25	Thursday -	30·056	29·842	76·5	30·030	29·830	82·3	72·0	7·2	74·0	75·0	74·0	75·5	0·002	S. W.	29 605	Ditto, a. m.; clear, p. m.
26	Friday -	30·062	29·845	76·4	30·034	29·829	77·0	71·8	4·7	73·2	74·2	74·8	75·0	0·037	W. by S.	29·698	Ditto; very misty ditto.
27	Saturday -	30·082	29·874	76·7	30·037	29·825	77·7	71·4	4·6	74·5	76·0	74·5	76 8	0·021	,,	29·710	Ditto; clear ditto.
28	Sunday -	30·054	29·830	77·2	29·980	29·840	81·5	71·0	7·5	74·7	76·0	74·2	76·4	None	,,	29·600	Ditto; ditto.
29	Monday -	30·030	29·819	77·5	29·950	29·790	78·3	- -	- -	74·2	75·8	74·0	76·6	,,	,,	29·560	Ditto; ditto.
30	Tuesday -	30·048	29·840	77·0	29 940	29·775	78·0	- -	- -	74·0	76·0	73·2	76·8	,,	S. S. W.	29·600	Ditto; ditto.
	Mean - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7·688		—	

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for July 1840, kept at *Cape Coast Castle.*

1840.		9 o'Clock, A. M.			3 o'Clock, P. M.			Dew Point at 9 A.M., degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers.				Rain in Inches, Read off at 9 A. M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
		Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.	Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.			Fahrenheit.		Self-Registering.					
Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.				9 A. M.	3 P. M.	Lowest.	Highest.				
1	Wednesday	30·030	29·810	76·7	29·860	29·780	78·5	- -	- -	74·2	76·6	73·0	76 0	None	W. by S.	29·590	Cloudy, and heavy mists.
2	Thursday -	30·022	29·808	77·2	29·980	29 808	78·4	- -	- -	74·4	76·8	73·2	76·2	„	Calm	29·580	Ditto, a.m.; clear, p.m.
3	Friday -	30·035	29·823	76·9	29 970	29·7 5	78·8	- -	- -	74·2	76·0	73·0	76·4	„	„	29·580	Clear, ditto.
4	Saturday -	30·034	29·810	77·0	29·920	29·768	78·6	- -	- -	74·6	77·0	73·4	76·0	„	S. by W.	29·582	Cloudy, ditto.
5	Sunday -	30·030	29·824	77·2	30·015	29·810	77·0	- -	- -	75·0	74·0	74·0	76·3	„	„	29·585	Clear, a.m.; very cloudy & stormy, p.m.
6	Monday -	30·020	29·817	75·8	30·000	29·790	76·2	- -	- -	73·5	72·5	72·4	74·4	„	„	29·574	Drizzling rain; cloudy.
7	Tuesday -	30·025	29·815	74·8	30·015	29·795	74·4	- -	- -	71·5	71·0	72·5	72·0	0·125	S.S.W.	29·598	Cloudy, a.m.; p.m. rain.
8	Wednesday	30·040	29·824	73·5	30·020	29·800	75·0	- -	- -	72·2	75·0	70·5	76·4	0·029	„	29·655	Cloudy; light rain.
9	Thursday -	30 080	29·890	74·3	30·035	29·725	76·0	- -	- -	73·0	76·5	72·0	77·0	None	Calm	29·650	Cloudy and misty, a.m.; clear, p.m.
10	Friday -	30·090	29·880	75·8	30·040	29·840	76·5	- -	- -	74·0	76·8	73·0	77·2	„	S.S.W.	29·680	Ditto, a.m.; light clouds, p.m.
11	Saturday -	30·012	29·910	76·0	30·055	29·860	76·8	- -	- -	74·0	76·8	73·5	77·3	„	S.W. by S.	29·635	Hazy, a.m. - - ditto.
12	Sunday -	30·035	29·930	75·9	30·075	29·870	77·0	- -	- -	74·9	76·1	73·2	76·8	„	Calm	29 645	Cloudy, a.m. - ditto.
13	Monday -	30·010	29·915	76·2	30·050	29·845	77 0	- -	- -	73·8	75·0	72·2	76·2	0·029	S.W.	29·625	Light clouds; hazy.
14	Tuesday -	30·070	29·865	76·1	30·037	29·828	77·8	- -	- -	74·0	75·0	72 0	75·0	None	W. by S.	29·610	Clear, a.m.; cloudy.
15	Wednesday	30·075	29·860	76·0	30·045	29·830	79·2	- -	- -	73·0	75·0	74·0	75·2	„	S.W.	29·630	Cloudy.
16	Thursday -	30·075	29·860	76·0	30 040	29·828	79·0	- -	- -	73·0	75·2	73·8	75·0	„	„	29·638	Clear, a.m.; cloudy, p.m.
17	Friday -	30·047	29·832	75·5	30·042	29·829	78·6	- -	- -	72·8	73·5	74·0	75·4	0·228	S. by W.	29·620	Rain, a.m.; clear, p.m.
18	Saturday -	30·080	29 855	75·4	30·035	29·818	77·2	- -	- -	73·0	74·5	72·7	73·7	None	S.W.	29·636	Cloudy.
19	Sunday -	30·090	29·828	75·0	30·054	29·847	78 2	- -	- -	72·8	74·8	73·2	74·5	„	S.S.W.	29·662	Clear, a.m.; cloudy, p.m.
20	Monday -	30·130	29 880	76·0	30 067	29·855	79·5	- -	- -	73·0	74·8	73·2	75·0	„	„	29·675	Clear.
21	Tuesday -	30·080	29·890	75·4	30·065	29·855	76·5	- -	- -	73·8	74·9	72·8	75·0	„	„	29·640	Cloudy, a.m.; clear, p.m.
22	Wednesday	30·093	29·870	74 8	30·052	29·852	75·4	- -	- -	71·3	73·2	71·2	73·4	„	„	29·645	Ditto.
23	Thursday -	30·080	29 890	74·3	30·050	29·850	74·0	- -	- -	72·0	72·8	71·0	73·0	„	„	29·655	Ditto; light clouds.
24	Friday -	30·095	29·810	73 9	30·049	29·868	75·2	- -	- -	71·5	74·5	70·5	74·8	„	S.W.	29·600	Clear and fine.
25	Saturday -	30 115	29·825	73·5	30·060	29·845	74·8	- -	- -	71·5	72·4	68·0	73·0	„	W.S.W.	29·660	Clear, a.m.; cloudy, p.m.
26	Sunday -	30·078	29·870	73·3	30·030	29·820	74·4	- -	- -	72·0	72·5	72 0	72 6	„	„	29·660	Clear.
27	Monday -	30·062	29·840	73·2	30·000	29·790	75·0	- -	- -	72·2	72·5	70·0	73·0	„	„	29·642	Cloudy, a.m.; and misty, p.m.
28	Tuesday -	30·055	29 837	73·8	30·020	29·818	75·3	- -	- -	72·0	73·5	70·5	74·0	„	„	29·620	Hazy fog, a.m.; - ditto.
29	Wednesday	30·055	29·840	74·0	30·042	29·820	76·0	- -	- -	71·0	73·8	70·0	74·3	„	„	29·635	Ditto.
30	Thursday -	30·054	29·830	74·3	30·032	29·820	77·3	- -	- -	71·2	75·1	70·2	76·0	„	„	29·620	Misty, a.m.; clear, p.m.
31	Friday -	30·063	29 844	74 7	30·023	29·825	78 0	- -	- -	73·7	76·0	72·0	76·5	„	„	29·618	Cloudy, a.m.; ditto.
	Mean - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0·411		—	

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for August 1840, kept at *Cape Coast Castle*.

1840.		9 o'Clock, A. M.			3 o'Clock, P. M.			Dew Point at 9 A. M. degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers.				Rain in Inches, Read off at 9 A. M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A. M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
		Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.	Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.			Fahrenheit.		Self-Registering.					
Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.				9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.				
1	Saturday -	30·093	29·870	74·0	30·822	29·817	79·0	- -	- -	72·5	76·5	79·5	76·8	None	Calm	29·642	Cloudy, mists, a.m.; clear, p.m.
2	Sunday -	30·097	29·860	74·8	30·020	29·810	76·5	- -	- -	72·0	76 8	69·5	75·0	„	W.S.W.	29·622	Clear, a.m.; fresh breezes.
3	Monday -	30·010	29·812	73·5	30·000	29·790	77·5	- -	- -	70·2	74·5	68·7	74·7	„	„	29·578	Cloudy, squally appearance.
4	Tuesday -	30·030	29·810	73·4	30·010	29·807	76·8	- -	- -	72·0	74·8	69·4	75·2	„	„	29·603	Clear, a.m.; cloudy, p.m.
5	Wednesday	30·038	29·842	73·0	30·015	29·810	75·2	- -	- -	71·5	73·0	67·0	73·4	„	S.W.	29·620	Cloudy, fresh breezes, a.m.; clear, p.m.
6	Thursday -	30·019	29·812	72·5	29·966	29·762	75·8	- -	- -	71·0	73·2	67·8	73·4	„	„	29·582	Clear.
7	Friday -	30·020	29·815	72·8	29·990	29·800	74·5	- -	- -	72·0	72·5	68·0	72·8	„	„	29·600	Cloudy.
8	Saturday -	30·055	29·840	73·0	30·032	29·820	75·8	- -	- -	71·5	74·0	69·8	74·5	„	W.S.W.	29·638	Ditto.
9	Sunday -	30·090	29·865	74·2	30·020	29·810	78·4	- -	- -	72·5	75·2	69·5	75·0	„	W. by S.	29·678	Clear.
10	Monday -	30·060	29·848	73·0	30·000	29·790	79·0	- -	- -	71·8	75·4	69·8	76·0	„	S.W.	29·657	Ditto.
11	Tuesday -	30·020	29·818	74·2	29·980	29·795	76·5	- -	- -	72·5	74·8	70·6	75·0	„	Calm	29·584	Clear, a.m.; cloudy, p.m.
12	Wednesday	30·010	29·800	74·0	29·960	29·780	76·8	- -	- -	72·4	74·5	70·8	74·6	0·135	S.W.	29·545	Rain, a.m.; - ditto.
13	Thursday -	30·018	29·790	73·5	29·965	29·790	76·7	- -	- -	72·2	73·2	70·0	73·5	None	„	29·570	Heavy mists, a.m.; cloudy, p.m.
14	Friday -	30·025	29·832	73·5	29·970	29·795	76·5	- -	- -	71·8	72·8	69·0	73·0	„	W.	29·580	Ditto - - - - - - ditto.
15	Saturday -	30·045	29·815	74·0	29·935	29·760	76·0	- -	- -	71·8	73·2	69·2	73·6	„	„	29·582	Ditto; clear, p.m.
16	Sunday -	29·990	29·780	73·0	29·960	29·735	73·8	- -	- -	71·3	72·0	69·0	72·8	„	W.S.W.	29·540	Ditto; ditto.
17	Monday -	30·010	29·815	73·0	29·965	29·780	57·5	- -	- -	71·0	72·8	69·0	73·0	„	„	29·570	Rain, 8 a.m., misty; cloudy, p.m.
18	Tuesday -	30·015	29·815	72·8	29·964	29·770	76·4	- -	- -	71·0	73·0	69·0	73·1	0·750	S.W.	29·570	Heavy, ditto; - - - ditto.
19	Wednesday	30·010	29·800	73·2	29·948	29·750	76·0	- -	- -	72·0	74·2	70·0	74·3	None	W. by S.	29·563	Cloudy, a.m.; clear, p.m.
20	Thursday -	29·980	29·770	72·8	29·940	29·750	75·8	- -	- -	70·8	73·0	69·3	73 0	„	„	29·542	Very light rain, a.m.; clear, p.m.
21	Friday -	30·316	29·795	73·4	29·965	29·778	79·2	- -	- -	72·5	75·8	69·4	76·2	„	Calm	29·560	Misty; clear.
22	Saturday -	30·020	29·800	74·2	29·970	29·770	76·2	- -	- -	71·4	74·4	69 5	74·6	„	S.W.	29·565	Clear.
23	Sunday -	30·038	29·840	73·4	29·980	29·810	74·0	- -	- -	71·5	71·8	69 5	72·0	„	S.S.W.	29·580	Clear, a.m.; cloudy, p.m.
24	Monday -	30·040	29·850	73·0	30·000	29·820	75·0	- -	- -	71·8	72·5	69·5	74·0	„	„	29·600	Ditto; - - - ditto.
25	Tuesday -	30·070	29·865	73·3	30·028	29·835	76·0	- -	- -	72·0	74·3	69 0	76·0	„	Calm	29·620	Cloudy.
26	Wednesday	30·065	29·850	74·5	30·010	29·830	78·5	- -	- -	72·5	74·5	69·8	74·7	„	S.W.	29·600	Clear.
27	Thursday -	30·030	29·830	73·5	29·964	29·800	73·8	- -	- -	71·0	72·8	69·5	73·0	„	W.S.W.	29·570	Cloudy.
28	Friday -	30·018	29·820	72·8	29·967	29·770	73·8	- -	- -	72·2	72·8	69·2	73·0	„	„	29·560	Ditto.
29	Saturday -	30·062	29·860	73·0	30·018	29·820	77·5	- -	- -	71·5	74·0	69 5	74·2	„	Calm	29·610	Ditto.
30	Sunday -	30·058	29·844	73·5	30·040	29·858	80·0	- -	- -	71·4	75·5	69·8	75·7	„	S.W.	29·605	Clear.
31	Monday -	30·060	29·840	74·5	30·010	29·818	77·5	- -	- -	72·2	73·0	69·8	73·5	„	„	29·590	Cloudy.
	Mean - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0·885			

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for September 1840, kept at *Cape Coast Castle*.

1840.		9 o'Clock, A. M.			3 o'Clock, P. M.			Dew Point at 9 A. M., degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers.				Rain in Inches. Read off at 9 A. M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A. M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
		Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.	Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.			Fahrenheit.		Self-Registering.					
Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.				9 A. M.	3 P. M.	Lowest.	Highest.				
1	Tuesday -	30·060	2·.·58	73·5	30·000	29·800	78·0	- -	- -	71·7	74·8	69·2	75·	None	W.	29·600	Cloudy, a. m.; clear, p. m.
2	Wednesday	30·022	29·840	73·2	29·990	29·790	78·5	- -	- -	71·0	75·0	69·8	75 2	„	„	29.570	Ditto.
3	Thursday -	29·995	29·800	73·4	29·980	29·785	78·2	- -	- -	72·5	74·6	69·8	74·7	„	W. by S.	29·534	Ditto; cloudy.
4	Friday -	30·000	29·775	73·2	29·965	29 760	77·0	- -	- -	72·3	74·4	69·8	74·5	„	„	29·540	Ditto.
5	Saturday -	30·020	29·815	73·2	29·962	29·775	76·3	- -	- -	71·8	73·4	69·8	73 5	„	„	29·562	Ditto.
6	Sunday -	30·038	29 830	73·2	29·990	29 820	76·6	- -	- -	71·7	74·0	69·0	74·2	„	„	29·580	Ditto; clear.
7	Monday -	30·000	29·797	74·7	29·942	29 740	77·5	- -	- -	74·8	74·6	70·5	75·0	„	„	29·540	Clear; light clouds and mists.
8	Tuesday -	29·980	29·765	76·2	29 925	29·738	78·0	- -	- -	73·4	76·0	71·2	76·2	„	Calm	29·500	Cloudy; clear.
9	Wednesday	29·980	29·755	76·0	29·930	29·742	80·0	- -	- -	74·0	76·5	72·0	76·6	„	„	29·480	Ditto.
10	Thursday -	29·980	29·765	76·3	29·935	29·740	79·0	- -	- -	74·5	77·3	72·0	77·8	„	„	29·480	Clear.
11	Friday -	29·970	29·740	76·5	29 925	29·720	78·4	- -	- -	74·5	77·8	72·8	78·0	„	„	29·462	Light clouds; clear.
12	Saturday -	30·000	29·770	76 5	29 920	29·745	78·5	- -	- -	74·5	76·2	72·0	76·3	„	W. by S.	29·500	Clear; cloudy.
13	Sunday -	30·020	29·772	76·8	29·925	29·748	78·6	- -	- -	74·5	76·4	71·7	76·5	„	S. by W.	29·520	Cloudy.
14	Monday -	30·050	29·790	76·8	29 940	29·770	78·4	- -	- -	74·5	76.5	71·6	76·6	„	„	29·532	Ditto; clear.
15	Tuesday -	30·040	29·828	77·0	29 990	29·790	79·0	- -	- -	75·0	77·0	71·8	77·2	„	„	29 544	Clear.
16	Wednesday	30 000	29·820	77 0	29·990	29·760	79·0	- -	- -	75·2	77·0	72·0	77·2	„	W.S.W.	29·540	Cloudy; clear.
17	Thursday -	30·000	29·780	76·8	29·940	29·745	77·0	- -	- -	74·0	76·2	71·5	76·5	„	S.W.	29·515	Clear.
18	Friday -	30·010	29 800	75·5	29·948	29·750	76·0	- -	- -	73·5	73·5	71·0	75·0	„	„	29·520	Cloudy; rain 4 p. m.
19	Saturday -	30·010	29·782	75·4	29 940	29 740	79·0	- -	- -	74·0	77·8	72·0	78·0	0·300	W.S.W.	29·530	Clear; rain p. m.
20	Sunday -	30·015	29 775	76 0	29 930	29·728	77·8	- -	- -	74·5	76·2	73·0	76·5	0·015	W. by S.	29·530	Ditto; light clouds.
21	Monday -	30·000	29·770	75·8	29 950	29·750	77·8	- -	- -	73·8	75·0	72·5	75·2	None	W.S.W.	29·500	Cloudy; clear.
22	Tuesday -	30·040	29·825	76·2	29·975	29·775	78·5	- -	- -	74·8	77·2	73·0	73·8	„	S.W.	29·500	Cloudy.
23	Wednesday	30·020	29 799	76·0	29 950	29 740	79·0	- -	- -	73·8	77·2	72·5	77·8	„	W. by S.	29·500	Squally; cloudy.
24	Thursday -	30·000	29·780	77 0	29 962	29·750	79·2	- -	- -	76·0	78·0	72·8	78·2	„	S.W. by W.	29·490	Clear.
25	Friday -	30·010	29·800	76·8	29 942	29·748	79 8	- -	- -	74 8	78·4	73·8	78·6	0·770	S.W.	29·500	Rain, a. m.; cloudy.
26	Saturday -	30·038	29·820	77·0	29 950	29·752	80·0	- -	- -	76·2	78·2	74·4	78·8	None	S.W. by S.	29·510	Clear; ditto.
27	Sunday -	30 018	29·810	77·4	29 955	29·754	81·2	- -	- -	76·0	78·7	74·6	79·0	0·770	„	29·490	Rain, a. m.; clear.
28	Monday -	30 000	29 705	76·8	29·940	29·750	78·4	- -	- -	75·2	77·0	73·8	77·2	None	S.W. by W.	29·490	Very dull; cloudy.
29	Tuesday -	30·020	29·820	77·0	29 940	29·776	79·0	- -	- -	76·0	79·0	73 2	80 5	„	S.W. by S.	29·490	Cloudy.
30	Wednesday	30·020	29·800	78 3	29·935	29 740	80·2	- -	- -	76·5	77·5	7..2	79.8	„	S. by W.	29·490	Clear.
	Mean - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1·855		—	

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for October 1840, kept at *Cape Coast Castle.*

1840.		9 o'Clock, A. M.			3 o'Clock, P. M.			Dew Point at 9 A. M., degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers.				Rain in Inches, Read off at 9 A. M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A. M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
		Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.	Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.			Fahrenheit.		Self-Registering.					
Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.				9 A. M.	3 P. M.	Lowest.	Highest.				
1	Thursday	30·000	29·799	77·7	29·920	29·735	80·0	- -	- -	75·8	78·6	74·0	79·0	None	S. by W.	29·490	Cloudy.
2	Friday	29·970	29·762	77·8	29·910	29·710	79·0	- -	- -	76·0	78·8	73·2	79·0	"	"	29·442	Cloudy; clear.
3	Saturday	29·965	29 770	78·0	29·900	29·705	79·4	- -	- -	76·4	79·0	74·4	79·2	"	"	29·440	Ditto ditto.
4	Sunday	29·960	29·755	78·8	29 880	29·690	81·0	- -	- -	77·0	80·0	74·4	80·2	"	S.S.W.	29·420	Clear.
5	Monday	29·970	29·760	79·0	29·895	29·697	81·3	- -	- -	77·2	80·4	74·4	80·5	"	S.W.W.	29·400	Ditto.
6	Tuesday	29·999	29·775	79·3	29·910	29·708	81·5	- -	- -	77·3	80·6	74·5	81·6	"	S.W. by S.	29·435	Cloudy.
7	Wednesday	29·990	29·770	79 2	29·910	29·710	82·0	- -	- -	77·7	80·3	74·5	80·8	"	S. by W.	29·440	Ditto.
8	Thursday	29·970	29·750	79·5	29·902	29·698	82·0	- -	- -	77 0	80·5	74·7	80·8	"	"	29·415	Clear; cloudy.
9	Friday	29 950	29·730	78·7	29 900	29·699	80·8	- -	- -	77·0	79·0	74·5	79 2	0·825	S.W.	29·412	Rain, a.m.; cloudy.
10	Saturday	29·960	29·735	78 8	29.870	29·672	82·8	- -	- -	77 0	80·4	74·5	81·0	0·200	W.S.W.	29·418	Ditto; clear.
11	Sunday	29 960	29·735	78·8	29·880	29·680	83·0	- -	- -	78·2	80·5	74·3	81·0	None	"	29·465	Cloudy; clear.
12	Monday	29·960	29·745	78·5	29·882	29·684	83·2	- -	- -	77·2	80·5	74·5	81·0	0·041	S.W.	29·430	Rain, a.m.; ditto.
13	Tuesday	29·955	29·742	80·2	29·896	29·698	83·5	- -	- -	77·5	81·4	74·5	80·8	None	W.S.W.	29·395	Clear; clear.
14	Wednesday	29·985	29·770	80·2	29·925	29·720	86·0	- -	- -	77·7	82·0	74·5	82·2	"	S.W.	29·430	Ditto.
15	Thursday	29·991	29·770	81·7	29·928	29·725	86·2	- -	- -	78·4	82·5	75·0	82·6	"	S. by W.	29·425	Cloudy; tornado 5·30 p. m.
16	Friday	30·000	29 800	80·0	29 934	29·730	86·0	- -	- -	77·5	82·3	74·0	82·5	0·535	Calm	29·445	Clear; clear.
17	Saturday	29·990	29 770	79·0	29·930	29.738	86·4	- -	- -	78·0	82·5	75·8	82·6	None	S. by W.	29·410	Ditto.
18	Sunday	29·965	29·758	81·5	29·920	29·690	86·2	- -	- -	79·0	83·0	75·2	83·2	"	"	29 395	Ditto.
19	Monday	29·970	29·765	80·3	29·900	29·730	84·4	- -	- -	79·4	83·4	75·0	84·3	"	S.W.	29·390	Ditto.
20	Tuesday	29·959	29·750	81·4	29 870	29·675	82·5	- -	- -	79·3	82·0	74·2	83·2	"	W. by S.	29·365	Cloudy; cloudy.
21	Wednesday	29·934	29·700	81·3	29 885	29 680	83·7	- -	- -	79·2	83·2	75·5	83·4	"	S.W.	29·360	Clear; clear.
22	Thursday	29·940	29 738	81·7	29·892	29·687	83·4	- -	- -	80·0	82·8	76·0	83·0	"	"	29·358	Clear.
23	Friday	29.950	29·745	80·0	29·896	29·690	84·2	- -	- -	75·0	84·0	74·0	84·5	1·396	Calm	29·350	Tornado 7 a.m., misty; rain 4 a.m., clear.
24	Saturday	29·955	29·740	80·0	29·900	29·697	83·8	- -	- -	78·0	83·4	74·8	83·6	0·104	"	29·385	Rain a. m.; clear.
25	Sunday	29·952	29·750	79·5	29·910	29·699	84·7	- -	- -	79·2	83·6	75·4	81·8	None	W.S.W.	29·382	Clear.
26	Monday	29·937	29·730	80·2	29·880	29·690	85·0	- -	- -	79·2	84·0	75·8	84 3	"	"	29·360	Ditto.
27	Tuesday	29·920	29·727	81·6	29·876	29·680	85·6	- -	- -	80·0	84·2	76·0	84 5	"	S.S.W.	29·340	Ditto.
28	Wednesday	29 920	29·710	81·5	29·868	29·660	85·2	- -	- -	80·0	83·8	75·0	84·0	"	S.W.	29·310	Ditto.
29	Thursday	29·925	29·720	81·2	29·870	29·668	85 4	- -	- -	81·0	84·0	75·2	84·5	"	"	29·315	Ditto.
30	Friday	29·920	29·718	81·0	29·865	29·656	82·8	- -	- -	77 7	81·0	76·0	83·0	0·827	W.S.W.	29·318	Rain, a. m.; rain.
31	Saturday	29·890	29·685	78·7	29·840	29·638	85·0	- -	- -	78·0	83·6	73·5	83·8	0·563	Calm	29·320	Cloudy; clear.
	Mean	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4·491		—	

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for November 1840, kept at *Cape Coast Castle*.

1840.		9 o'Clock, A.M.			3 o'Clock, P.M.			Dew Point at 9 A.M., degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers.				Rain in Inches, Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
		Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.	Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.			Fahrenheit.		Self-Registering.					
Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.				9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.				
1	Sunday -	29·890	29·672	80·2	29·845	29·642	85·6	- -	- -	78·7	83·8	73·8	84·0	None	S. by W.	29·310	Clear; clear.
2	Monday -	29·918	29·710	80·3	29·863	29·670	86·0	- -	- -	79·0	85·5	75·5	85·6	„	S.W. ¼ W.	29·318	Ditto.
3	Tuesday -	29·940	29·740	82·0	29·900	29·690	86·8	- -	- -	80·0	86·0	75·8	86·2	„	„	29·345	Ditto.
4	Wednesday	29·950	29·750	81·0	29·854	29·650	85·6	- -	- -	79·2	84·2	75·4	86·4	„	„	29·347	Cloudy; tornado, 4·30 p.m.
5	Thursday -	29·951	29·755	82·3	29·840	29·840	84·0	- -	- -	80·0	85·0	73·8	85·4	0·160	„	29·348	Clear; clear.
6	Friday -	29·900	29·690	81·2	29·870	29·870	84·3	- -	- -	80·0	82·3	73·8	82·5	None	S.W. by S.	29·320	Ditto; cloudy.
7	Saturday -	29·935	29·730	82·0	29·910	29·910	87·4	- -	- -	80·1	85·0	73·8	85·4	„	Calm	29·340	Ditto; clear.
8	Sunday -	29·940	29·740	84·0	29·925	29·925	87·6	- -	- -	81·4	85·3	77·0	85·5	„	„	29·320	Ditto.
9	Monday -	29·945	29·745	84·5	29·928	29·928	77·4	- -	- -	81·5	85·2	77·0	85·4	„	„	29·325	Ditto.
10	Tuesday -	29·930	29·730	82·5	29·870	29·060	83·0	- -	- -	80·2	82·0	70·0	84·0	0·917	S.W.	29·305	Tornado, 5 a.m.; cloudy; thund.-storm, 9 p.m.
11	Wednesday	29·940	29·740	80·5	29·878	29·680	84·2	- -	- -	79·2	82·5	75·2	85·0	1·104	„	29·340	Rain, a.m.; clear.
12	Thursday -	29·940	29·740	80·3	29·880	29·675	85·6	- -	- -	80·2	84·8	75·5	85·0	None	S.W. by W.	29·340	Cloudy; clear.
13	Friday -	29·950	29·745	81·0	29·900	29·690	86·0	- -	- -	80·5	85·7	76·8	85·8	„	„	29·350	Clear; ditto.
14	Saturday -	29·950	29·750	82·0	29·950	29·690	88·2	- -	- -	80·0	86·0	76·0	86·2	„	„	29·345	Ditto.
15	Sunday -	29·935	29·710	82·2	29·878	29·672	84·1	- -	- -	80·5	- -	76·5	85·7	„	„	29·320	Ditto; strong breezes.
16	Monday -	29·910	29·708	81·7	29·865	29·668	- -	- -	- -	81·0	85·0	76·3	85·8	„	S.W.	29·300	a.m. cloudy.
17	Tuesday -	29·945	29·733	83·0	29·889	29·689	86·0	- -	- -	81·2	85·2	77·5	85·5	„	„	29·319	Clear.
18	Wednesday	29·949	29·720	83·2	29·876	29·671	84·0	- -	- -	81·2	84·5	77·6	85·0	„	W.S.W.	29·317	Ditto; light breezes.
19	Thursday -	29·934	29·708	81·1	29·871	29·682	84·0	- -	- -	80·8	84·0	76·5	84·8	„	Calm	29·309	Cloudy; p.m. clear.
20	Friday -	29·918	29·737	81·2	29·850	29·690	84·0	- -	- -	80·5	84·1	76·0	85·1	0·416	S.W. by W.	29·307	Ditto; strong breezes.
21	Saturday -	29·944	29·740	81·7	29·846	29·686	83·8	- -	- -	81·0	84·0	76·1	85·0	None	W.S.W.	29·335	Clear.
22	Sunday -	29·960	29·747	82·3	29·859	29·691	84·5	- -	- -	81·7	84·3	75·8	84·8	„	S.W by S.	29·342	Cloudy; strong breezes.
23	Monday -	29·966	29·758	81·4	29·878	29·674	84·2	- -	- -	81·2	84·0	76·8	84·6	„	S.S.W.	29·358	Ditto; rain, 7 p.m.
24	Tuesday -	29·928	29·730	81·0	29·870	29·690	84·4	- -	- -	80·4	84·3	75·0	85·0	0·104	S.W.	29·312	Ditto; strong breezes.
25	Wednesday	29·930	29·729	82·0	29·868	29·677	84·5	- -	- -	81·0	84·2	75·3	86·1	0·133	S.S.W.	29·323	Clear.
26	Thursday -	29·958	29·750	81·6	29·810	29·688	84·0	- -	- -	81·2	84·1	75·4	85·7	None	S.W.	29·341	Ditto; strong breezes.
27	Friday -	29·940	29·725	80·0	29·923	29·720	81·0	- -	- -	79·1	83·3	75·3	84·0	0·292	W. by S.	29·323	Ditto; ditto; rain, p.m.
28	Saturday -	29·958	29·750	78·3	29·930	29·728	81·1	- -	- -	78·0	78·0	75·0	84·2	0·007	S.W.	29·380	Clear.
29	Sunday -	29·940	29·731	80·0	29·893	29·670	82·0	- -	- -	79·6	79·5	74·8	83·0	None	„	29·356	Ditto.
30	Monday -	29·890	29·687	80·3	29·877	29·654	82·3	- -	- -	80·1	81·5	75·2	82·8	„	S.S.W.	29·425	Ditto; 11 a.m., squall.
	Mean - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3·133		—	

Appendix. No. 21.

Climate, and its Influence on Health.

page 43 orig.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for December 1840, kept at *Cape Coast Castle*.

1840. Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	9 o'Clock, A. M. Barometer Uncorrected. Flint Glass.	9 o'Clock, A. M. Barometer Uncorrected. Crown Glass.	9 o'Clock, A. M. Att. Thermometer.	3 o'Clock, P. M. Barometer Uncorrected. Flint Glass.	3 o'Clock, P. M. Barometer Uncorrected. Crown Glass.	3 o'Clock, P. M. Att. Thermometer.	Dew Point at 9 A. M., degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bull Thermometer.	External Thermometers. Fahrenheit. 9 A. M.	External Thermometers. Fahrenheit. 3 P. M.	External Thermometers. Self-Registering. Lowest.	External Thermometers. Self-Registering. Highest.	Rain in Inches, Read off at 9 A. M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A. M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
1	Tuesday -	29·900	29·680	79·5	29·865	29·632	82·7	- -	- -	79·6	81·6	75·0	81·7	0·139	S.W. by W.	29·330	Clear.
2	Wednesday	29·918	29·709	8 ·0	29·874	29·645	83·0	- -	- -	80·1	82·2	75·6	83 7	None	S.S.W.	29·320	Ditto.
3	Thursday -	29·903	29·694	81·0	29·859	29·653	84·0	- -	- -	80·2	82·7	76·0	84·8	„	W. by S.	29·300	Ditto.
4	Friday -	29·900	29·685	80·8	29·845	29·647	83·8	- -	- -	80 8	84·2	77·0	84·6	„	S.W.	29·285	Ditto.
5	Saturday -	29·883	29·674	81·0	29·833	29·628	84·7	- -	- -	80·9	84·3	77·0	84·9	„	S.W. by S.	29·274	Ditto.
6	Sunday -	29·890	29·678	81·1	29·845	29·630	84·6	- -	- -	80·5	84·2	77·5	84·8	„	W. by S.	29·280	Ditto.
7	Monday -	29·903	29·690	81·7	29·860	29·659	84·6	- -	- -	81·5	84·3	78·0	85·2	„	S.W.	29·281	Ditto.
8	Tuesday -	29·925	29·710	81·2	29·873	29·666	83·6	- -	- -	81·3	83·8	77·8	84·4	„	S.S.W.	29·330	Ditto.
9	Wednesday	29·920	29·711	80·8	29·869	29·660	84·0	- -	- -	80·4	84·2	76·8	84·6	„	S.W.	29·325	Ditto.
10	Thursday -	29·933	29·720	80·6	29·850	29·648	84·3	- -	- -	80·2	84·4	77·0	84·8	„	N. by W.	29·334	Ditto.
11	Friday -	29 954	29·742	80·5	29·891	29·680	84·3	- -	- -	79·1	84·4	74·0	84·8	0·200	Calm	29·318	Rain, 6 a. m.; clear, p. m.
12	Saturday -	29·933	29·721	81·8	29·874	29·633	84·4	- -	- -	81·2	84·4	77·8	84·8	None	S.S.W.	29·295	Clear.
13	Sunday -	29·900	29·710	81·8	29·875	29·653	84·4	- -	- -	80·4	84·4	76·5	84·8	„	W. ½ N.	29·280	Cloudy, a. m.
14	Monday -	29·905	29·693	80·7	29·880	29·670	84·0	- -	- -	80·0	82·2	76·0	83·7	„	W.S.W.	29·281	Ditto.
15	Tuesday -	29·952	29 740	80 2	29·920	29·722	84·5	- -	- -	80 8	84·8	77·0	80·8	„	„	29·330	Clear; strong breezes.
16	Wednesday	29·960	29·731	81·2	29·921	29·731	83·5	- -	- -	80·5	84·0	78·5	83 0	„	S.W.	29·330	Clear.
17	Thursday -	29·952	29·750	81·8	29·900	29·722	84·3	- -	- -	80·4	85·0	78·8	84·2	„	S.S.W.	29·332	Ditto.
18	Friday -	29 952	29·748	81·9	29·881	29 671	84·8	- -	- -	80·5	85·3	77·0	84·0	„	Calm	29·320	Ditto.
19	Saturday -	29 920	29·710	82·4	29·841	29·652	84·5	- -	- -	80·7	86·4	77·1	85·0	„	S.S.W.	29·280	Ditto.
20	Sunday -	29·921	29·730	82·5	29·862	29·670	84·5	- -	- -	81·0	85·0	76·3	85·5	„	„	29·275	Clear; tornado, 8 p. m.
21	Monday -	29·934	29·740	80·2	29·892	29 691	83·5	- -	- -	78·5	83·5	76·5	82·5	0·186	Calm	29·320	Ditto; light breezes.
22	Tuesday -	29·963	29·752	81·5	29·881	29·684	83·4	- -	- -	80·2	83·5	76·4	82·4	None	„	29·325	Ditto.
23	Wednesday	29·949	29·740	81·0	29·880	29 682	83·6	- -	- -	80·1	86·2	78·9	84·3	„	„	29·301	Clear; clear.
24	Thursday -	29·920	29·721	80·6	29·852	29·661	84·0	- -	- -	79·5	85·3	79·4	83·6	„	S.W.	29·280	Cloudy.
25	Friday -	29·930	29 722	81·5	29 860	29·671	84·0	- -	- -	80·6	85·2	77·0	83·8	„	S.S.W.	29·270	Clear; light breezes.
26	Saturday -	29·970	29·761	80 5	29·920	29·721	82·5	- -	- -	78·6	83·5	76·2	82·4	„	Calm	29·340	Cloudy; clear.
27	Sunday -	29·982	29·762	81·7	29·915	29 710	82·6	- -	- -	80·5	83·6	77·0	82·3	0·229	„	29·342	Rain, 7 a. m.; clear.
28	Monday -	29·942	29·752	81·5	29·909	29 710	83·3	- -	- -	77·6	82·6	76 2	81·5	None	N.W.	29·300	Cloudy; cloudy.
29	Tuesday -	29·981	29·730	81·7	29·861	29 672	83·2	- -	- -	80·0	83·5	77·6	82·6	0·049	S.S.W.	29·290	Rain, 6 a. m.; cloudy.
30	Wednesday	29·892	29·680	81·0	29·842	29 650	84·0	- -	- -	80·0	84·4	76·7	83·2	None	W.	29·265	Cloudy.
31	Thursday -	29·871	29·672	81·2	29·840	29·640	81·5	- -	- -	80·2	80·0	76·5	83·1	„	Calm	29·230	Ditto; clear.
	Mean - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0·803		—	

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for January 1841, kept at *Cape Coast Castle.*

1841.		9 o'Clock, A.M.			3 o'Clock, P.M.			Dew Point at 9 A.M. degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers.				Rain in Inches, Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
		Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.	Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.			Fahrenheit.		Self-Registering.					
Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.				9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.				
1	Friday -	29·875	29·775	80·6	29·850	29·670	83·7	- -	- -	79·7	84·4	75·0	82·8	None	Calm	29·258	Clear; clear.
2	Saturday -	29·882	29·680	80·6	29·860	29·680	84·0	- -	- -	79·4	84·5	76·5	82·6	„	S.	29·250	Ditto: cloudy.
3	Sunday -	29·890	29·670	81·3	29·831	29·633	82·6	- -	- -	80·0	84·5	76·0	82·2	„	S.W.	29·256	Cloudy; cloudy.
4	Monday -	29·900	29·682	80·4	29·850	29·652	81·6	- -	- -	79·4	81·5	76·2	80·6	„	„	29·273	Ditto; ditto.
5	Tuesday -	29·932	29·730	79·0	29·918	29·710	79·0	- -	- -	78·0	77·0	75·7	77·0	„	S.S.W.	29·315	Tornado, half-past 9 a.m., and 2 p.m.
6	Wednesday	29·941	29·740	82·8	29·900	29·720	80·4	- -	- -	75·5	81·7	73·0	80·5	0·860	S.E.	29·280	Clear; clear.
7	Thursday -	29·949	29·750	81·6	29·880	29·690	81·5	- -	- -	79·0	82·6	75·6	81·4	None	Calm	29·322	Ditto
8	Friday -	29·952	29·750	79·0	29·917	29·714	79·6	- -	- -	78·0	82·2	75·6	81·3	„	„	29·340	Ditto.
9	Saturday -	29·952	29·752	80·4	29·900	29·700	82·5	- -	- -	79·8	83·7	76·0	82·4	„	S.W.	29·310	Ditto.
10	Sunday -	29·930	29·750	81·4	29·910	29·709	82·3	- -	- -	80·0	83·3	76·2	80·0	„	S.E.	29·295	Ditto.
11	Monday -	29·878	29·679	80·2	29·870	29·660	83·0	- -	- -	79·2	83·6	74·8	82·2	„	Calm	29·236	Ditto.
12	Tuesday -	29·881	29·690	81·2	29·820	29·640	83·3	- -	- -	79·5	85·0	76·0	83·5	„	S.W. by W.	29·230	Ditto; rain at night.
13	Wednesday	29·900	29·710	79·4	29·820	29·630	77·5	- -	- -	76·0	77·0	73·5	77·0	0·705	S.	29·315	Rain till 8 a.m.; cloudy; strong winds at night.
14	Thursday -	29·890	29·720	79·0	29·830	29·650	81·5	- -	- -	78·5	82·5	74·5	82·0	None	Calm	29·265	Clear; clear.
15	Friday -	29·880	29·690	80·0	29·879	29·690	82·8	- -	- -	80·0	84·2	75·8	83·1	„	W.	29·250	Ditto.
16	Saturday -	29·900	29·720	79·4	29·870	29·690	81·9	- -	- -	78·3	82·0	74·6	82·0	„	S.W.	29·258	Ditto.
17	Sunday -	29·928	29·769	79·7	29·880	29·691	82·5	- -	- -	79·0	83·3	75·5	82·1	„	N.	29·298	Ditto.
18	Monday -	29·950	29·753	77·4	29·900	29·700	81·5	- -	- -	77·0	83·2	74·0	82·2	„	S.W.	29·325	Cloudy; clear.
19	Tuesday -	29·932	29·770	77·5	29·880	29·700	81·5	- -	- -	77·1	83·0	73·3	82·0	„	„	29·320	Clear.
20	Wednesday	29·940	29·735	77·8	29·878	29·690	80·4	- -	- -	78·0	83·3	74·0	82·2	„	Calm	29·310	Ditto.
21	Thursday -	29·920	29·739	77·0	29·840	29·662	80·5	- -	- -	75·0	83·6	72·5	82·5	„	W.	29·300	Ditto.
22	Friday -	29·922	29·732	79·0	29·871	29·690	82·0	- -	- -	78·0	82·5	74·0	82·0	„	Calm	29·290	Ditto.
23	Saturday -	29·931	29·731	80·0	29·879	29·688	81·9	- -	- -	79·2	83·0	75·0	83·4	„	S.W.	29·295	Ditto.
24	Sunday -	29·928	29·730	82·2	29·878	29·690	81·3	- -	- -	80·3	84·0	76·2	83·0	„	„	29·270	Ditto.
25	Monday -	29·941	29·740	79·4	29·850	29·660	82·0	- -	- -	77·8	86·1	76·0	85·3	„	S.E.	29·285	Ditto; strong breezes; clear; strong breezes.
26	Tuesday -	29·880	29·784	79·0	29·842	29·670	83·0	- -	- -	78·8	85·7	74·0	85·0	„	„	29·250	Strong winds; clear.
27	Wednesday	29·930	29·765	79·4	29·840	29·650	81·3	- -	- -	77·5	84·4	73·1	83·0	„	„	29·254	Clear.
28	Thursday -	29·890	29·719	80·7	29·850	29·672	83·7	- -	- -	80·2	86·1	74·7	85·1	„	S.W.	29·248	Ditto; light breezes.
29	Friday -	29·880	29·730	80·2	29·841	29·675	33·8	- -	- -	76·4	85·0	75·4	83·7	„	Calm	29·258	Ditto.
30	Saturday -	29·932	29·763	77·5	29·884	29·709	83·0	- -	- -	79·8	85·6	76·0	84·9	„	S.W.	29·280	Ditto; cloudy.
31	Sunday -	29·940	29·751	81·6	29·882	29·720	84·5	- -	- -	80·5	85·0	76·7	84·0	„	Calm	29·294	Cloudy; clear; light breezes.
	Mean - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1·565		—	

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for February 1841, kept at *Cape Coast Castle.*

1841.		9 o'Clock, A. M.			3 o'Clock, P. M.			Dew Point at 9 A. M. degree Fahrenheit.	Difference of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers.				Rain in Inches, Read off at 9 A. M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A. M.	Sympiesometer.	REMARKS.
		Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.	Barometer Uncorrected.		Att. Thermometer.			Fahrenheit.		Self-Registering.					
Days of the Month.	Days of the Week.	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.				9 A. M.	3 P. M.	Lowest.	Highest.				
1	Monday -	29·970	29·770	82·0	29·890	29·700	85·2	- -	- -	80·5	86·4	75·5	85·0	None	Calm	29·300	Clear; clear; light breezes.
2	Tuesday -	29·951	29·764	83·0	29·800	29·738	85·0	- -	- -	81·4	85·3	78·0	84·2	„	„	29·280	Ditto.
3	Wednesday	29·962	29·770	83·6	29·810	29·730	84·6	- -	- -	83·1	84·7	81·0	84·1	0·047	S.S.W.	29·275	Cloudy; cloudy.
4	Thursday -	29·950	29·758	81·6	29·900	29·730	83·0	- -	- -	81·0	82·5	77·4	82·3	None	S.W.	29·285	Ditto; thunder-storm at 8 p.m.
5	Friday -	29 958	29·770	81·3	29·925	29·750	83·4	- -	- -	80·3	84·2	73·1	83·1	0·111	W.	29·300	Clear; clear.
6	Saturday -	29·959	29·764	82·5	29·900	29·722	84·8	-	- -	81·4	85·6	76·4	84·4	None	N.W.	29·295	Ditto.
7	Sunday -	29·940	29·770	83·0	29·898	29·723	84·2	- -	- -	81·5	83·4	77·8	83·0	„	„	29·248	Ditto.
8	Monday -	29·943	29·767	83·1	29·910	29·740	86·2	- -	- -	81·3	86·5	78·4	85·0	„	Calm	29·260	Ditto.
9	Tuesday -	29·958	29·770	83·6	29·915	29·738	85·8	- -	- -	82·5	86·3	79·0	85·2	„	S.W.	29·263	Ditto.
10	Wednesday	29·963	29·770	83·5	29·918	29·737	85·0	- -	- -	82·6	85·4	81·1	84·0	„	Calm	29·277	Cloudy; cloudy.
11	Thursday -	29·953	29·750	83·3	29·883	29·700	84·1	- -	- -	81·5	83·6	79·2	83·2	„	S.W.	29·265	Ditto.
12	Friday -	29·928	29·763	83·2	29·870	29·710	86·4	- -	- -	82·4	86·5	79·3	85·1	„	„	29·233	Clear; clear.
13	Saturday -	29·927	29·780	81·9	29·865	29·700	85·0	- -	- -	80·3	84·2	78·8	83·5	„	S.S.E.	29·248	Ditto.
14	Sunday -	29·938	29·752	82·6	29·896	29·698	84·2	- -	- -	80·7	83·4	77·1	82·6	„	S.W. by W.	29·250	Clear; rain 5 p.m.
15	Monday -	29·962	29·767	81·7	29·900	29·720	83·0	- -	- -	78·3	83·2	75·6	82·2	0·021	S.W.	29·295	Cloudy; clear.
16	Tuesday -	29·932	29·760	81·3	29·880	29·724	83·5	- -	- -	79·8	84·2	76·5	83·4	None	„	29·263	Clear; clear.
17	Wednesday	29·970	29·770	81·5	29 933	29·738	82·8	- -	- -	80·2	82·5	78·0	82·5	„	S.S.W.	29·310	Ditto.
18	Thursday -	30·000	29·830	82·3	29·930	29·750	82·1	- -	- -	80·5	82·1	77·5	81·4	„	S.W.	29·315	Cloudy; cloudy.
19	Friday -	29·970	29·832	81·5	29 920	29·738	83·0	- -	- -	80 0	82·8	75·2	82·4	„	„	29·295	Ditto; rain 7 p.m.
20	Saturday -	29·960	29·773	79·4	29·905	29·740	82·5	- -	- -	77·5	83·0	75 0	81·7	0·035	Calm	29·300	Clear; clear.
21	Sunday -	29·980	29·790	80·0	29·925	29·764	83·5	- -	- -	79·2	83·3	75·1	82·1	None	N.E.	29·312	Ditto.
22	Monday -	29·990	29·800	81·5	29·930	29·760	83·5	- -	- -	80·5	84·2	75·2	83·0	„	Calm	29·305	Ditto.
23	Tuesday -	29·970	29·787	80·0	29·932	29·740	83·8	- -	- -	78·4	84·0	74·6	83 4	„	S.W.	29·310	Ditto.
24	Wednesday	29·950	29·778	81·3	29·868	29·688	83·4	- -	- -	80·2	82·8	75·4	82·1	„	„	29·290	Ditto.
25	Thursday -	29·928	29·737	81·6	29·865	29·677	84·2	- -	- -	80·1	84·3	76·2	83·2	„	„	29·250	Ditto.
26	Friday -	29·900	29·720	81·5	29·870	29·674	84 3	- -	- -	80·4	83·6	76·3	83·3	„	Calm	29·320	Ditto.
27	Saturday -	29·868	29·677	81·3	29·836	29·650	82·6	- -	- -	80·3	82·1	76·2	81·2	„	S.S.W.	29·318	Ditto; strong breezes.
28	Sunday -	29·897	29·700	80·5	29·850	29·665	82·7	- -	- -	78·3	83·0	75·2	82·0	„	S.W.	29·230	Ditto.
	Mean - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0·214		—	

— Appendix, No. 22. —

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE SLAVE TRADE AT THE GALLINAS.

FROM GOVERNOR DOHERTY AND SIR JOHN JEREMIE.

No.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
1. Governor Doherty to Lord John Russell; (Five Enclosures.)	7 Dec. 1840	Transmitting Copies of Correspondence with Commander Denman, relative to the Blockade of the Gallinas, and Destruction of the Slave Factories in that River - - -	449
2. Governor Sir J. Jeremie to Lord John Russell; (One Enclosure.)	14 Jan. 1840	Respecting the extensive Slave Traffic carried on in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone -	460

— No. 1. —

page 3 orig.

(No. 67.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor *Doherty* to Lord *John Russell.*

My Lord, Government House, Sierra Leone, 7 December 1840.

No. 1.
Governor Doherty to Lord J. Russell.
7 December 1840.

A complaint was addressed to me some time in September last, by a native chief on the Gallinas, on the subject of a strict blockade of that river, which has now for a considerable period been maintained by Her Majesty's squadron on the Sierra Leone station; and it happened that in the succeeding month I received information of the detention in slavery by a son of the same chief of two of Her Majesty's subjects of this colony, a woman and child, who had been seized and detained for a pretended debt.

So soon, therefore, as an opportunity presented itself of communicating with King Siacca, the chief in question, and with the senior naval officer on the station, the Honourable Commander Denman, who was himself conducting the blockade of the river, I addressed a reply to the former, in which, while I answered his remonstrance, I called upon him to order the immediate surrender of The Queen's subjects detained in captivity to Her Majesty's ships; and I made a requisition at the same time on Commander Denman for the assistance, if it should be necessary, of the naval force under his command to effect this object.

On receipt of this communication, covering my reply for the chief, Commander Denman being unable, as I had requested him, to forward that letter from his ship with any certainty of its escaping the hands of the Spanish slave-traders on shore and reaching those of King Siacca, and he himself at the same time having to complain of much insolence and annoyance which the vessels and boats under his command had suffered during the blockade, from the influence exercised by those intruders, he determined to avail himself of the opportunity to demand reparation for those injuries from the chief and his people.

He accordingly passed the bar of the river with the boats of Her Majesty's sloop Wanderer, under his command, and the rest of the force at his disposal: and, after some correspondence and delay, not only procured the surrender by King Siacca of the Sierra Leone woman and child, but concluded an agreement with that chief in the name of Her Majesty, by which, in consideration of the injury done him, and the danger into which he had been brought as sovereign of the country by the unfriendly and insolent proceedings which the Spanish slave-traders had permitted themselves to adopt within his territory towards the power of England, King Siacca consented to the total destruction of the slave factories of those strangers, and the delivery to Commander Denman, for location in this colony, of all the slaves imprisoned in them, with all the chains, shackles, and bar-iron employed in chaining those persons and forging their chains, and whatever boats and canoes were made use of for the purpose of their embarkation in slave-ships. In execution of this compact not fewer than eight large slave establishments were burnt and rased to the ground during five days; and their slaves, to the number of 841 persons, received on board the Queen's ships, and conveyed to the colony, where I immediately received them, as has been customary in such cases, into the Liberated African Department, there to remain in location until the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government shall be known.

page 4 orig.

In the accompanying documents your Lordship will find complete details of all these proceedings, from the first remonstrance of King Siacca, and the information received by me of the detention of the Sierra Leone captives by his son, to the embarkation for the colony, on board Commander Denman's vessels, of the liberated slaves.

Appendix, No. 22.

GALLINAS.

It is not necessary that I should make much comment on the transactions thus detailed. One opinion only, as it appears to me, can be entertained respecting the decisive measures adopted by Commander Denman; nor does it seem possible, in any view of the subject, to estimate too highly the service which that very intelligent and active officer has rendered by them to the cause of the suppression. The traffic has undoubtedly sustained a greater blow by what has been now done on shore, than it has received during my administration of this government by any of the numerous and important captures which have been effected at sea. Gallinas was the most celebrated mart and stronghold of Spanish slave trade on the whole line of the African coast. As such it had long maintained itself in insolent defiance of this colony, its immediate neighbour; and as such it may be said, for the present, to have ceased to exist. That remains of the traffic are still left in this river, and that this deplorable commerce will revive on its shores after a time, and after the present blockade shall have been discontinued, is indeed true. But in the meantime the blockade is persevered in with the same vigilance as before; and while the actual material benefit that has been achieved is very great, it has been attended with a moral consequence still more considerable and important. The novelty of the proceeding itself, and the thorough determination it has evinced on the part of the cruising squadron, cannot fail to have excited in the Spanish slave-dealers a new feeling of insecurity, and to have produced a deep discouragement in their minds, which will speedily extend to the Havana. As Commander Denman has justly remarked, all confidence in the river itself between the Spaniards and the natives must be destroyed; and such is the present feeling against the former, that many of them sought the protection of the British flag on board the Wanderer, and were brought here in a state of the same destitution and misery in which they are commonly landed from captured slave ships, so that it became necessary for me to place them on the rations of the commissariat as if they had been so landed.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Doherty*, Governor.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

To His Excellency *Richard Doherty*, Governor of Sierra Leone, &c. &c. &c.

Honoured Sir,

I, KING SIACCA, King of the Gallinas, conjoined with the principals of my subjects, viz. the honourable family of the Rogers, I beg to address your honourable Court with these few lines, which we hope will come safe to hand.

We have thought it proper to represent to your honourable Court the sudden blockade our port is present under by Her Britannic Majesty's ships of war; a thing which we have never seen or heard of, or even our ancestors before us. Our port has been and still is a free port to all European powers. By flying reports we are made to understand that this blockade of our port is on account of Spanish vessels visiting our port. If so has been the cause of this blockade, we beg to inform your honourable Court that this country, and also the port, don't belong to the Spaniards, and for us to be made sufferers because the Spaniards visit our port we think it hard and unreasonable. Since Her Majesty's ships of war have blockaded our port, all our former correspondence with the Sherbro and Plantain Islands has been entirely cut off; and for a proof, several of our boats and canoes have been fired upon by Her Majesty's ships of war, and several taken with cargoes of rice in them, their cargoes taken out and sent empty into port; this has alarmed us, and seeing that it is no friendly act, we have thought it proper to represent these complaints to your honourable Court, which we hope will duly be looked into, and proper redress made for it. We likewise beg to inform your honourable Court, that the Sherbro and Plantain Islands are ports we always correspond with, as our whole subsistence of rice come from these ports, and to hinder our canoes and boats from going to those ports will cause a famine in our country; we therefore desire your Court to take it into consideration, and take this hidden blockade of our port, as it is greatly distressing our country.

page 5 orig.

If it is on account of the Spanish vessels resorting to this port that this blockade is put on our port, we beg to inform your honourable Court to let that matter take its course, as the laws of all nations, natural in a cause, that is, for the enemy to be taken in three leagues of the land, and no nearer. We, therefore, honoured sirs, think it just this blockade ought to be taken off our port, which is materially injuring our country, and will shortly bring our country to a famine. We, therefore, think it ought to be allowed the same lenity as other countries have, although we are Africans, viz. for your ships of war to take up their anchor out of our port, and to take these law-breakers three leagues from the land, and no nearer.

Another thing we beg to represent to your honourable Court respecting an American brig which landed her cargo here in the Gallinas, Mr. S. Rogers, one of the principals of this country, sent two of his nephews on board of the American brig, in charge of the captain, by name Alexander Harmer, brig's name Eliza Davison; this same brig was taken on suspicion, d carried into Sierra Leone, where she was condemned; Mr. J. Billerby made applica- to the court for these young boys, but they were not delivered to him. I, King Siacca, therefore,

therefore, think proper to demand these two young boys as my subjects, that I may return them to their relations. We hope our applications and complaints will be seriously looked into by your honourable Court, and request a direct answer from your Court.

Honoured sirs, we remain, &c. &c.
(signed) King *Siaca*, his O mark.
The *Rogers'* family, their × mark.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Sir, Sierra Leone, 9 October 1840.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that I have this day received information that a liberated African girl, named Fry, belonging to this colony, is held in confinement in chains at the Gallinas; the circumstances under which she has been deprived of her liberty are as follows.

Fry was formerly an apprentice to Mrs. John Grey, of Freetown. On the completion of the term of her apprenticeship she went to the Sherbro, and gained a livelihood there as a washerwoman. Among other residents who in the Sherbro employed Fry in that capacity, there was a Mr. Lewis, who is at present in this colony. This person, it appears, lately had occasion to go from the Sherbro to the Gallinas, and in his absence a report became current at the Sherbro that he was about to depart for the West Indies. As he was at that time considerably in debt to Fry, she followed him to the Gallinas for the purpose of recovering her money. On her arrival there she was recognised by a Mr. Manna (the son of King Siacca) as having been formerly a servant of Mrs. John Grey, of Freetown, against whom he averred he had a claim. He therefore seized Fry, and placed her in confinement as a surety for payment. This nefarious proceeding of Mr. Manna was remonstrated against by some Europeans, resident at factories near to the Gallinas, but ineffectually; that person having refused to liberate Fry unless a ransom of 300 dollars was paid him.

Fry is a liberated African, and it appears had with her an infant, her own child, born in this colony.

The persons (two in number) from whom I have received this information have considerable commercial property in the neighbourhoods of the Sherbro and the Gallinas, and are therefore desirous that their names should not be made public, as being parties concerned in giving information in the matter. I have conversed on the subject with both of them privately; and without the knowledge of each other their statements are mutually corroborative, and I have considered it my duty to transmit them for your Excellency's information.

I have, &c.
His Excellency Governor Doherty, (signed) *Wm. Fergusson*,
&c. &c. &c. Surgeon to the Forces.

Respected Mother, Rosamia Gray, Gindema, Gallinas, 8 Sept. 1840.

I HOPE when you receive this letter it may find you and family well. I have to inform you that Mr. Manna has catched me on your account, and is determined to detain me till you come yourself; you may try to come as quick as possible, and if you cannot get a passage direct here you may get to Sherbro, and Mr. Francais will see that you get a passage here. I am now equal to a slave, because I do not know what may happen to me. Between now and night all depends on the good or evil heart of Mr. Manna. Therefore you will lose no time in coming to my assistance on your account. I hope to see you in a short time after you receive this letter.

page 6 orig.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Fry Norman*.

Dear Husband, Gindema, Gallinas, 8 Sept. 1840.

I HOPE these lines will find you in good health and also my son; I am not well in spirits, the child is well. I have to inform you that I came from Sherbro to a white man in the Gallinas that owed me some money, and when I went to Gindema Mr. Manna stopped me, and he said for my mother Rosamia Gray, on account of his wife Charlotte; therefore he says, that if Mrs. Gray does not come that I shall die here; therefore he says again, that she may either come or send his money that he paid her on account of Charlotte; and you as my husband, I hope you will do your best to have me released from here, as I am in great trouble and distress at present. I did try to make my escape, but I was overtaken and brought back to Gindema and confined. Spare no time to have me released, and to see my mother concerning this matter, as I know to-day, but I do not know what to-morrow may bring forth.

I conclude, by remaining your affectionate wife,
Mr. Jos. Norman, Freetown. (signed) *Fry Norman*.

Appendix, No. 22.

GALLINAS.

Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

Sir, Freetown, 30 October 1840.

I DO myself the honour to enclose, for your information, a communication lately received from Mr. Fergusson, of this colony, with two letters written from the Gallinas by a woman, named Fry Norman, to her husband and her late mistress, both residing in Freetown; and I send open a letter addressed by me to King Siacca, at the same river, with the request that, after having perused, you will cause it to be conveyed to that chief as soon as you can conveniently do so.

These papers, the three first of which I transmit in original, and beg may be returned to me, will place you in possession of circumstances attending the detention in captivity at Gallinas, by a son of King Siacca, named Manna, of Fry Norman and her child, subjects of Her Majesty, and inhabitants of this colony.

In communicating this information, I have to make it my special request that you will use your best endeavours for the immediate restoration to liberty of the persons thus unjustly and insolently detained; and that, should it be found impossible to effect this object without resorting to force, you will employ force in as far as may be necessary, and as your orders or the rules of your service may permit.

Should circumstances require it, I shall be prepared to assist you, to the extent of my ability, with a military party from this garrison, or in such other manner as may appear to you advisable.

With the other enclosures I transmit a letter received from King Siacca himself, respecting the blockade at this moment of the Gallinas, and the slaves of the Spanish brig Eliza Davidson, lately condemned as prize in the colony, that you may more fully understand my letter now addressed to him, which is partly a reply to that communication.

I have, &c.

The Hon. Commander Denman, R.N. (signed) *R. Doherty.*
&c. &c. &c.

Secretary's Office, Sierra Leone,
12 October 1840.

King Siacca,

THE Governor of Sierra Leone received the letter subscribed by yourself and the Rogers family, which you sent to him a month ago, about the blockade of the Gallinas by the Queen of England's ships; about the seizure and plunder of your rice canoes by the commanders of those vessels, and about the two boys taken on board the Eliza Davidson, whom you wish to be sent to you.

Respecting the blockade, the Governor refers you to the commander of the Wanderer, who is the head of the commanders of the Queen's ships, by whom it is made by desire of the Queen of England herself, and by whom it must continue to be made so long as you buy African people, and sell them to the Spaniards, and help these men to sit down in your country to make this very bad trade.

Respecting the rice canoes which you say were seized and plundered, you must have been misinformed; but you must also ask Captain Denman. And respecting the two boys who belonged to the Eliza Davidson, you cannot get them, because they were made slaves by Mr. Rogers, and are now made free boys in Sierra Leone.

page 7 orig.

But I am to tell you now, that the governor of Sierra Leone has a complaint to make to you, of your own son Manna, who has seized a woman, named Fry Norman, whom he formerly knew as a servant of Mrs. John Gray, in Freetown, and keeps her and her child, who was born in this colony, prisoners; and says he will not give them up unless he gets a debt paid, which he says Mrs. Gray owes him. Now he must give them up at once to Captain Denman; and you must order and cause him to do so, because if you do not, the Governor has written to Captain Denman, to ask him to assist this government in taking them by force; and you must know what the consequence will be then. In fact, it will simply be this, that the Governor and Captain Denman will level to the ground every town and house you have, and every establishment in the Gallinas.

(signed) *W. N. Macdonald,*
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Her Majesty's Sloop Wanderer, off Gallinas,
17 November 1840.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 30th October, enclosing a letter for the King of Gallinas, requiring him to deliver up two British subjects, whom his son has made slaves of, which you wish me to cause to be conveyed to him as soon as convenient; and requesting me to obtain the immediate restoration of the persons in question by force, should it be impossible by other means.

I beg to inform you that the white slave dealers established in this river, occupying six several factories, each defended by heavy guns, have obtained such power over the native chiefs and the country, that in several instances during bad weather, when boats of Her Majesty's ships have sought refuge on board vessels belonging to friendly powers anchored at

at Gallinas, it has been positively refused, in consequence of the threats of these infamous intruders, and by similar means they have completely cut off all communication with Her Majesty's ships on the part of the natives. A few days since I entered the river in a Kroo canoe, and an attempt was made to capture her, by cutting her off from the entrance.

Under these circumstances, and as I have strong reasons to believe that these white slave-dealers are determined to oppose all intercourse, I consider it impossible to forward your Excellency's despatch except by stealth, and in a manner little calculated to impress the natives with respect for British authority; or by entering the river with a force sufficient to resist any aggression that may be attempted.

I therefore have resolved to take an early opportunity of passing the bar with the whole force at my disposal, and I trust soon to deliver the unfortunate woman and her child from slavery, and shall take the same opportunity of demanding satisfaction for the treatment experienced by Her Majesty's cruisers in the port.

With regard to the other subject referred to in your Excellency's letter, I beg to inform you that the boys liberated from the Eliza Davidson are on board this sloop. They declare they were sold by one Bungo, a white man, at Dombocorro (a slave factory), and they declare that they never saw Mr. Rogers, and have no knowledge of any person of the name.

During the rigorous watch which I have kept to prevent the exportation of slaves from Gallinas I have never lost an opportunity of promoting legitimate commerce, which is at present, however, nearly annihilated by the slave trade; and I have ever considered it a most important part of the duty of officers employed upon this coast to convince the natives that the friendly disposition of Great Britain towards Africa is the sole motive which prompts her efforts for the abolition of that most baneful and destructive traffic.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor, Sierra Leone, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Joseph Denman*, Commander.

Enclosure 4, in No. 1.

Dombocorro, in the River Gallinas, 23 November 1840.

Sir,

Having obtained the liberation of between 800 and 900 slaves from the King of Gallinas, I have determined upon carrying them to Sierra Leone, and have to request that your Excellency will be pleased to cause them to be received in the Liberated African Department.

I beg to inform you that the woman Fry Norman has been delivered up to me, but regret that my excessive occupation prevents me from forwarding a fuller account of my proceedings at present.

I have, &c.

Excellency the Governor, Sierra Leone, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Joseph Denman*, Commander.

Enclosure 5, in No. 1.

Her Majesty's Sloop, Wanderer, at Sea, 28 November 1840.

page 8 orig.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency the following account of my proceedings at Gallinas.

On the 19th at daylight I entered the river, and observing the Spaniards carrying off a large number of slaves from the factories in their canoes, I chased them, and succeeded in rescuing about 90.

I then landed at Dombocorro, the factory nearest to the bar, where I awaited the arrival of the king to hold a conference, having previously despatched a letter to him when entering the river.—(No. 1.)

Your Excellency will observe from the enclosures the difficulty I experienced in obtaining an interview with the chiefs; the Spanish slave-dealers having used every means to dissuade them, and whose efforts were seconded by the fears of Prince Manna for the consequences of his conduct towards the woman Fry Norman.

At 12·45 on the 20th, one of his brothers, named John Joseph, who had been hitherto the means of communication, arrived, with the Sierra Leone woman and her child, with the Enclosure (No. 10.)

Finding there was still no appearance of the prince and his chiefs, at 2 p.m. I despatched the letter numbered 11. shortly after which the prince arrived, attended by the chiefs, who agreed in declaring that King Siacca was at Ghindumar, bedridden from age; and that Prince Manna was fully empowered to act in his behalf.

After delivering your Excellency's letter, I commenced with the complaints contained in the letter of the 9th September, signed by the king and the Rogers' family.

With regard to the blockade of their ports against slave vessels, and the claim that such should not be captured within three leagues of the coast, they were at once satisfied; indeed they evidently felt no interest whatever upon these points, which had been inserted by the influence of the white slave-dealers as a last resource.

Appendix, No. 22.

GALLINAS.

They admitted that no country boat had been molested within the last year; but that, before that period, one had been emptied by a British cruiser. I told them that if the statement was true, proof must have been discovered showing the rice to be intended for the slave trade; and that if any cause of complaint occurred again they must at once apply to Sierra Leone for redress, which I promised them should be afforded them if the case required it.

I had brought the two boys taken in the Eliza Davidson on shore, for the purpose of confronting them with their pretended uncles. The three Messrs. Rogers present declared that they had no knowledge whatever of them; and the chiefs agreed that they were not natives of their country. They were therefore rather confused when I told them that these were the same boys so formally demanded as their nephews by King Siacca and the Rogers' family, in their letter of the 9th September.

It was quite clear that these complaints had been trumped up by the Spanish slave-dealers for their own purposes; and the prince and the chiefs were perfectly satisfied of the groundlessness of the statements in general, and the direct falsehood of that respecting the two boys.

I then taxed Prince Manna with the falsehood contained in the postscript of his letter, Enclosure (No. 6), stating that the woman Fry Norman had been sent to Sierra Leone two days before. This however he appeared to consider as an excellent joke.

I explained to him that nothing could possibly excuse his seizing the person of a British subject; and that had Mrs. Gray herself visited his country, even if she had behaved ten times worse than by his account she had, it could give him no sort of right to lay any constraint whatever upon her. I therefore demanded that he should make a most full and ample apology for his conduct, publicly before his chiefs, together with a solemn promise never again to be guilty of such an act. With this he at once complied, making the apology and promise in a satisfactory manner.

I then demanded redress upon the following grounds, viz.:—

That the boats of Her Majesty's ships had in frequent instances been denied refuge by vessels belonging to friendly nations, when at anchor in King Siacca's waters, in consequence of threats from the shore.

That on one occasion a boat of the Rolla had been stove, and her crew were in imminent danger of drowning but for the friendly assistance of an American brig, which received the crew on board, and hoisted in and repaired the boat. That the master, on landing, had been threatened for his humanity, and strictly forbidden to afford refuge or any sort of assistance for the future to boats in similar circumstances.

That all communications, supplies, &c., between Her Majesty's ships and the shore had been entirely cut off by the same means.

That two free people belonging to Sierra Leone had been rescued from the Spanish slave-dealers on the morning of the 19th, they having been found as slaves in the territories of King Siacca.

The prince and the chiefs in reply stated that they were entirely innocent of these acts, which had been committed without their knowledge by the Spanish slave-dealers who had settled in their country; and that it would not be just to punish them for the acts of foreigners who had acted without their knowledge and against their laws; and who by assuming power in their waters, had exposed them to the displeasure of the Queen of England.

I then made the demand contained in the Enclosure (No. 12), which I delivered to the prince, requesting him to attend with the chiefs at Dombocorra to settle finally the questions at issue. He promised to do his utmost to obtain the accession of the king and the chiefs; but said that since he had already made an humble apology respecting Fry Norman, which I had accepted, he requested me to remit my demand of a second apology, to which I at once yielded, as it appeared but reasonable.

page 9 orig.

On the following day the prince, attended with all the principal chiefs, and his brother, who unanimously agreed to the enclosed Treaty (No. 19), which is in accordance with my first demand, except as regards the total abolition of the slave trade, which they stated was expressly permitted by their laws; and that they could not abolish that which the law sanctioned. They promised, however, that the question should be brought immediately before the council by which their laws are established.

King Siacca also formally laid claim to the goods in the factories as forfeited to him by the laws of his country, inasmuch as the white slave-dealers had usurped his authority and brought him into trouble.

I therefore consented that he should take possession of the goods on condition that he immediately removed them into the interior; and with the understanding that I should take on board all the articles actually required for the slave trade; and in order to make certain of their destruction, the handcuffs, chains, shackles, &c., together with the bar-iron used for forging them, as well as all the canvass and boats used for embarking slaves, capable of carrying near 600 slaves, all belonging to the slave-dealers, have been removed to Her Majesty's ships.

On the 22d the slaves began to arrive, and by the morning of the 26th I had received upward of 880, being within 30 of the number I had originally demanded, and which I have reason to believe is very nearly the whole number which were in the barracoons previous to my entering the river.

I had embarked the slaves as I received them on board a prize equipped for slaves, and this sloop, therefore, after receiving a written promise from the prince and the chiefs to deliver up the

the remaining 30 to the Saracen within a week, I embarked on the afternoon of the 20th, and returned without any accident whatever.

During the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th, the slave factories at Paisley, Jeinbo, Minna, Jeekree Comassoon, Comatindo, and Teiro were burnt to the ground; and that of Dombocorro, where my people had been quartered, was totally destroyed 12 hours after I embarked.

The enormous extent of the slave trade at this place may be imagined from the number of factories of large extent, all occupying different islands or points in the river, and belonging to distinct houses at Havana. It is impossible that the average exportation per annum can have been less than 15,000.

Mr. Rogers, I believe, will endeavour to prosecute the slave trade for himself, but I think with little chance of success; for I shall maintain the same watch as before to prevent the traffic, until I am satisfied that it has entirely ceased; and as all confidence between the Spaniards and the natives must be destroyed, every vessel must bring wherewithal to purchase her slaves, involving a very long exposure to capture compared with the recent practice, by which the slavers could ship their cargoes and depart in a single hour from the moment of their anchoring.

In consequence of the rigorous blockade of Gallinas as regards the slave trade, which has been maintained since April, a great number of the slaves have been a very long time in confinement, and the satisfaction I experienced in witnessing the joy and gratitude of those poor creatures was greatly enhanced by the reflection that but for their present deliverance their dreadful state of misery and suspense would have been infinitely prolonged. Many have been 12 months in the barracoons, and some have been placed in canoes four several times for exportation; but in each case the vessel destined to receive them was captured.

In all these proceedings I have endeavoured to convince the natives of the sincere desire entertained by Great Britain to promote the welfare and happiness of the natives of Africa; and I trust, at the same time that a severe blow has been struck against the slave trade, the foundation has been laid for the recommencement of commercial intercourse between Sierra Leone and the Gallinas, which cannot fail to be beneficial to each party.

I have as yet found but two British subjects, named in the margin, amongst the slaves, but believe there is another on board the brig.

John Fraser.
John Parker.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jos. Denman*, Commander.

List of Documents herewith enclosed.

No. 1. Letter to King Siacca, 19th November.
Nos. 2 & 3. Letters from Messrs. Rogers, 19th November.
No. 4. Letter to King Siacca, 19th November.
No. 5. From Prince Manna, promising to attend at Dombocorro, 19th November 1840.
No. 6. Ditto, declining ditto.
No. 7. To King Siacca.
No. 8. From Prince Manna, promising to attend.
No. 9. To King Siacca.
No. 10. From Prince Manna, with the woman Fry Norman.
No. 11. To Prince Manna.
No. 12. To King Siacca.
Nos. 13 & 14. To King Lamina.
Nos. 15, 16, 17 & 18. Documents transmitted with the Governor's Letter of 30th October, in original, and returned according to request.
No. 19. Treaty between Captain Denman and the Chiefs.

page 10 orig.

(No. 1.)

Sent on crossing the Bar, addressed "to King Siacca, or Mr. Rogers."

Her Britannic Majesty's ship Wanderer, off Gallinas,
19 November 1840.

King Siacca.—Gallinas.

The Honourable Joseph Denman, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels from Cape Verd to Cape Palmas, has been requested by the Governor of Sierra Leone to deliver a despatch to the King of Gallinas, and to see him, for the purpose of talking upon several matters of the utmost importance to the king of Gallinas and his subjects.

Captain Denman has also some other matters of great importance to speak to the king about; but the white men who have set down in the Gallinas to make this bad trade of buying and selling black men, as if they were brutes instead of human beings, like themselves, have plenty of big guns, and threaten to make war on men-of-war's boats if they pass their slave factories.

Appendix, No. 22.

GALLINAS.

They have also cut off all intercourse with the shore, so the only way left to Captain Denman is bring with him a force able to defend itself from their bad white men; but he does not come to do injury to King Siacca or his people, unless King Siacca should refuse that which the Governor of Sierra Leone, in the name of the Queen of England, justly demands.

Captain Denman, therefore, requests that the king and his headmen will come to meet him as soon as possible, that he may deliver to the king the letter from the Governor of Sierra Leone; and that the causes of complaint that now exist may be ended in a friendly manner, without delay.

(signed) *Jos. Denman*, Commander.

(No. 2.)

Received at 7 A.M. on the 19th November.

To the Commander of the Boats entered into the River.

SEEING a number of boats enter our river this morning, we are desirous to know their cause of coming in such a number of boats into the river. An answer with despatch will oblige

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Lusina Rogers*,
Bobacarry Rogers,
John Rogers,
Selepha Rogers,
} Chiefs.

9 Nov. 1840,
Minna Town, Gallinas.

(No. 3.)

Received at 8·30 A.M. 19th November.

To the Commander of the Boats entered the River.

WE wrote you a note this morning, desiring to know the cause of such a number of boats entering the river, but not receiving any answer from you, we are at a loss to know what is your cause of coming into the river; we, therefore, request a satisfactory answer from you by bearer.

We remain, yours, &c.
(signed) *Lusini Rogers*,
Bobacarry Rogers,
John Rogers,
Selepha Rogers,
} Chiefs.

9 Nov. 1840,
Minna Town, Gallinas.

(No. 4.)

To King Siacca, Dombocorro, 19 November 1840.

THE commander of Her Britannic Majesty's squadron on this coast has entered the Gallinas river for the purpose of holding an interview with King Siacca respecting various subjects of complaint that exist upon the part of Her Britannic Majesty, and also to deliver a despatch to him from the Governor of Sierra Leone respecting a woman named Fry Norman, a British subject, who, with her child, has been made a slave of by Mr. Manna, the king's son.

page 11 orig.

Captain Denman is also requested by the Governor of Sierra Leone to talk with the king respecting some complaints made to him (the Governor) in September last.

King Siacca is therefore requested to come as soon as possible to Dumbocorro, in order that the existing differences may be settled in a friendly manner.

The Queen of England is very desirous of maintaining a good understanding with the African Kings; and Captain Denman trusts that King Siacca will lose no time in coming to Dumbocorro, and in satisfying the just demands he has to make.

(signed) *Jos. Denman*, Commander and Senior Officer.

(No. 5.)

Received at 1 P.M. 19th November.

To the Commander of Her Britannic Majesty's Squadron, Captain Denman.

Sir, Tindo, 19 November 1840.

I RECEIVED your letter by the bearer, and in reply to it I have to state that my father is an ageable man now, and not able to attend to the time appointed by your Honour. But as I am here myself in his room for the present, I will call up all the chiefs for a small meeting, and present ourselves before you; and therefore you will please to have a few hours' patience, sir.

I am, yours respectfully,
(signed) Prince *Manna*, for King *Siacca*.

(No. 6.)

Received at 3 P.M. 19th November.

To Captain Denman, Tindo, 19 November 1840.

YOUR favourite message by our messenger he has delivered, desiring us to attend at Dumbocorro. His Majesty King Siacca returns his compliments to you, and begs to inform you, that he cannot make it convenient to attend upon you at Dumbocorro, as he thinks if you are come to him on friendly terms, and also having a despatch from the Governor of Sierra Leone for him, he will be happy to see you over to Tindo this afternoon, where everything you are desirous to know from him will be decided.

King Siacca remains with respect, &c.

P. S.—Prince Manna begs to inform Captain Denman that the woman Fry Norman, with her child, which he demanded in his note this morning, that he has sent them both to Sierra Leone, to Mrs. Gray, two days ago.

(No. 7.)

To King Siacca, Dumbocorro, 19 November 1840.

CAPTAIN DENMAN has received the king's letter declining to meet him at Dumbocorro, according to his invitation contained in the second letter that he wrote this morning.

Having invited King Siacca in a friendly manner to hold a conference at Dumbocorro, Captain Denman is pledged to treat King Siacca (or if he is unable to travel, his representative) with attention, and bound not to offer to them the slightest violence or incivility.

Captain Denman having come to River Gallinas for the purpose of obtaining the woman and her child, so unjustly made slaves of by Prince Manna, in order that the insult offered and the injury inflicted on the subjects of the Queen of England may be explained and redressed without having recourse to arms, considers that if they really were released two days ago some proof of the fact is due, and that at all events a most ample apology and solemn promise that such aggression shall not be repeated, is the very smallest reparation that can be made. Under these circumstances Captain Denman thinks his request, that King Siacca and his headmen should meet him at Dumbocorro, is most reasonable and moderate. Should King Siacca think proper to accede to this request, Captain Denman pledges his word as a British officer that the king or any of his sons who may appear on his behalf shall be treated with civility, and be allowed to depart whenever they please. But, on the other hand, if King Siacca persists in refusing to hold a conference at Dumbocorro early this morning, as proposed by Captain Denman, then he will be obliged to consider that King Siacca deliberately refuses the opportunity thus offered to him of avoiding the consequences of having made slaves of British subjects.

(signed) *Joseph Denman.*

(No. 8.)

page 12 orig.

To Captain Denman.

Dear Sir, Tindo, Gallinas, 19 November 1840.

RECEIVED your answer by the bearer, and have perused the contents, and beg to inform Captain Denman that the Prince Manna will wait upon him in the morning; and request to inform you that no violence will be offered to anything belonging to you, and we expect the same from you.

I remain with respect, &c.

(signed) *Prince Manna*

(No. 9.)

To King Siacca. Dumbocorro, 20 November 1840.

CAPTAIN DENMAN begs to inform King Siacca that he waited the whole of yesterday for the arrival of King Siacca or his representative, and it is necessary for him to lose no more time.

If, therefore, King Siacca wishes to do what is just, according to the demands of the Queen of England, and if he wishes to make reparation for the gross insult offered to Her by the enslaving of Her subjects, he must lose no time in coming to Dumbocorro with his chiefs. Unless he does so before 12 o'clock of this day, Captain Denman must consider that King Siacca declines the opportunity offered to him of making reparation, and of preserving the friendly understanding which has hitherto prevailed.

(signed) *Joseph Denman,* Commander and Senior Officer.

Appendix, No. 22.

GALLINAS.

(No. 10.)

Honoured Sir, Gallinas, Gandima, 28 November 1840.

I BEG leave to give your Honour a short statement of the detainment of Fry Norman, mentioned in your letter yesterday directed to King Siacca, my father; and hoping at the same time that the above statement will meet your Honour's approbation to see me righted, as well as any of the Queen of Great Britain's English subjects, and far from making any English man or woman a slave of mine, a thing that King Siacca, my father, never was guilty of in all his reign, nor even any insult to the Governor of Sierra Leone, but to give me justice as well as yourself.

Sir, in year 1832, I gave a young girl of mine to Mrs. Rosana Grey, of Sierra Leone, as an apprentice, to instruct her to sew, wash, and iron, until she is grown to a young woman; and I bid her to keep the girl Charlotte, as that is her name, in the presence of Mrs. Fry Norman, close, as she my wife; and to give her no man, or any man to have connection with the girl Charlotte, but no agreement for paying for learning the above sewing, washing, and ironing, to serve the said Mrs. R. Grey, of Sierra Leone, until the girl Charlotte should be grown to a young woman, which the said Mrs. R. Grey of Sierra Leone promised me faithfully that the girl Charlotte will be properly taken care of on that part; and, after taking the girl to Sierra Leone, instructed and grown to a young woman, the said Mrs. R. Grey of Sierra Leone sent me a letter, stating that Charlotte is well instructed and grown, but I must send her, the said Mrs. R. Grey, of Sierra Leone, another apprentice, and she will send my wife Charlotte home to me, which without any objection I sent Mrs. Grey another of my girls, Betty by a name, and gave Mrs. Grey the same charge for Betty as I did for Charlotte, the first; but after looking out for my young wife, brought in English ways and fashions, for long time, I find I was disappointed, for Mrs. R. Grey of Sierra Leone, after receiving the second girl, Betty, took my long expected young wife and gave her to so many men to make her living out of my young wife, and made a common prostitute of her. And after writing several letters to the said Mrs. R. Grey, of Sierra Leone, to send Charlotte home, as she is free and her mother and families longed to see her, for above two years Mrs. Grey will not send Charlotte, and after many entreaties sent me Betty, the last I sent her, instead of Charlotte, the first. And Mr. James W. Smith and Mr. William Thomas, both of Sierra Leone, happen to be here in the Gallinas, at Gandima, I lodged my complaints to them for what Mrs. R. Grey has done to me about my wife, and beg them to write to her and carry the letter to Mrs. R. Grey, as they belong to Sierra Leone, which they did; and carry the letter to Sierra Leone to Mrs. R. Grey; and after reading it she insulted these two gentlemen, and she told them that she did not care if Mr. Manna was to send his letters to the Governor of Sierra Leone; that she, the said Mrs. R. Grey, will not send Mr. Manna's wife Charlotte to Gallinas unless Mr. Manna pay for the said Mrs. R. Grey 150 Spanish dollars for the instruction of Charlotte, which bargain we did make at the time of giving her, the said Mrs. R. Grey, the girl Charlotte as an apprentice, which I was forced to pay into the hands of Mrs. R. Grey by one of three men, whom I sent to fetch Charlotte. After the 150 dollars is received, which I beg your honour will look into this statement and give me justice, and also to show you that I only detained Fry Norman here to call Mrs. R. Grey, which I trusted that when the Governor should hear of it, will cause Mrs. R. Grey to come here in the Gallinas, herself for Fry Norman, and to tell her or make her pay me my 150 Spanish dollars back again, as it was not agreed before but to serve her until she was grown. Sir, I remain with much respect, &c.

page 13 orig.

(signed) *Prince Manna.*

Captain Denman, Commander of H.B.M. Squadron,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 11.)

Despatched at 2 P.M.

Prince Manna, Dumbocorro, 20 November 1840.

CAPTAIN DENMAN begs to inform Prince Manna that he has received the woman Fry Norman and her child. But the letter from the Governor of Sierra Leone he will not deliver to any person whatever except King Siacca or his son, Prince Manna; and he declares that a personal interview is indispensably requisite to fulfil the duties he has to perform.

He repeats his solemn promise that Prince Manna shall be received with civility, and allowed to depart as soon as he pleases.

(signed) *Joseph Denman,*
Commander and Senior Officer.

(No. 12.)

Delivered to Prince Manna at 7·30 P.M.

King Siacca, Dumbocorro, 20 November 1840.

CAPTAIN DENMAN claims from King Siacca, that he will prove to him that the white slave-dealers have acted without his knowledge in their infamous conduct against the Queen of England's subjects, by acting as follows, viz.—

That

That he will himself destroy their factories and their contents, or consent to Captain Denman's doing so.

That he will deliver up the slaves who have been carried into the bush from the factories.

That he will for ever abolish the slave trade in his dominions; and that he will promise, in writing, never to allow such conduct in future, and express his sorrow for what has happened with regard to the woman Fry Norman and her child.

(signed) *Joseph Denman,*
Commander and Senior Officer.

(No. 13.)

Sent at Sunset of the 23d.

King Lamina, Dumbocorro, 23 November 1840.

KING LAMINA having carried off a large number of slaves from Comating, which the chiefs of the Gallinas country had engaged to deliver up to Captain Denman, Captain Denman hereby demands that King Lamina will send every one of them to him, at Dumbocorro, before 12 o'clock of the 24th instant.

(signed) *Joseph Denman,*
Commander and Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels off the Gallinas.

Thirty slaves were sent in reply to this letter.

(No. 14.)

Sent at 8 A. M. 25th.

To King Lamina, Dumbocorro, 25 November 1840.

I AGAIN demand the slaves that you have in your possession, which Prince Manna and the chiefs have engaged to give up to me.

Prince Manna will deliver this letter to you, and unless you give up every one of those slaves immediately I will burn your town.

(signed) *Joseph Denman,*
Commander and Senior Officer of Her Britannic Majesty's Vessels off the River Gallinas.

Seventy slaves were sent in reply to this letter, making up the whole number King Lamina had detained.

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page 14 orig.

(No. 19.)

Nos. 15, 16, 17, and 18, consisted of the Originals of Enclosures 1 and 2.

IN consequence of the white slave-dealers settled in the River Gallinas having prevented the boats of Her Britannic Majesty's ships from receiving the common rights of humanity when in distress, and seeking refuge in King Siacca's waters, in violation of his dignity, and of his rights, thus exposing him to differences with the Queen of England, and also in consequence of a Sierra Leone boy having been made a slave of by these white men at the River Gallinas, who was discovered and released by Commander Denman on the 19th instant,

1st. King Siacca engages totally to destroy the factories belonging to these white men without delay.

2dly. King Siacca engages to give up to Commander Denman all the slaves who were in the barracoons of the white slave-dealers when he entered the river, and have been carried off into the bush.

3dly. King Siacca engages to send these bad white men out of his country by the first opportunity, and within four months from this date.

4thly. King Siacca binds himself in the most solemn manner that no white men shall ever for the future settle in his country for the purpose of slave dealing.

5thly. Captain Denman, upon the part of Her Britannic Majesty, promises never to molest any of the legitimate commerce of the River Gallinas, but that, on the contrary, Her Majesty's ships shall afford every assistance to the King Siacca's subjects, and take every opportunity of promoting his commerce.

6thly. The Governor of Sierra Leone will use his influence to get the Sierra Leone people to open the trade with King Siacca's country.

7thly. No white man from Sierra Leone shall settle down in King Siacca's country without his full permission and consent.

8thly. All

Appendix, No. 22.

GALLINAS.

8thly. All complaints that King Siacca may have to make hereafter against any of Her Majesty's ships, he is requested to forward at once to Sierra Leone, and a full investigation, and such redress as the occasion may require, is solemnly promised to Commander Denman on the part of Her Britannic Majesty.

Done at Dumbocorro in the River Gallinas, this 21st day of November 1840.

(signed) *Prince Manna*, his × mark.
Lusini Rogers, his × mark.
John Selepha Rogers, his × mark.

(signed) *Joseph Denman*,
Commander and Senior Officer on the Sierra Leone Station.

Captain Denman, by the request of the Prince Manna and the chiefs, hereby states, that he at first demanded that the trade goods of the white slave-dealers should be destroyed with their factories, but King Siacca having declared that those persons have acted in defiance of his laws, and that in consequence he considers their goods as forfeited to him, Captain Denman has withdrawn his demand upon this point, and consented that King Siacca shall take possession of the said goods, on condition that they are immediately taken out of the factories, and removed to Ghindemar, or some other place far from the coast.

(signed) *Joseph Denman*,
Commander and Senior Officer.

— No. 2. —

(No. 2.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *John Jeremie* to Lord *John Russell*.

Government House, Freetown, Sierra Leone,
4 January 1841.

GOVERNOR DOHERTY has in his despatch, numbered 67, dated 7th of December last, transmitted to your Lordship an account of the proceedings of Caplain Denman, of Her Majesty's sloop Wanderer, at the Gallinas, and his opinion as to their probable effect; in which opinion, generally, I concur.

It is with much regret and some surprise I find the immediate neighbourhood of Sierra Leone the scene of a very extensive slave traffic; the people at the Gallinas alone had, beyond doubt, undertaken to furnish 13,000 slaves in the course of the year. They supplied last year upwards of 13,000; and it is the property sent by Spaniards from Cuba, to pay for these 13,000, amounting, according to mercantile calculation, which, however, I cannot but consider greatly exaggerated, to 200,000 *l.*, that the chief has taken possession of and confiscated to his own use. And by the enclosed excellent letter from Captain Denman, to which I beg leave respectfully to call your Lordship's attention, it would appear there are two other extensive slave marts in that direction, Cestos and Sea-bar; whilst to the north are the Pongos, Nunez, and others.

page 15 orig.

The remedy for this state of things, your Lordship, I am satisfied, will not expect I should on so short an experience, attempt to suggest; but the general impression is that, owing to the shoals at the Bissagos, nothing but light steamers will satisfactorily drive away the slaver from the coasts between this and Gambia. And, as to the expense of maintaining them, now that I have seen this harbour and anchorage, I am convinced, that, by employing them, when not otherwise engaged, to tow merchant vessels in and out, they would nearly, if not fully, repay the charge of their maintenance and wages of the crews. At Mauritius a considerable item in the public revenue is collected by the assistance thus afforded to the merchantmen; and doubly acceptable would it be at Sierra Leone. Nor is this my idea only: it was originally mentioned to me by one of our most extensive Sierra Leone merchants settled in London, Mr. Weston.

Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

Her Majesty's Sloop Wanderer, off Moncovia,
12 December 1840.

Sir,

I BEG to forward to your Excellency such information as I have been able to collect respecting Gallinas, which, though trifling in amount, and necessarily very imperfect, I am induced to trouble you with, under the impression that, owing to the long and exclusive prosecution of the slave trade, that country is entirely unknown to the people of Sierra Leone.

The bar of the river is only passable for large boats or small coasting craft, and is very dangerous during the rains, when it is frequently impassable. During the dry season it may be generally passed with safety, excepting occasionally at the full and change of the moon, which has a very marked effect upon the surf on the whole of this coast.

After passing the bar the river opens out into a spacious sheet of water, about three miles across in every direction, which is studded with islands lately occupied by the slave-dealers, and affording very favourable situations for trading factories.

From

From hence the river runs in three branches to the north-westward, to the northward, and to the north-east. The first, during the rainy season, joins the Boom Kittam River, thus affording a direct inland water communication with Sierra Leone; but, in the dry season, about eight miles is too shallow for canoes to pass.

The next branch runs past the town of Ghindamar (where the king resides), nine miles from the sea, and is navigable about five leagues for large canoes.

The third branch runs close inside the sea-beach to the south-east about four miles, and then turns suddenly to the north-east, at a place called Soolimane; from hence it is navigable for large canoes about seven miles. This branch forms the south-east boundary of the Gallinas territory. To the north-west it terminates at a place called Casi, on the banks of the first branch, known by two conspicuous round trees, which form the principal landmark in this quarter. These limits comprise about 12 miles of sea-coast.

The chiefs describe their territory as spreading out very much and running far into the interior, where it is said to be much more fertile and populous than the district near the sea, which appeared to me to be thickly peopled.

When the English slave trade was abolished considerable traffic sprung up, and was rapidly increasing when the Spaniards commenced the slave trade in about 1817. From that time legitimate commerce gradually withered, and was at length totally annihilated by the establishment of a permanent slave factory in-shore about 15 years ago, by Pedro Blanco, at that time mate of a slavé vessel.

Since then the slave trade has been the only pursuit; and during the long period that has since elapsed not enough produce has been exported to form the cargo of the smallest coasting vessel.

Cattle, formerly abundant, are now extremely scarce. Beef cannot be purchased under 1*s.* 6*d.* per pound; and for rice, the principal article of food, and once a considerable article of export, they now depend upon the Sherbro and the Plantain Islands.

They have already, in a wild state, but of the finest quality, cotton, indigo, pepper, and palm-nut, the sugar-cane, and tobacco, which they are enabled to cure. Salt is procured in considerable quantities; and there is no doubt that coffee would flourish as well as at Sierra Leone and Moravia.

The chiefs unanimously agreed that they could obtain camwood and ivory in large quantities; gold dust, also, from the interior; and that cattle might be reared to such an extent as to enable them to export hides in considerable quantities.

The following list of articles, which they assure me would find a ready market, appears to me to prove that the necessaries of civilised life are in sufficient demand to ensure the cultivation of their natural resources now they can no longer be obtained through the medium of the slave factories:—flour, wine, tea, coffee, rum, butter, cheese, tobacco, hats, clothes, shoes, coral, muskets, knives and forks, beads, trinkets, glass, crockery, powder, brass pans for making salt, hardware, and cotton and linen clothes of all descriptions.

page 16 orig.

Some idea of the amount of consumption may be formed from a list of vessels that have discharged their cargoes at the slave factories during the last nine months:—

Eliza Davidson	200 tons	Whole cargo	American.
Theophilus Chase	160 —	Ditto	ditto.
Alexander	200 —	Ditto	ditto.
Simihole	100 —	Ditto	ditto.
Argus	100 —	Ditto	Hamburgh.
Crawford	300 —	Half cargo	American.
Antoine Ferriol	109 —	Ditto	French.
Jeune Frederick	200 —	Part cargo	ditto.
Waverly	200 —	Ditto	American.

While employed destroying the factories two other vessels arrived with cargoes, half of which they had expected to dispose of.

It appears that the Mahomedan religion was introduced by missionaries from Coroango, Sangarah, Malon, Massado, and Toulah, about 40 years since. The king and all the principal chiefs have embraced this faith, and it is making rapid progress throughout the country; the Pagans still, however, greatly outnumber the proselytes.

The chiefs have supreme authority in their own districts, which they govern by the general laws passed from time to time by the king and chiefs assembled at Chindamar.

The most powerful of these is the family of Rogers, descended from an English mulatto; they possess the whole country in the neighbourhood of the sea, containing many populous towns, and are said to be as powerful as the king.

I am satisfied that so long as the natives consider it possible to carry on the slave trade they will never abandon it. In my conversation therefore with the chiefs I endeavoured to convince them of its future impracticability; this they were prepared to believe, from the success which has attended the system of blockade lately pursued, and followed up by the recent decisive measures.

I pointed out that, if they kept lingering in the hope of its revival, their country would inevitably fall into decay, and urged them at once to turn themselves vigorously to the cultivation of the soil, particularly recommending their attention to cotton and palm-oil.

They declared they were heartily glad to be rid of the Spaniards, who had treated them with great insolence. They were willing to receive a missionary, but did not wish people to form factories from Sierra Leone.

They put some questions as to the light in which we regarded their domestic slavery, which I told them we should never interfere with, excepting by endeavouring to enlighten

Appendix, No. 22. GALLINAS.

them sufficiently to induce them voluntarily to adopt a better system, which would be every year assisted by commerce; and I took the opportuity of showing them the broad distinction between the resident and permanent servants of the soil under the constant care of their masters from generation to generation, until the advance of civilisation should reduce their bondage to a mere name, and the enormous practice of kidnapping their fellow-creatures and consigning them to the horrors of foreign slavery.

They declare they gave up all hopes of still following up the slave trade, and were very anxious to open trade with Sierra Leone.

Many applied to me to take their children to Sierra Leone for instruction, and I received two sons of a very intelligent chief named Gomez (who had been educated in England) on board my ship, but declined taking more until I should be in possession of your Excellency's views upon the subject.

I have thus long trespassed on your Excellency's time, feeling that the consequences to Gallinas of the virtual suppression of its slave trade must have most important effects upon the surrounding native states.

Upon these grounds I consider it imperatively necessary to seize on the opportunity of encouraging that people to cultivate their natural resources. Should they fail or even delay to apply themselves to this only sure foundation of improvement and civilisation, the ideas of prosperity and slave trade will be inseparately connected over a vast tract of country, to the very great detriment of our exertions. But it appears to me that if the present circumstances are improved, that Gallinas, so long the strongest hold of the slave trade, may become of great use in destroying this fatal traffic over a large district of country which has hitherto supplied the slave dealers with victims, and may become the means of spreading far and wide over the countries where its withering influence has so long existed, the blessings of peaceful industry and of security to life and property.

The attempt to export from Sea-bar an increased number of slaves, which was determined on in consequence of the difficulties thrown in their way at Gallinas, has been already defeated by the capture of three vessels within a week—one by this sloop with 350 slaves on board, and two by the Saracen, equipped for the purpose of slave trade.

At Young Cestos, the only other point where slave factories exist between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas, the effect of the destruction of the Gallinas factories has been so great that Mr. —— has voluntarily abandoned the slave trade, and delivered up those slaves which he possessed to Lieutenant Seagrani.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency
The Governor of Sierra Leone.

(signed) *Joseph Denman*, Commander.

—Appendix, No. 23.—

Appendix, No. 23. PAPERS delivered in by *Wm. Holmes*, Esq. M. P. Agent for *British Guiana*.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of British Guiana. 26 February 1836.

(No. 1.)

COPY of a MINUTE addressed to the Members of the Court of Policy by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 26th February 1836.

Gentlemen,

I AM desirous of recording my sentiments with respect to the proposed importation of liberated Africans from the island of Cuba into British Guiana, and the period when an ordinance is before this Court for regulating certain details connected with the measure, appears to afford me the most eligible opportunity.

You are aware from the Lord Glenelg's despatch, that the introduction of the liberated Africans into this province is an arrangement which I had the honour to propose to his Lordship. In drawing his Lordship's attention to the subject, I was well aware of the additional trouble, labour, and responsibility I necessarily would have to incur if the proposition was acceded to. A person of a less anxious disposition (without laying himself open to the charge of indolence) might easily have avoided exposing himself to be called upon to undertake additional occupation of an unpleasant and harassing nature. A sense of duty, a desire to promote, by every means in my power, the welfare of an important province intrusted to my government, and, above all, a wish to contribute towards the sum total of human happiness, and in so much to diminish the amount of human misery, have governed my conduct upon the present occasion. This magnificent country will, for ages to come, amply repay the capitalist, and enable him to employ any number of labourers. The liberated Africans are undervalued, ill-treated, and neglected in the island of Cuba. So many have been sent there by our men-of-war, that the Spanish government are alarmed and uneasy as to the possible effects of the introduction of such a number of free negroes. Here, on the contrary, the services of the liberated African will be valued, and he will be treated

treated accordingly. Slavery being at an end, he cannot conspire with slaves. He will be subject to moderate restraint, and be considered in tutelage for three years; and as, during that period, he will be taught the value of labour, and be encouraged in industrious habits, by being paid in proportion to his work; and as, moreover, he will receive religious and moral instruction, I am sanguine in my expectations, that the liberated African will eventually become a respectable and a useful member of society. These, gentlemen, are the motives by which I have been influenced. The importation of liberated Africans is a measure fraught, as I most sincerely believe, with incalculable benefit to this rising colony, as well as with important advantages to the individuals themselves. Under this impression I have proposed it, and under this impression I shall most carefully watch over its progress.

J. Carmichael Smyth.

From the Royal Gazette of British Guiana, of 24th March 1836.

(No. 2.)

EXTRACT taken from Blue Book published by Parliament, 1842.

Extract from Blue Book, 1842.

AFFAIRS OF BRITISH GUIANA.

STIPENDIARY Magistrate's Half Yearly Report, ending 30th day of June 1841, from District Lower A. in the County of Demerara.

No. I. General Character and Condition of the Peasantry,

Noticing any Changes observable since the Dissolution of the Apprenticeship, in their Manners, Habits, or Tastes, in the rate of Mortality, or in the nature and frequency of Offences.

A RESIDENCE of six years in this part of British Guiana enables me to state that the peasantry, as a body, with reference to their general character and condition, can boldly challenge comparison with the happiest and best paid labourers of the most fertile districts in England; a disinterested individual indeed, after the best and minutest inquiry into the opportunities and advantages possessed by the labourers at home and here, must without more than a moment's reflection decide that the latter are considerably the best off. The work of a labourer here is light, the time occupied in its performance short, and the remuneration high: in England, the labourer's task is long and weary, and its remuneration small; hundreds of labourers earn daily in my district their dollar, or 4*s.* 2*d.* sterling each, by 12 o'clock at noon, having no house-rent to pay, with gratuitous schooling for their children, and when sick, medical attendance. The mower or reaper at home has to fag from sunrise to sunset, and then thankfully receives 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* 6*d.*

Since the termination of the apprenticeship, the manners, habits, and tastes of the labourers have perceptibly improved; they are more civil to, and confiding in, those in authority; they know the laws to be strong for their protection, and that those laws, when occasion requires, are zealously enforced; with advantages like these the habits of the labouring population are rapidly improving, civilisation fast progressing, and I am bound to add, crime not increasing.

(No. 3.)

EXTRACT from Governor *Light*'s DESPATCH, dated 21st September 1841, taken from Parliamentary Blue Book, 1842, page 85.

Extract from Governor Light's Despatch, 21 Sept. 1841.

IF I were not convinced that the unhappy Africans are benefited by the transfer to this colony, I should not so urgently press the continuance of the countenance of Her Majesty's Government to that effect. I have, in my residence on this coast, seen that the Africans from Sierra Leone are far from being in the civilised state I should have anticipated; that their condition must, therefore, here be improved; how much more so then must the pure savage be raised by being brought amongst his own colour, who are in a high progressive state of civilisation.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Henry Light.*

Appendix, No. 23.

Extract from Blue Book, 1842.

(No. 4.)

(Taken from Parliamentary Blue Book, 1842, page 120.)

AFFAIRS OF BRITISH GUIANA.

Committee for Immigration.

Committee Chambers, Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, 25 October 1841.

THE immigration committee have the honour to acknowledge the receipt from his Excellency the Governor of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consulate at Havanna, with certain queries therein relative to the disposal of liberated Africans, and the prospect of their advantageous employment and location in British Guiana; under reply, the committee have the honour to report—

No. 1. That the fertility of the soil of British Guiana, and the extent of land on the estates already possessing buildings and machinery, ensure to labourers constant employment, at rates of wages beyond what less favoured colonies could afford to pay; consequently, as regards remuneration for labour, British Guiana may be viewed as affording the greatest prospect of benefit to the immigrant. British Guiana presents other advantages, amongst which the following may be enumerated:

Religious instruction administered at 57 places of public worship. Each parish has at least two parochial schools under the superintendence of the minister. Each missionary has a school attached to his domicile, and nearly all the principal plantations in the colony, if at a distance from the schools, maintain a school for the instruction of their labourers' children, free of expense.

An annual grant has been made by the colony in aid of the education of children of the labouring population in the rural districts, amounting to 13,333 dollars.

No. 2. The great capability of the colony to derive immediate benefit from an accession to its labouring population, arises from the great number of estates already settled, affording employment for additional labourers, with the concomitant advantages of steam machinery and universal water carriage, together with extensive sugar works, and numerous cottages and rural residences recently erected for the accommodation of labourers, requisite to draw forth the resources of the colony.

No. 3. All expenses to the mother country for the maintenance and support of liberated Africans, would cease from the day of their embarkation at the port of adjudication.

The mode of conveyance to British Guiana may be either by chartered vessels at the rate of 30 dollars per head, as stated in his Excellency the Governor's proclamation, the vessels providing the fittings up and all provisions for the voyage, or by the colonial steamer to be despatched for the purpose at stated periods to be named by Her Majesty's consul-general.

The expense of the several cargoes of liberated Africans to this colony from Rio Janeiro and Sierra Leone, having been so defrayed, and ample means have been provided for continuing further importations.

No. 4. The colony of British Guiana has a very large establishment in the immediate vicinity of the capital town for the reception of all immigrants, in addition to which in the town itself an extensive hospital is kept up at the public expense, and in charge of the colonial surgeon-general and resident surgeons, for reception of the sick. The hospital contains not less than perhaps 180 beds, the same accommodation upon an adequate scale is provided under the charge of the sub-immigrant agent at the port of New Amsterdam, in the county of Berbice.

The average rate of wages for agricultural labourers is about 5-12ths of a dollar per task; a day's task is understood to be seven hours, but is generally performed in four to five hours by an industrious man; any extra time or labour is paid for additional.

In British Guiana there is no particular period for crop, and the same rate of wages applies all the year round.

House-room, garden ground, medicine, and medical attendance, have hitherto been granted free; all other requisites are provided by the labourers themselves.

It is the general practice to furnish the immigrant labourers on estates with the first week's maintenance free, and then to pay them their week's earnings, that they may provide for themselves by purchase from the provision shops, which are established throughout all parts of the colony. Steam-vessels ply daily between the towns and the country districts, and upon the great rivers of the colony. The towns and villages afford ready markets for any superabundance of ground provisions and stock which the labourers have to dispose of from the produce of their industry in the hours they have to spare after labouring on the work of the estates on which they are respectively located.

(signed) *Charles Robinson,*
Peter Rose,
John Crone,
W. J. F. Bach.

(A true Copy.)

(No. 5.)

Appendix, No. 23.

Extract of a Letter from Messrs. G. Anderson & Co. 30 April 1842.

EXTRACT from a LETTER of Messrs. *G. Anderson & Co.*, dated Demerara, 30 April 1842.

THE Superior is off to-day for Sierra Leone; 68 people have gone in her, including children, and, with the exception of three or four, who are old retired soldiers, the whole of them are people who came seven or eight years ago from the Bahamas, and they return to their native country with a good deal of money; three of them have no less a sum than 5,000 dollars each; their report of this country will assist the Superior in getting her complement of immigrants.

— Appendix, No. 24. —

Appendix, No. 24.

Statement delivered in by W. Burge, Esq.

STATEMENT delivered in by *W. Burge*, Esq. Agent for *Jamaica*.

I AM desirous, as the agent of Jamaica, of laying before this Committee the following statement. It shows the necessity of immigration from Africa into that colony, the measures already adopted by the Legislature of Jamaica for promoting it, the manner in which those measures have been carried into effect, the conduct and state of the Africans who have been introduced into Jamaica, the state of the labouring population of that colony, of whom the African immigrants would form a part, the means of religious and moral instruction which they would possess. The Committee will perceive, from the provisions of the two Immigration Acts passed by the Jamaica Legislature, that this body are strongly impressed with the absolute necessity of leaving the entire conduct of immigration, and the location of the immigrants, to the superintendence and control of the Executive and its responsible officers; so that the most effectual security may be afforded that emigration shall be the free and voluntary act of the emigrant; that no means which are not perfectly unexceptionable should be adopted to induce emigration; that every provision shall be made, under the sanction of the Executive, for the comfort and health of the emigrants during their voyage, and for their subsequent location in the colony. I do not profess to suggest details, but no emigrant ought to leave the coast of Africa without the knowledge and permission of some responsible officer of the Government, who should himself be satisfied, and be able to satisfy the Government, that neither force, nor fraud, nor misrepresentation, nor any other objectionable means had been practised to induce the act of emigration, but that it was the free, voluntary, and deliberate act of the emigrant. The emigration from Africa ought not to be left to individuals or to companies. The establishment, either at Sierra Leone or any other parts of the coast of Africa, of agents from different colonies to conduct the emigration ought not to be allowed; there should be one or more agents, appointed by and responsible to Government, to conduct the immigration for all the colonies, and the distribution of the emigrants; that distribution should be regulated by the extent of the different colonies and their wants. I would refer to the Jamaica Acts of Immigration for the details on the subject of location and distribution, and to the plan submitted to the Government by a deputation of the West India body in January last. It should be part of the plan to secure a continual communication between the West India colonies and the coast of Africa, so as to afford opportunities for the return of the immigrants to Africa, and facilities for such return should be offered them. Care should be taken that whilst all the precautions and provisions to secure free and voluntary emigration are fully adequate for that purpose, they should be of such a nature as not in themselves to excite in the negro mind that feeling of aversion to or distrust of immigration which would of itself render them unwilling to emigrate at all.

The island of Jamaica consists of 4,000,000 of acres.

At the time of the abolition of slavery there were 198,000 prædial attached slaves, and 19,558 prædial unattached. The total number of the effective labouring population was 217,558.

Parliamentary Papers, Jamaica, Part I, 1840, p. 69.

It is believed that of this number at least one-third are withdrawn from labour; and that the actual labour given by the two-thirds engaged in field cultivation is less by one-third than that obtained during slavery.

Of the necessity of immigration I refer to the following extract from Sir C. Metcalfe's speech to the Legislature of Jamaica, on the 26th October 1841.—Parliamentary Papers, Jamaica, 1842, p. 18:—

Sir C. Metcalfe's Speech to the Legislature of Jamaica, 26 Oct. 1841.

"The views of all who take an interest in the general prosperity of the island are still eagerly directed towards immigration, as the only apparent mode of obtaining such an addition to the labouring population as is requisite for the adequate cultivation of the land, and indispensable for the development of its dormant resources. It is a happy reflection that immigration may take place to any probable extent, without interfering with the benefits possessed by the present inhabitants. You have made most liberal provision to promote this important object. The success of the measures adopted has hitherto been limited, but in some respects valuable. There has been no deficiency of zeal, on the part of the officers employed, in the carrying of your intentions into effect. The agent-general in the island has exerted himself indefatigably; his Report will be laid before you. I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the sub-agents, as far as it has come under my observation.

Appendix, No. 24.

Statement delivered in by W. Burge, Esq.

tion. The commissioner deputed to North America and Great Britain, after making such arrangements in these countries as seemed calculated to advance the intended purpose, proceeded to the coast of Africa, and laid the foundation of an emigration of free Africans from Sierra Leone, which promises to be highly beneficial, for there seems to be no doubt that Africans are the most suitable labourers for field cultivation in this climate. Mr. Barclay's Reports will be communicated to you, and will furnish ample evidence of the energy, ability, and judgment with which he has performed the duties of his mission."

In Sir C. Metcalfe's despatch to Lord Stanley, of the 1st November 1841, Parliamentary Papers, p. 22, he says a larger population of Africans, for labour in the lowlands, is requisite.

The Act referred to by Sir C. Metcalfe, passed by the Legislature of Jamaica on the 11th April 1840, 3 Vict. c. 63, which will be found in the Appendix to Part II. of the Papers relative to Jamaica. It entrusts the whole conduct of immigration, and the location and settlement of the immigrants, to responsible officers, appointed by the Governor. It contains regulations, sanctioned by the Government, for securing, not only the perfect freedom of will on the part of the immigrants, and guarding against any deception being practised on them, but for providing for their health and comfort during the voyage, and their subsequent location.

By the present Immigration Act, 5 Vict. c. 53, the Legislature has withdrawn, for the present, its encouragement of European Immigration, and has empowered the Governor to provide for a continued employment of a vessel between Jamaica and Sierra Leone.

The following extract from the Report of Mr. Barclay, the Commissioner appointed under this Act, and referred to in Sir C. Metcalfe's speech, and presented to the Assembly of Jamaica, will show the manner in which he proceeded to execute his functions at Sierra Leone in 1841 :—

"Sir, "Sierra Leone, 5 April 1841.

"By the transport ship General Palmer, proceeding for Jamaica, I avail myself of the opportunity of informing his Excellency the Governor of my arrival here on the 16th ult.

"I lost no time in waiting upon the Governor, Sir John Jeremie, with my letters of introduction, as also to explain to him the course which I intended to pursue, and to solicit from him any suggestions he might have to offer for my guidance. With my proposed mode of proceeding his Excellency expressed entire approval, and said he should leave the matter wholly to the people themselves—take no part whatever either in promoting or opposing the scheme. I said that this was all I could wish for or expect, and that I hoped he would permit me to keep him fully informed of my proceedings, in order to see that nothing like deception was used to mislead the people. To this end I showed him, previous to publication, the notice which I addressed to the people, and of which I herewith transmit a copy. In like manner I have informed him regularly of all my proceedings, and the progress I have been making with the people; and on this subject I am glad to add, that I feel every reason to be satisfied and pleased with the attention paid to me, and with the good feeling shown to my mission by Sir John Jeremie.

"A regulation of law (borrowed I believe from the Jamaica code) which prevails here, requiring of persons intending to leave the colony to put up their names for 10 days in the secretary's office, has caused me much trouble and delay, and to no good purpose whatever, with a mass of names quite undistinguishable one from another, and therefore utterly useless as a notice to persons having claims against them. Moreover, the cost of the passport, 2*s.* 6*d.*, is a tax which many of the labouring people can ill afford, and which, under existing circumstances, I believe I must pay. Sir John Jeremie very considerately says he will recommend to the Home Government to cancel this charge in the case of emigrants. I am glad also to learn that he thinks the law itself altogether a bad one in principle, and that if done away with, the right of arrest would be quite sufficient, an opinion which, I believe, is likewise gaining ground in Jamaica.

"Another difficulty, which I fear will be a serious one, from this quarter, is in obtaining a proportion of one-third of females from the large preponderance of the other sex. Pity but this provision of the law could be dispensed with, for the sake of both colonies. Jamaica would be benefited by receiving the surplus males, and Sierra Leone by having them removed from it.

"His Excellency will be anxious to know what my prospects of success are, but on this important point I am unable as yet to form any very decided opinion. So far appearances are certainly as favourable as I expected. Between Maroons and liberated Africans, I have many more names on my list than the ship can carry, but I have great doubt how far many of the latter will be forthcoming at the hour of embarkation. This will now speedily be put to the test, as my lay days, 35 in number, expire on the 20th instant, when the ship must proceed to sea.

"This colony has a large mass of population without employment, consequently in a state of extreme poverty, and who would, beyond all manner of doubt, be greatly benefited by a removal to Jamaica; but without a direct communication to make us acquainted with one another, and to show the people here that they can not only go, but may return back if they wish, no efficient good will be done. I have some hope of being able to effect an arrangement for this purpose, by purchasing a very fine small sized prize brig, which happens now to be in the market, and likely to go at a low price. If this can be done, and a few influential individuals of the different nations taken over to see Jamaica, I feel confident we shall be able to send them back with such a favourable report of our island, compared with Sierra Leone, as will ensure us a large supply of excellent labourers, to their and to our mutual

mutual advantage. I look to other important advantages from this arrangement, which makes me the more anxious about it, but which it is unneccessary at present to detail, as by the time this reaches its destination I hope I shall not be far distant myself.

"The Trinidad ship sent out for emigrants arrived here the same day that I did; and yesterday a large ship for Demerara anchored alongside of us, which, I fear, will have rather a bad effect on the minds of the people, in the idea that there is some design upon them. I hope, however, with the full power which I possess, to be able to manage matters so as to hold our ground in this labour mart, quite equal with our more wealthy opponents.

"Herewith I beg to transmit, for his Excellency, a copy of an Act passed by the Governor and Council, extending the English Passengers' Act to this colony; also a copy of the proclamation issued by the Governor under that Act, regulating the scale of rations, &c. between here and the West Indies.

"I have, &c.

"To J. M. Higginson, Esq. Governor's Secretary, (signed) "*A. Barclay.*"
"&c. &c. &c."

COPY of Mr. *Barclay*'s Address to the Headmen of the Villages in *Sierra Leone.*

"Freetown, Sierra Leone,

"To the Headmen of Goderich Town, "12 April 1841.

"MR. BARCLAY has come from the Governor of Jamaica to see if any of the people here wish to go to that country. Jamaica is a free country, the same as Sierra Leone, and where people will be sure of plenty of work, good wages, good living, and good treatment.

"But Mr. Barclay does not expect, nor does he wish, that the people here should leave their country to go to another, without being quite satisfied that the change is for their own good; he therefore invites one or two of the head people of Goderich Town to go and see Jamaica, and come back and tell the others what kind of a country it is. To enable them to do so, he has brought a ship to take them to Jamaica, and bring them back again, not only free of expense, but he will pay them for their time, a part of the money before they go away (to support their families), and the balance when they return. His Excellency the Governor approves of this—that some of the head people go and see Jamaica, and come back, and let the others know if it is a good country for any of them to go to, who cannot make a good living in Sierra Leone.

"The two ships going to Jamaica will sail next Tuesday, and the people wishing to go must be at Mr. Barclay's office, Freetown, on Monday; and he will be glad to see them any day this week, soon as they can.

(signed) "*A. Barclay,*
"Commissioner of Immigration for Jamaica."

"Sir, "Ship Hector, Port Royal, Jamaica, 21 May 1841.

"I HAVE now the satisfaction to inform his Excellency the Governor, of my arrival here in 32 days from Sierra Leone, with the ship Hector, Captain Freeman, and brig Commissioner Barclay, having on board 267 emigrants, about the full complement which the vessels could take, as the brig not being provided with a surgeon, could not exceed 100 in all on board. I thought it best to adhere to the law in this particular; although sailing in company, the brig had the benefit of the ship's surgeon. I am glad to add that the people are all in high health and spirits; that we have had no death nor accident of any kind on the passage, and that after the enjoyment of abundance, we have brought into port a large supply of both water and provisions.

"The emigrants consist of 64 maroons, all who wished, or were ready to embark at present; 16 Kroomen, who are to be sent back at the end of 12 months, if they then wish, and eight headmen, from the Sierra Leone villages, come to see the island, and return by the brig; and 179 liberated Africans. I subjoin a copy of my address, inviting the headmen of the villages to accompany me, and of the engagements which, on the part of the island, I entered into with them and with the Kroomen, all which I hope may be approved of by his Excellency.

"It is not to be supposed that in these, the first adventurers, we have got the best class of people; yet I must say my impression of them is very favourable, and my expectation sanguine, that with indulgent treatment to guide them into their new occupations, and changed mode of living, the greater part of them will do well. More than double the number of persons who ultimately embarked, had their names put down for a passage. The first applicants were mostly people of Freetown, the latter more from the surrounding villages; and these are mostly the class who have come. In doing so, they have acted entirely of their own free will, of which I cannot mention a stronger proof, than they, one and all, embarked themselves. I had promised to provide boats to put them on board as soon as the ship was ready; but instead of waiting for this, they hired canoes and came on board themselves. No people could have behaved better on board of ship. I have had no trouble with them.

"But although our commencement has been so far favourable, there are still difficulties in the way which require management. The African population are ignorant; they are also, not without cause, distrustful and suspicious of what may be intended to be done with them, and I must say that under existing circumstances, I think it is rather creditable to them that they should have shown the enterprise and confidence they have done, by so many of them embarking in the first vessels. But this cannot be relied upon in future. The only way of establishing confidence and securing success in the undertaking, is clearly by

Appendix, No. 24.

Statement delivered in by W. Burge, Esq.

a direct communication between Sierra Leone and Jamaica, by which, while the larger number would be emigrating from Sierra Leone, some would always be returning with accounts of what they had seen, and what the people were doing. Not only would distrust be thus removed, but also the fear of never getting back, which deters many from going, however few of them might in the end ever wish to return.

"Conducted on this principle, there cannot be a doubt that a considerable portion of the Sierra Leone population will remove to the West Indies, where they will be sure of comforts and enjoyments, so immeasurably greater than they ever can possess in the sterile, over-peopled colony of Sierra Leone, where, even if a man is disposed to labour, seldom can he find employment, and when he does, miserable is the remuneration he receives for it. The market of Freetown strikingly shows the poverty of the colony. It is crowded every morning with people; the various articles of food are exposed for sale, in parcels of the value each of "one copper," and of the most coarse and inferior sort that human creatures could live upon. Several hundred people are thus daily congregated together in a market, the whole stock of which might be purchased up for probably less than 20*l.* Even the common articles of rice and yams are, in a great measure, beyond the reach of the mass of the people. For the former article I paid 21*l.* a ton, about double the price it cost in London, and for yams of indifferent quality, 6*s.* per cwt., which is very near the Jamaica price, while the very highest wages which an able labourer receives, is only 4*d.* a day. One wonders, indeed, how such a mass of creatures as throng the streets of Freetown, going almost naked as they are, can even manage, upon any sort of food, to obtain the means of subsistence. A copper penny piece is of far more estimation there than a sixpence in Jamaica. Thus circumstanced, the removal of a portion of the people to the West Indies must, beyond doubt, be equally a blessing to themselves and to the colony.

"It is true the surplus population of Sierra Leone (in all only from 40,000 to 50,000) would go but a little way in occupying the extensive and lucrative field of labour which the West Indies at present presents, but Sir John Jeremie seemed to think that, in the event of any considerable number of the people emigrating from Sierra Leone, their place would be readily filled up from the surrounding country. I am also of this opinion from everything I could learn. At present, from the causes already mentioned, many of the people, unable to find the means of subsistence, are compelled to remove themselves out of Sierra Leone into the adjacent countries, even at the risk of being carried back into slavery, which report says they often are, but with what truth I do not know. That they do leave the colony in considerable numbers is certain, and this, as I understand, from necessity, not choice. The names of several places were mentioned to me, where they have established little settlements of their own, only one of which I remember, that of Madagory. Emigration may therefore be said to have commenced among themselves, and the fact of so many people having embarked in the first few ships that offered for the West Indies, affords conclusive proof both of the necessity of emigration and of the desire of the people to avail themselves of it. In my intercourse with them their constant language was, that they had no employment, no means of living; and when I asked why they did not raise yams and other provisions upon their farms, the invariable answer was, "It is of no use; the ground is poor, locusts ruin us in the long droughts, and when we do get yams to grow, they are sure to be stolen out of the ground by the hungry thieves who are going about." This is the reason which the Maroons also assign for their desire to leave the colony. But if emigration to the West Indies should draw off any considerable portion of the people, so as to leave an advantageous opening, an opposite state of things will be produced; the surrounding inhabitants (themselves in a very low condition) will come into Sierra Leone, and many of them, in every probability, follow the others to the West Indies. If such should be the course of events, if the intercourse now commenced is extensively and successfully carried out, as I think with good management it can be, the free African colonies of England may yet largely compensate her for their heavy cost in a way never expected. And looking even beyond the pressing object of supplying the sugar gardens of the west with free labourers, who can say what important results may not in time follow to Africa itself, from this connection and interchange of people? To me, Africa, as the father-land of our West Indian population, has ever appeared, as I have often said, the great source to which we ought to look for an increase of people, and what I have now had an opportunity of personally seeing has strongly confirmed my previous opinion. I have heard a good deal said of the extreme indolence of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, but this I think must be clearly attributed as much to the circumstances under which they are placed, affording no scope to their industry, as to any inherent defect in themselves. I should have no fear of them in this respect. They are mostly young, and intermingled among a large number of their own race in a comparative state of civilization, their natural course will be to follow the example of the people they are placed among.

"The mode of apprenticing out the liberated Africans does not seem to me good. No better system was perhaps practicable at the time it was established, but the case is widely different now. The term of their apprenticeship, I understand, varies from three to as much as 12 years, according to age, and can be viewed in no other light than a sort of menial servitude to persons of their own class, who generally have but poor means of subsistence for themselves, and who possess few of the qualifications which it would be desirable to have inculcated by precept and example upon the minds of the captured Africans, generally young, imitative, and easily taught. To these the advantage would be manifestly great, of sending them to the West Indies into a comparatively civilized community. There may be difficulties in the way of changing the system, but I should think it may be modified to meet

Appendix, No. 24.

Statement delivered in by W. Burge, Esq.

meet the changes of the times, so far at any rate as to enable these unfortunate people, at about the age of 12 years, to choose their own course of life, instead of being fettered to a menial servitude to the late period of life which they are now. I must apologize for having gone more at length into these matters than I intended, or perhaps ought to have done.

"The Kroomen, of whom I have brought over one headman, to return by the brig with a report of the country, and 15 to be sent back as I have already mentioned, at the expiration of 12 months, should they then wish, are a free tribe or a nation who occupy the coast near Cape Palmas, and resort in large numbers to Sierra Leone and the other English settlements for employment. These men, wherever they go, carry everything before them; they monopolize nearly the whole of the labour about Freetown, and in the adjacent rivers, loading ships with timber, &c.; many of them are also employed as domestics, and on board the ships of war on the coast. They much exceed the common African in size; are singularly fine formed men, strong and active, and work with much of the spirit and energy of Europeans. I never supposed there had existed such a race of men of their colour; unfortunately they are from their habits altogether averse to agricultural labour, and to permanent migration. The men alone leave Kroo country, and these only to amass money by their labour and return back; still a thousand or two of them would be a great acquisition to Jamaica, and from the temptation of high wages which it affords, there is every probability of a good many of them resorting to our shores, if a communication is kept up between the countries, by which they can, when they wish, work their way back.

"The headmen brought over, and to return by the brig with a report of the state of the country, and of the encouragement which it offers to emigrants, are from the villages of Kissey, Funcha, Bathurst, Goderich, Charlotte, Waterloo, Wilberforce, and Kroo. I selected them also, as far as I could, out of the different African nations most numerous in Sierra Leone, viz. Ebœ, Ackoo, Cussoo, Mandingo, Calabar, and Kroo; so that on their return their influence in the villages and among their countrymen might be as extensive as possible.

"Among the present emigrants are a few females of the black troops lately embarked at Sierra Leone for Jamaica. To these I readily gave a passage, as there are among them a large number of very fine children, besides which, as soldiers in the pay of government are among the best provided class at Sierra Leone, so their families hold a respectable place in the community, and their removal to Jamaica, I found, would have a favourable tendency in influencing others to accompany them. I give this explanation, as "soldiers' wives" in common parlance would be considered little acquisition.

"In my communication of the 5th ultimo, I informed his Excellency of my intention to purchase a prize brig that was in the market, if she went at a reasonable price. In this I have succeeded entirely to my satisfaction. The whole money outlay for purchase, outfit, provisions and water for the voyage, amounted to only 900 *l.*, and giving her credit for the passengers she has brought over, she will not now stand the island in 300 *l.* It was impossible to have hit upon a vessel more admirably adapted to our purpose, as from her exceedingly quick sailing, she will be little inferior to a steamer in at once opening and keeping up a communication with Sierra Leone. She would have made the present passage easily in 20 days, if not detained to keep company with the ship. Had it not been for the purchase of this vessel I might have left Sierra Leone a fortnight sooner, but I should not in that case have considered that the object of my mission had been one half so effectually accomplished. It is mainly through the means thus acquired that we have in a great measure, I think, secured success in our future proceedings. In making this purchase I have, perhaps, rather overstepped the strict letter of my authority; but the benefit to be accomplished by it was too pressing and self-evident for me to hesitate, or to doubt of its being approved.

"I herewith transmit a copy of my letter appointing John Charles Cathcart, esq. to be my agent of immigration for Jamaica at Sierra Leone, and of instructions which accompanied it. These are very full, and will afford his Excellency considerable information on points which, on that account, I have not introduced into this communication. From recommendations entitled to respect, I offered the appointment on my arrival to a Mr. Prig, who, after procrastinating until near the time of my departure, declined it. I annex a copy of a letter which I addressed to him, with his answer thereto, declining the appointment. At such a place there is no great choice of persons among those who are competent, and whom it would suit to undertake such duty; but from the personal acquaintance which my stay enabled me to form, I am glad to say, that I think Mr. Cathcart is as good a man as we could have got. His time is not much engaged otherwise, and I think it rather an advantage that he is a man of colour and a native of Jamaica. He seemed much gratified by the appointment, and expressed a warm interest in the success of the emigration measure. Sincerely do I hope that he may sedulously apply himself to secure that success. I set him a good example, and laid strong injunctions upon him to bestir himself. The salary given him to begin with (500 *l.*) is liberal; but, I am sure, will not be grudged if he does his duty. Demerara gives 400 *l.* Sir John Jeremie's illness prevented me from being able to consult him on this appointment, which I otherwise would have done, as I did in offering it to Mr. Prig; but I applied to Mr. Cole, and staff-surgeon Ferguson, two gentlemen of the Council, and who are in the confidence of the Governor, both of whom strongly recommended Mr. Cathcart as in every respect, from his character and favourable standing among the people, as fit a person as I could select. It was farther satisfactory to have in his favour the good opinion of Mr. Macauley, confirmed by the fact, that on leaving Sierra Leone, about 12 months ago, he entrusted to Mr. Cathcart the winding up of his affairs.

"I had a rather arduous duty to perform at Sierra Leone, going to it as a stranger and upon a mission, in the object of which I could obtain no assistance from those best able to

Appendix, No. 24.

Statement delivered in by W. Burge, Esq.

afford it, the white residents. These, although they showed me every personal civility, and admitted the expediency of emigration, and the advantage of it to the people, yet looked, I could plainly see, rather with feelings of regret to the prospect of any number of them going away. But glad I am that I went there, and that when there I took the labouring oar myself, instead of employing an agent, as, otherwise, I should not perhaps have had the pleasure of equal success in the mission which his Excellency the Governor was pleased to entrust to me, with such gratifying assurance of his confidence; moreover the undertaking has been one of much novelty and interest to me, both by land and by water, in intermingling daily with crowds of the native Africans of every description, taking down their names, countries, and occupations, holding long "pallavers" with them, shipping them, and regulating their rations, accommodations, &c. on ship board. From the experience I have thus acquired in managing the business from beginning to end, I shall be able, I hope, to make some useful regulations for future guidance, in securing the comfort of the passengers at sea, and economy in the management.

"In my communication of the 5th ult. by the transport ship, General Palmer, I mentioned that I had received every possible attention and civility from Sir John Jeremie and his family. Sir John was taken ill shortly after; and I am sorry to say, that when I sailed he lay so seriously ill, that great fears were entertained of his life. I sincerely hope he has got over it.

"As soon as I am relieved of my charge, I shall hasten to do myself the honour of waiting upon his Excellency.

"I have, &c.
(signed) "*A. Barclay.*

"I should have mentioned, that the emigrants consist of 161 males and 106 females, being considerably over the proportion of one-third females required by the Act. This, however, is to be attributed entirely to the Maroon and soldiers' families, which consist of an excess of females over males; but, taking the African labourers by themselves, the proportion of females (34 in number) is not much over one-fifth. I think it right to bring this fact to his Excellency's notice, as, in a case of a strict enforcement of the law on this point, it will operate, I fear, greatly against our future proceedings, and equally to the injury of Sierra Leone, having such an excess of male population, of which it requires to be relieved."

There is a concurrence of testimony in Jamaica respecting the conduct and condition of the Africans who had been already located, which corresponds with the long statement in the Reports from Mr. Custos M'Cornock, of the 1st September 1841, and Mr. Custos Grossett, of the 19th October 1841, to Sir C. Metcalfe.—Parliamentary Papers for 1841–42:

"I am happy in being able to state, what I am sure his Excellency will be glad to learn, that the Africans brought from Sierra Leone by Mr. Barclay are doing remarkably well. There are about 60 of them on two estates in this district; they are very intelligent, and work as much as can reasonably be expected, with the example set them by the independent and indolent Creoles. I consider their civilisation, intelligence, and good conduct is chiefly owing to the zealous exertions of the missionaries at Sierra Leone. I deem it only an act of justice to these good men thus to bear testimony to the good effects of their praiseworthy exertions. All interested in the prosperity of the island must feel deeply indebted to Mr. Barclay for his indefatigable exertions in opening a source of immigration which has been so happily begun, and from which the greatest benefits will be derived.

"I have always been opposed to the immigration of white labourers, at least for the low lands; and every day's experience confirms my opinion more strongly.

"I have, &c.
"J. M. Higginson, Esq. (signed) "*Thomas M'Cornock*, Custos."
"&c. &c. &c."

"In conclusion, I report that it will be impossible to restore this parish to its former state of cultivation, with a saving profit to the proprietary, unless a large addition is made to its labouring population; it is, therefore, earnestly to be hoped, that Her Majesty's Government will co-operate with the Legislature of this island in promoting immigration, and permitting it from all parts of the world; in reference to which I beg to state, that African labourers appear more suited for that purpose than seemed to me at one time would be the case; for experience has shown, that those captured slaves who were brought to Port Antonio, and liberated two or three years ago, have become as industrious and civilized as the Creole negroes of the island.

"I have, &c.
"Captain J. M. Higginson, (signed) "*A. B. Grossett*, Custos."
"&c. &c. &c."

Of the actual condition of the labouring population of Jamaica, and consequently the condition which would be accessible to the African immigrants, Sir C. Metcalfe gives the following description, in his despatch to Lord Stanley of the 1st November 1841:

"With respect to the labouring population, formerly slaves, but now perfectly free, and more independent than the same class in other free countries, I venture to say, that in no country in the world can the labouring population be more abundantly provided with the necessaries and comforts of life, more at their ease, or more secure from oppression than in Jamaica;

Appendix, No. 24.

Statement delivered in by W. Burge, Esq.

Jamaica; and I may add, that ministers of the Gospel for their religious instruction, and schools for the education of their children, are established in all parts of the island, with a tendeney to constant increase, although the present reduction of the Mico schools is a temporary drawback."

A similar description will be found in Sir C. Metcalfe's despatch to Lord John Russell of the 30th March 1840.

Of the means afforded for the religious and moral instruction of the population of Jamaica, Sir C. Metcalfe, in this despatch, makes the following statement:

"I turn from the cheerless prospects of proprietors to a more pleasing feature in the present order of things. The thriving condition of the peasantry is very striking and gratifying. I do not suppose that any peasantry in the world have so many comforts, or so much independence and enjoyment. Their behaviour is peaceable, and in some respects admirable. They are fond of attending Divine service, and are to be seen on the Lord's day thronging to their respective churches and chapels, dressed in good clothes, and many of them riding on horseback. They send their children to school and pay for their schooling. They subscribe for the erection of churches and chapels; and in the Baptist communities they not only provide the whole expense of the religious establishment, but by the amount of their contributions afford to their ministers a very respectable support. Marriage is general among the people. Their morals are, I understand, much improved, and their sobriety is remarkable."

"For these very gratifying circumstances we are indebted to the ministers of religion in the island of all denominations. Church of England, Church of Scotland, Moravians, Wesleyans, Baptists, bishop, clergy, and missionaries, all exert themselves, and vie with each other in amicable rivalry to do good to their fellow-creatures. The number of churches, chapels, and schools built and being built in every part of the island, afford a most pleasing and encouraging sight. In this respect the prospects of the island are very cheering, and the liberal support afforded to useful institutions, and the encouragement given to religious teachers, without any bigoted exclusions, are creditable to the island legislature and every part of the community."

The Reports of the magistrates, which will be found in the Parliamentary Paper 1842, concur in representing the great efforts which are made in promoting religious instruction.

The annual charge defrayed by the colony of Jamaica, for the support of the ministers and schools of the Church of England, was, in 1836, 53,260 *l.* 14 *s.* 5 *d.* currency, or 31,956 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* sterling money, as will appear by a Paper laid before Parliament in 1837, and which will be found referred to by me in my evidence before the Committee of The House now sitting on the West India Colonies. Since the year 1836, an increase has been made; and in the years 1839 and 1840, an addition of 14,000 *l.* sterling per annum was made to this charge. The total annual charge, therefore, defrayed by the colony for that part of the Ecclesiastical and School Establishment which is connected with the Church of England, exceeds 45,000 *l.* sterling money. But this establishment is still further extended by grants by the Assembly of Jamaica, by Parliamentary grants, and by certain religious societies in England, and by individuals there and in Jamaica. In addition to this establishment, very extensive means of religious instruction are afforded by the Presbyterian, Moravian, Wesleyan, and Baptist Missions, established in Jamaica, and their schools and places of worship are spread over the colony, and large contributions for supporting and extending these schools are derived from Parliamentary grants, from grants by the Assembly of Jamaica, by charitable institutions, and by private individuals here and at Jamaica.

William Burge.

— Appendix, No. 25. —

Appendix, No. 25.

Observations by Dr. Madden, on the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

PAPER delivered in by Dr. *Madden*:

MATTERS to be considered in amending the Consolidated Slave Trade Act, 5 Geo. 4, and the 6 Will. 4, with respect to aiding and abetting the Slave Trade, and the holding of Slaves or Pawns in the British Settlements on the Western Coast of *Africa*.

Difficulty of connecting Owners of Ships, &c., with the Illegal Acts of their Agents Abroad.

THE difficulty of connecting the owners of vessels in England with the acts of their agents (the masters of their vessels), when involved in slave-trading pursuits abroad, in the same way as the difficulty of connecting shareholders in the mining companies of Cuba and the Brazils, with the acts of their agents in foreign countries, in buying slaves, &c., is a chief point that in any new enactment would remain to be cleared up, and require to be met with some precise specification of the circumstances which would render the British owners of ships, and the shareholders in foreign slave-trading and slave-buying companies, responsible for the acts of their agents abroad.

Appendix, No. 25.

Observations by Dr. Madden, on the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

The late Attorney-general's Opinion on this Subject.

The opinion of Sir John Campbell on the subject of the implication of shareholders in mining companies in Cuba and the Brazils in the legal guilt of their agents abroad, so far as regards the purchase of slaves, shows the necessity of amending the law.

Mr. Wightman's Opinion on the Case of Mr. Thompson.

The opinion of Mr. Wightman on the case of Mr. Thompson, of Cape Coast, supplying the slaver, Dos Amigos, with goods and stores, subsequently intended to be employed in the slave trade, as proved by the condemnation of that vessel, and confiscation of those goods at Sierra Leone, declares the legal guilt of the act in question, provided the guilty knowledge of the buyer's illegal object in purchasing such goods could be proved against the party disposing of them, and shows likewise the difficulty of obtaining the proof in question.

Difficulty of establishing a Guilty Knowledge in such Cases.

The difficulty in this case to be removed is that of the nature of the evidence which would establish a guilty knowledge of the purchaser's pursuits. It is alleged that a man cannot be known to be a slave dealer unless the party dealing with him has seen the slaves purchased and paid for by him, delivered into his hands, and shipped by him on board the slavers. The opponents of the slave trade say, the general notoriety of the pursuits of the persons established in factories on the coast, at places where no legal trade is carried on, and dealt with by British subjects at such places as the Gallinas, Bissaos, Whydah, &c., ought to be considered a *primâ facie* evidence of a guilty knowledge of such persons' pursuits on the part of those who supply them with goods reasonably suspected of being intended to be bartered for slaves.

The Question one for a Jury to decide.

This question is one that is in the province of a jury to decide, and the hindrance to cases of this kind being brought to trial seems to be with the legal and civil functionaries in our settlements, who, in cases of goods sold to slave dealers, consider the kind of evidence required to establish a guilty knowledge of the purchaser's pursuits, a question for their decision rather than that of jury.

Discrimination between the Trade with the Natives of Bonny and that with the Foreign Slave-Trade Factories on the Coast.

The necessity of discriminating, in any amendment of the Consolidated Slave Trade Act, or new enactments which altered circumstances in the mode of carrying on or aiding and abetting the slave trade, may require between dealing with persons like the people of Bonny, whose chief pursuit is now a legal trade, but by some of whom an illegal trade is still carried on to a small extent, and supplying notorious traders in slaves with goods or stores at factories, where no other but an illegal trade is carried on.

Prohibition of Trade with Slave-Trade Factories.

Recommendation of the President of the United States (Van Buren), in his last message to Congress, December 1840, to take steps against facilities afforded by what are now recognised as legitimate commercial pursuits, namely, "supplying the slave-trade factories with provisions, merchandise, &c." and to prohibit American citizens all trade with the slave factories on the coast of Africa.

Necessity of New Enactment.

To obviate any doubt or difficulty as to the true meaning and intent of the several clauses of the Consolidated Slave Trade Act, for prohibiting the aiding and abetting the slave trade, and to remove every pretext for its evasion, arising from the obscurity or insufficiency of its provisions for particular circumstances, or new forms of the crime in question, that an explanatory Act, supplemental to the 5th Geo. 4, should be framed for supplying any deficiency in the old law, and for the purpose of elucidating its meaning, bearing in mind that its object is not only to enable lawyers to act upon it, but to serve for the prevention of criminal acts on the part of those not learned in the law, and for the removal of any doubt or plea for ignorance of its obligations.

Precise Specification of the Crime.

An Act of this kind, divested as much as possible of legal verbiage and technical jargon, freed from the confusing expletives and redundant phraseology of the consolidated slave trade law, would be extremely useful in our settlements on the Western Coast of Africa. The main point to be attended to in the framing of it, the precise specification of the crime of aiding and abetting the slave trade.

Practices to be prohibited in New Enactment.

The various forms in which the slave trade is aided and abetted by British subjects are the following; and each would require to be prohibited in plain and intelligible terms:

1st. Facilities

Appendix, No. 25.

Observations by Dr. Madden, on the Slave Trade.

1st. Facilities afforded at our settlements to the slave trade, by permitting foreign vessels reasonably suspected of being engaged in illegal pursuits to anchor in our roadsteads, and to obtain supplies of canoes, stores, goods, or provisions from the British merchants of these places.

2d. The practice of selling British merchandise to foreigners, at factories on the coast of Africa notoriously established for slave-trade purposes, and supplying persons thus notoriously and exclusively or principally engaged in these pursuits, with stores, or goods that are purchased to be bartered for stolen men.

3d. The employment of ships in carrying such goods or stores to slave-trade factories, the freighting, chartering, or selling them for this trade; the insuring of them in England, or any of her possessions, or the shipping of goods on board of them, or consigning of vessels to persons notoriously engaged in this trade.

4th. The formation, on the part of British subjects, of companies, or becoming shareholders in companies established in foreign countries, for objects which can only be promoted by the purchase and possession of slaves, both of which acts are illegal in our possessions, and ought to be declared equally so on the part of British subjects in foreign countries.

5th. The institution of banks in slave-trading countries, whose capital is employed in loans or discount to persons engaged in the slave trade, or in slavery, which is its corollary; and therefore, whose capital is employed, as in Cuba and the Brazils, in promoting an illegal trade.

Slavery in British Settlements on Gold Coast.

The subject of the existence of slavery in our settlements on the Gold Coast; the practice of buying, and selling, and holding slaves in them on the part of the British residents; the sanction it receives at Cape Coast from the authorities; the custom of taking men in payment of debts, and holding them as pawns, and selling them at the deaths of the holders, for the benefit of the merchants in England, to whom these holders were indebted, by the President of the Council on behalf of the London merchants;—these are matters so largely gone into in my Report, that it would be needless to do more than refer generally to them here.

(signed) *R. R. Madden.*

— Appendix, No. 26. —

PAPERS delivered in by *C. Marryat*, Esq.

Appendix, No. 26.

Extract Letter from Sir J. Yeo, on Slave Trade.

(No. 1.)

EXTRACT from Parliamentary Papers relating to the Slave Trade, 7th July 1817, fol. 2; being an Extract from a Letter from Sir *James Yeo*.

As Sierra Leone is under the immediate control of the Colonial Department, I shall only remark that, after all the sums of money which have been expended upon its improvement, it is still in a most deplorable state; great abuses and mismanagement are said to have existed, and certainly, to judge from its present wretched condition, the report appears to have been too well founded.

Another great objection to Sierra Leone arises from its being at such a distance, directly to the windward of where the slave vessels are captured, which is generally the Bight of Benin and Biaffra. The vessels are always crowded and sickly, and the mortality in making the passage exceeds one-tenth; add to this, the climate is detestable, the rains commencing the end of April and continuing till the middle of October; it proves the grave of most Europeans who go there, and even those who escape the grave linger out a painful and miserable existence. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that Sierra Leone is not so well calculated for forming a settlement for emancipated or captured negroes as the Gold Coast, which embraces every advantage; it is much more temperate, the sun is more obscured, and of course has less power, and I am certain must be much more healthy.

(No. 2.)

Extract Resolutions of Select Committee on Sierra Leone. 1830.

EXTRACT from Resolutions contained in the Report from a Select Committee on Sierra Leone, in 1830; viz.

2. That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the management of the Settlement of Sierra Leone has not, hitherto, been productive of advantages to the extent which were anticipated, either to the liberated Africans located there, or towards effecting an intercourse with the interior of Africa, to promote its civilisation, although the expenditure by Government for that purpose has, for many years, been very large; but a better system

Appendix, No. 26.

has of late been adopted, which, if persevered in, with the modification herein suggested, will secure the advantages that can fairly be expected from the maintenance of that settlement.

3. That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the progress of the liberated Africans in moral and industrious habits has been greatly retarded by the frequent change of system in their location and maintenance, and by the yearly influx of thousands of their rude and uncivilised countrymen; and it therefore appears to be absolutely necessary, for the future prosperity of the liberated Africans already located, that one uniform system should be pursued towards them, and that a check should be put upon the influx of their captured brethren.

4. That it is the opinion of this Committee, That although it may be desirable to retain the Settlement of Sierra Leone for the purposes of trade, and to protect the blacks already located there, yet it appears to this Committee, that those objects may be attained at a very small expense, and that the greater part of the present establishment may be gradually and safely withdrawn.

5. That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the situation of the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone, for the adjudication of captured slaves, is highly inconvenient for that purpose, considering that the slaves are captured chiefly at the distance of 800 or 1,000 miles to the eastward; and that as a current constantly sets from west to east, the captured ships are sometimes eight or nine weeks, and, on an average, upwards of five weeks, on their passage from the place of capture to Sierra Leone; occasioning a loss of the captured slaves, amounting to from one-sixth to one-half of the whole number, whilst the survivors are generally landed in a miserable state of weakness and disease.

(No. 3.)

Extract Letter from J. Jeremie, Esq. to T. Fowell Buxton, Esq.

EXTRACT of a Letter from *J. Jeremie*, Esq. to *T. F. Buxton*, Esq.; folio 20.

To a reflux of the West upon the East, in moderate numbers, managed with caution, must we look for the civilisation of the East.

(No. 4.)

Emigration to Trinidad.

MEMORANDA respecting the Measures adopted by the Colony of *Trinidad* for Promoting and Encouraging Immigration; the advantages which Immigrants would enjoy in that Colony, and Suggestions with regard to the Mode of conducting Emigration from Africa to our West India Colonies.

See Report on West India Colonies, No. 479. p. 631.

1. AN ordinance was passed immediately after emancipation, viz. in November 1838, including West Coast of Africa.

2. This ordinance was allowed, except as regards Africa, which part was disallowed by Order in Council of September 1839.

3. Nothing was done in consequence in respect of emigration from Africa till January 1841, when, owing to representations made to Lord John Russell on the subject, the prohibition was removed as far as Sierra Leone was concerned.

4. Immediate measures were then taken by parties interested in Trinidad, resident in England, to open an intercourse between that colony and Sierra Leone, and the Elizabeth and Jane was sent out under the superintendence of Mr. Hamilton, who has been examined by the Committee.

See Paper marked No. 1.

5. The Elizabeth and Jane arrived at Trinidad early in May 1841, and Sir H. M'Leod, the Governor of that colony, in his despatch to Lord John Russell, dated 20 May, reported the emigrants to have arrived in good health after a passage of 28 days, and expressed himself highly favourable to the plan of obtaining emigrants from that quarter.

6. In consequence of the success of the first expedition, three more vessels went out from England to Sierra Leone, in the autumn of 1841, but no emigrants were to be obtained, owing, it is supposed, to the misrepresentations which had been made to the people there in the meantime, and the nonreturn of the delegates, as promised by Mr. Hamilton, and the vessels all went to Trinidad empty in consequence, one in 17 days, another in 19 days.

7. In the hopes of again opening the intercourse, Sir H. M'Leod, in February last, chartered the Cleopatra, and sent her from Trinidad with six delegates to Sierra Leone, under the charge of Mr. A. David, a stipendiary magistrate, in whom he reposed the greatest confidence, as will be seen by his despatch to Lord Stanley, of the 14th February 1842, which also gives a very favourable report of the emigrants which went by the Elizabeth and Jane last year.

See Rep. West India Colonies, No. 479, p. 617.

8. Mr. David arrived at Sierra Leone on the 10th April, and in a letter from him, dated the 18th, he states that there was every prospect of his mission proving successful. His despatch contains much valuable information as to the cause of emigration having been suspended.

See Paper marked No. 2.

See Paper, No. 3.

9. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Blackwell, Wesleyan minister at Trinidad, to his brother missionaries on the West Coast of Africa, enumerates the advantages to emigrants going to Trinidad.

10. Mr.

10. Mr. David's address to the population at Sierra Leone states the rate of remuneration for labour in Trinidad. *See* Paper, No. 4.

11. With respect to the results of the immigration which has already taken place from Africa to Trinidad, see Sir H. M'Leod's despatch of the 14th February last, contained in the Appendix to Report on West India Colonies, p. 617, and the evidence before the Agricultural Committee in that colony, and the Land Emigration Commissioners' report thereon, which will be found in folio 586 of same Report; and as regards Kroomen, see a letter from Mr. Cipriani, (Paper No. 5,) who is part proprietor of the estate on which all those by the Elizabeth and Jane went on their arrival, who states that, with the exception of a few who could not agree with the others, they are still working steadily on the same property. *See* Rep. West. India Colonies, No. 479, p. 586. *See* Cipriani's Letter, No. 5.

12. With respect to the means of religious instruction open to emigrants at Trinidad, it will be observed that Mr. Blackwell (*see* Paper, No. 3) states, that the government of the colony "is willing to give half the amount required for the erection of chapels, schools, teachers' salaries, &c. in any part of the island where there is a small party of immigrants;" and as proof of the extent to which this has been carried, it may be mentioned, that when Mr. Latrobe made his report in 1839, it appears there were 35 day and evening schools, and 14 Sunday, of all denominations; whereas, by the return of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Established Church alone has now 28 schools, and it is calculated that the present number in all is not less than from 50 to 60. As regards churches and chapels, there are no less than 18 connected with the Established Church, 11 Roman-catholic, 4 Wesleyan, and 1 Presbyterian, together 34, for a population of from 50,000 to 60,000 souls; this would give a school for every 1,000 souls, and a church for every 2,000.

In the colonial estimate for this year, there is a provision of 1,660 *l.* for the Established Church, and for the Roman-catholic 3,236 *l.*, as fixed expenditure, besides 5,865 *l.* towards building churches, and 1,937 *l.* towards education.

13. As to the mode of conducting future emigration from the Coast of Africa, a memorandum given to Sir R. Peel and Lord Stanley in January last by a deputation from the West Indian body, (*see* Paper, No. 6,) by which it will be seen that it is the wish of the West Indian interest that emigration should be entirely conducted by Her Majesty's Government. It is there proposed that the agencies for the several colonies should be abolished, and one Government agent should be appointed by Government at each of the settlements of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, as well as at Cape Palmas, whose duty it should be to promote and encourage emigration, instead of, as at present, superintending, and in fact impeding it. The various rules and regulations which now so much interfere with it would then become unnecessary, as the agent would himself be the person to carry out the plan. *See* Paper, No. 6.

14. The Sierra Leone Act, of 28th December last, the fourth clause of which prohibits any person leaving the colony who has not been resident there six weeks, is a great impediment, as it interferes with Kroomen and people from Liberia coming to the settlement for that purpose, as they have no means of maintaining themselves during that time. The same would apply to the Sera Woollas and the Tillabunkies, people mentioned by Mr. Finden as likely to emigrate from the Gambia. Should, however, this temporary residence be deemed necessary, some provision must be made for the support of intending emigrants during that period. Paper, No. 7.

15. With reference to the paragraph in Mr. David's letter respecting contracts, the present law relating to that subject acts as a very great impediment to emigration, for, as may be supposed, the parties most likely to emigrate are those who are worst off, and wish to better their condition. This law is alike injurious to the proprietors of estates, to parties wishing to emigrate, and to those who actually do emigrate.

To the planter it is injurious, by preventing him from engaging in other countries (Europe excepted) with the particular class of workmen he may require; it also prevents his having on his estate a certain number of labourers on whose services he can always depend, the want of which, experience has proved, leads to most ruinous consequences.

To the parties wishing to emigrate it is injurious by preventing their obtaining the means of paying debts for which they may be liable in their own country, and where, perhaps, no exertions on their part can release them from; for instance, the people mentioned by Mr. David as owing from 2 *l.* to 6 *l.* in Sierra Leone; such a debt in a country where labour is only worth 4 *d.* per day, and frequently not obtainable at even that miserable rate, is sufficient to make the man who owes it a "pawn" for life, whereas were the money advanced to him under contract, to be repaid from his labour in Trinidad, he might pay it off in a few months.

To parties who do emigrate it is injurious, because experience has proved that in the absence of short contracts, emigrants have not obtained the advantages they otherwise would, for being in a strange country, they are frequently induced to leave their first employers, in consequence of expectations held out to them by others, but which are often not fulfilled; vexed at this, they move again, and thus become unsettled, and forfeit any claim for aid in case of sickness which they would have been entitled to had they remained with one master.

It is thought that if contracts for six months or twelve months were allowed, being subject to ratification by the Governors of the respective colonies, on his being satisfied of their being reasonable, emigration might be very much increased, particularly from the United States.

Appendix, No. 26.

Emigration to Trinidad.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *Henry M'Leod* to Lord *John Russell.*

No. 1. Despatch from Lieut.-Governor Sir H. M'Leod to Lord J. Russell. 20 May 1841.

Fol. 47, West India Papers, 1842, Trinidad.

My Lord, Trinidad, 20 May 1841.

I HASTEN to inform your Lordship of the arrival of 181 immigrants from Sierra Leone.

As there has been much diversity of opinion on the question of African emigration, I hav considered that you would wish to be put in possession of the earliest information connected with this, our first attempt at procuring labourers from that country; and I herewith transmit certain documentary proceedings relative thereto, as the mode best calculated to give your Lordship a true view of the subject.

I am happy to report that these people arrived in good health after a passage of 28 days, and I was rejoiced to find them much more advanced in every way than I had expected; all speaking good English, and many able to read and write.

This is to be traced to the Church Missionary and Methodist Societies, and reflects the highest credit on the exertions of these bodies.

I have seldom met persons more alive to their own interests, but I have recommended them to hire themselves in bodies of eight or ten; for, besides thus diminishing the feeling of strangeness, always more or less felt in a new country, it gives them a sort of mutual protection. I have also, as far as consistent with their free will, given the preference to estates in the districts nearest to the seat of government.

Sixteen of these immigrants are Kroomen, vastly superior in appearance and bearing to the other races. They generally confine their labour to the shipping, but the high wages and other advantages on the estates have tempted even these to take that employment; but I do not look to their remaining at that work, and their return to their usual occupation will be of great value to the shipping ports.

We must not look to these people as settlers; but if this island answers their expectations, they tell me great numbers of their countrymen will come. They perfectly understand the facility afforded to them of returning to their native country, by working their passage *viâ* England; and they are all, I believe, expert seamen. We shall thus establish a constant communication with Africa.

I enclose a statement of the terms upon which these immigrants have agreed on, but your Lordship will understand that they are perfectly free agents, and may leave their employers whenever they choose.

As this is an experiment which I always advocated, I shall naturally be most anxious on the subject, and your Lordship may depend upon the fullest information on all things connected with it that Her Majesty's Government should be made acquainted with.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. M'Leod,* Lieut.-governor.

No. 2.

No. 2. Letter from A. David, Esq. to C. Marryat, Esq. 18 April 1842.

Sir, Freetown, Sierra Leone, 18 April 1842.

IN consequence of the arrival at Trinidad of several vessels from this colony without immigrants, and without any communication whatever from Mr. Hamilton, the late emigration agent, I had the honour of being selected by Sir Henry M'Leod to proceed hither with some of the Africans who had emigrated to Trinidad in the Elizabeth and Jane, for the purpose of ascertaining the true causes that operated to check emigration from this place, of offering such explanations as might tend to remove any prejudices which I should find to exist against Trinidad, and of endeavouring to procure persons to emigrate under the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance. The barque Cleopatra was chartered accordingly, and on Sunday, the 10th instant, I arrived here after a passage of 46 days.

Sir Henry M'Leod having, previously to my leaving Trinidad, recommended that I should, as soon after my arrival as an opportunity would offer, make you acquainted with my proceedings, and the impression I might receive as to the probable result of the important mission with which I am entrusted, I lose no time in laying the following particulars before you.

On Monday the 11th instant, agreeably to my written instructions, I reported myself to his Excellency Captain General Macdonald, by whom I was most courteously received. His Excellency, after I had explained the object of my visit, observed that he could not conceal from me the fact, of which I had myself already become aware, that from various causes there was a very strong feeling prevailing at the present moment against emigration, and that I would have many obstacles and difficulties to contend with, but that as far as he was concerned, he was favourably inclined to it, being firmly convinced that the superabundant population of this colony would be materially benefited in all respects by removing from a place where they could not find employment, and where wages were very low, to an island where they would find immediate employment and most liberal wages, and he kindly promised to afford me every facility and assistance in furtherance of the object of my mission. I then handed to his Excellency the draft of a circular which I had prepared, requesting

questing his perusal of the same, and his permission to have it printed and published if approved of. This document his Excellency told me to leave with him in order that he might read it leisurely and with attention. I also showed his Excellency two letters, one from the Rev. John Blackwell, Wesleyan missionary at Port of Spain, Trinidad, addressed to the Reverend the Wesleyan Missionaries at Sierra Leone; the other from the Rev. Alexander Kennedy, of Greyfriars Chapel, and Secretary to the Trinidad Anti-slavery Society, written to myself, with both of which his Excellency expressed himself highly pleased. Copies of these letters, explaining the views of both the Rev. Gentlemen respecting emigration from Western Africa to Trinidad, are enclosed herewith. I also presented the African delegates who have come with me from Trinidad, to his Excellency, who remarked that their looks alone were sufficient to belie the reports that had been spread against emigration.

In about two hours after I had taken my leave of his Excellency I was agreeably surprised at receiving, along with the draft of the circular I had left with him, a note from his Excellency, stating that he had perused that document, that he was perfectly satisfied with the contents, and that there was no objection on the part of the Government to its being published. I immediately repaired to Government-house, thanked his Excellency for the promptitude with which he had acceded to my request regarding the circular, and begged to be allowed the use of the Government press for the printing of the same. His Excellency replied, that the Government press being in very bad order, it would take a long time to have the document printed there, and that my better plan would be to apply to the Rev. Mr. Dove, a Wesleyan missionary, who had a new press. His Excellency kindly added, that if I should not succeed in that quarter he would place the Government press, such as it was, at my disposal, although the printer had, at that particular moment, a pressure of Government business on hand. On Tuesday, the 12th instant, I called on the Rev. Mr. Dove, to whom, as General Superintendent of the Sierra Leone Mission, I handed the Rev. Mr. Blackwell's letter referred to above, and who, without the least hesitation, gave me the use of his press for printing 100 copies of my circular, promising to let me have the proof sheet on the afternoon of Thursday, the 14th. In the meantime I did not lose sight of the object for which I was deputed hither. I took an office, and whilst my circular was being prepared for the press I wrote out several copies, which I sent round by the delegates, who have, up to this date, behaved to my satisfaction, and are strenuously exerting themselves for the success of the cause.

As forming a part of the duties devolving on me, I have endeavoured to ascertain the true causes that concurred in putting a stop to emigration, and I believe I may safely assign the following: 1st. The return of Mr. Hamilton to this colony without taking over with him any of the Africans that had left in the Elizabeth and Jane, notwithstanding the promise he had made to that effect. This is the principal reason of the failure that has been experienced, and one which gave rise to the reports which were industriously circulated here, that the emigrants to Trinidad per the Elizabeth and Jane had been sold into slavery, and sent to a distant part of the island. Mr. Hamilton had resided long here, and was well and extensively known; unbounded confidence was placed in his word; his not keeping it, therefore, was a source of great disappointment to the people, who were easily induced to believe those reports, how absurd and ridiculous soever they may appear. 2d. The reduction of wages that had taken place in Trinidad, and the withdrawing of all allowances of rum and provisions. 3d. The arrival at the same time in the harbour of Sierra Leone of several vessels that came for the express purpose of conveying immigrants to Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad: there were about 5,500 tons of shipping destined to this sole object. The people got alarmed at the appearance of such a fleet, and parties were not wanting, as may be readily imagined, to add fuel to the flame by exciting their fears and apprehensions. 4th. A system which, as far as I have been able to form an idea, prevails to a great extent in this colony, of giving almost unlimited credit to the lower classes. This credit is given not by the merchants, but by African hawkers and pedlars, who are very numerous here, and who purchase from the merchants. As no person can leave the colony in debt, this system virtually operates as a check to emigration, for it is not advisable that an emigration agent should make any advances of money to persons who may abscond immediately on receiving the same, and not make their appearance again. Some Africans who came to give in their names to me declared that they were indebted some in 6*l.* sterling, some in 4*l.*, others in 2*l.*; the lowest sum which they stated that they owed is 1*l.* sterling. How people who earn 4*d.* sterling a day, and are very often out of employment, can afford to satisfy these debts, I am at a loss to conceive. Probably with some these are only pretences to obtain money, but I have ascertained beyond a doubt that many of them are really in debt to the amounts they mentioned. And 5th, Though last not least, self-interest, which in Sierra Leone, as elsewhere, is a powerful incentive to the actions of the generality of mankind, and there also can assume a convenient garb to accomplish its end. The rate of wages being very low here, and the number of persons to be employed being very great, the individuals in want of their services are apprehensive that emigration carried to a great extent might cause a rise in wages here, and therefore they view it with a most jealous eye; consequently, by insinuations and hints thrown out as to the certainty of what they have and the uncertainty of getting more in a distant land, coupled with other embellishments that give a plausible colouring to their tales, they endeavour, indirectly, to dissuade the people from emigrating. I say indirectly, because, by one of the clauses of an ordinance passed here on the 28th December 1841, it is among other things enacted, that "if any person or persons shall by false and delusive representations prevent or dissuade any one or more persons from emigrating, such person or persons shall, for and in respect of each and every such offence, be

Appendix, No. 26.

Emigration to Trinidad.

liable, on summary conviction, to the payment of a fine not less than 10 *l.* nor more than 20 *l.*" But, besides the facility with which conviction may be evaded under this clause, the difficulty of obtaining evidence sufficient to convict the offender, renders any attempt to prosecute useless. I may say that, with the exception of his Excellency the Captain General, his Honour the Chief Justice, Mr. Jeremie, the General Immigration Agent, and four or five other gentlemen, the higher and middle classes in Sierra Leone generally are not favourably disposed towards emigration.

There was a report in Trinidad that the Wesleyan missionaries in this colony had shown the most determined opposition to emigration, and had even discouraged it from the pulpit. This report is also in circulation here, but gentlemen in whom I have every confidence have assured me that these rumours are either totally false or greatly exaggerated, and are spread by parties who are themselves interested in preventing the people from emigrating. When I delivered the Rev. Mr. Blackwell's letter to Mr. Dove, the general superintendent of the Wesleyan mission here, I mentioned these reports to him. He told me that in consequence of intelligence which he had received from Demerara, that some of the emigrants who had gone there had not been left to the free choice of a location, but had been sent to distant estates to work out certain advances that had been made to them here, and that some had even been compelled to reimburse the amount of their passage money by labour, he had considered it his duty to inform his congregation of the circumstance, in order to put them on their guard against the false representations of designing individuals; but he denied having taken the active steps himself and his brethren are represented to have taken to prevent emigration altogether. I may add, that the reverend gentleman spoke to me with the greatest candour, and, as I said before, readily granted the request I made to have my circular printed at the Wesleyan mission-house press. However it may be, the causes assigned above suffice of themselves, in my judgment, to account for the disappointment that has been experienced, the effects of which are still in operation.

From what I have seen of Sierra Leone, my sincere conviction is, that there is a great excess of population of the lower classes who are without any occupation, and for whom there is no employment, and that a large proportion could be spared without affecting the supply of labour required in the colony. Some gentlemen holding official situations state that this superabundant population amounts to as many as 12,000. However, under existing circumstances, I am of opinion that too many vessels should not be sent out at a time for emigrants. Two vessels of about 300 tons might be despatched in the year for Trinidad at different periods, with some hopes of success. It would also be necessary to continue, for some time to come, to send out delegates with the emigration vessels. Were it possible to obtain from the Home Government to alter the existing law regarding contracts of service, by declaring all contracts valid in Trinidad that might be entered into in any other British possession, many serious difficulties might be obviated, as proprietors might send out private agents with full power to make advances to such individuals being in debt as would become parties to a written contract. To prevent fraud from being practised on the emigrants, or hard terms from being forced on them, all contracts of service might be declared illegal, unless entered into in the presence of, and signed by the Trinidad emigration agent in such British possession, who could be called upon to send in, monthly or quarterly, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, returns of all such contracts. It might also be made binding on all proprietors or their agents, on their arrival in Trinidad, to have these contracts countersigned by a stipendiary justice there, in default of which the same to be of no effect. I only mention Trinidad, it is true, but of course this clause would be extended to all places under the British Crown requiring immigrants.

Being prevented by pressure of business from sending to the Governor of Trinidad, through the Colonial Secretary, a detailed statement of my proceedings since my arrival in this colony, I shall be obliged by your forwarding to his Excellency a copy of the present communication.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Andrew David,*
Stipendiary Magistrate and Special Emigration Agent.

19 April 1842.—Since writing the above, I have taken down the names of 13 more adult males who have expressed a wish to emigrate. I am still on the look-out for an agent. Should I meet with a proper person before I sail, I shall not fail to communicate the circumstance to you.

Andrew David.

Charles Marryat, Esq. London.

No. 3.

No. 3.
Letter from the Rev. J. Blackwell to the Rev. the Wesleyan Missionaries at Sierra Leone.
21 February 1842.

COPY of a LETTER addressed by the Reverend *John Blackwell,* Wesleyan Missionary at *Port of Spain, Trinidad,* to the Reverend the Wesleyan Missionaries at *Sierra Leone.*

Dear Brethren, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 21 February 1842.

A VESSEL being about to sail from this port to Sierra Leone, for the purpose of conveying emigrants to this colony, I take the liberty of requesting you to encourage such as may be under your care to emigrate, but at the same time to be particular in giving them notes of removal, so that what you have sown may grow up in the Lord's vineyard here.

The

The gentleman who hands you this, Andrew David, Esq. has been a magistrate in this colony for many years, and has been selected by Government because of the character which he has won as a friend and patron of the labouring population. You may therefore conclude that the advantages of the Trinidad labourer will not be overstated by Mr. David.

The soil of Trinidad is a rich marl that requires no manuring whatever, and of such soil there are fully one million of acres in brushwood and forest. Were there only a sufficiency of labour, every British market might be amply supplied with sugar from this one island; hence, foreign sugars would be excluded, and the slave trade, as it refers to Great Britain at least, would be practically discouraged.

In Trinidad too, Christian ministers can live and labour with far less risk of health and loss of time. Government is also extremely willing to give half the amount required for the erection of chapels, school-houses, teachers' salaries, &c. in any part of the island where we may have even a small society of emigrants.

It is therefore my deliberate conviction that the people would gain an accession to their religious privileges by quitting any part of Western Africa for the island of Trinidad.

But again I think that the worldly circumstances of the emigrants would be considerably advanced. The labourers may very easily earn half a dollar per day on their arrival here, and in a couple of weeks, that is, as soon as they fully understand the nature of the work, the able-bodied may make a dollar. A house and garden are given to every labourer. On these particulars Mr. David and the labourers who have returned with him will be able to satisfy you.

A few weeks since there appeared an article in one of our papers, stating that the missionaries at Sierra Leone opposed the people in their desire to emigrate. It did not say what class of missionaries, but as missions and methodism are synonymous in the public mind, I believe that we have suffered somewhat from the circumstance, true or false. I am persuaded, however, that Mr. David will, on his return, be able to exonerate the Wesleyan missionaries from an opposition, if not unprincipled, so very unenlightened.

Suffer me in conclusion to say, that when Africans arrive in Trinidad, they are free from every restraint, as they would be in London. And if the members of our body come commended to our care, we should see that they are placed in such localities as are the most highly favoured with religious advantages.

Wishing you every blessing, I remain, &c.

(signed) *John Blackwell.*

No. 4.

EMIGRATION to *Trinidad.*

Colony of Sierra Leone, Freetown, 12 April 1842.

THE subscriber, a stipendiary magistrate of the island of Trinidad, having been appointed, by the Governor of that island, special emigration agent for this colony, offers a free passage on board of the barque Cleopatra, to all persons who may be wishful of emigrating to Trinidad as labourers in agriculture, or generally in every kind of work necessary on estates on which the growing and manufacturing of West India produce are carried on. The emigrant is sure of obtaining immediate employment on landing at Trinidad, at the following rates of wages, namely, half-a-dollar, or 2*s.* 1*d.* sterling, certain a day, of nine working hours, or 30 cents, or 1*s.* 3*d.* sterling, for a certain portion of work commonly termed a task, two of which may easily be performed in the day. An industrious and able-bodied labourer may accomplish three of these tasks per day, and thereby earn 3*s.* 9*d.* sterling, or nearly one dollar daily. Many labourers and, among them women, regularly finish two of these tasks by two o'clock in the afternoon, after which they proceed to work in their own grounds. The subscriber has frequently been an eyewitness to this fact. Besides these money wages, good houses are allowed to the labourers free of rent, and land is also allotted to them for provision-grounds, exempt from any charge. Half an acre is the smallest quantity allowed: but on many estates there is no restriction in this respect, and the labourer may have the use of as much land as he can cultivate, provided he works faithfully for his employer. This is a point of the highest importance, and worthy of the emigrant's most serious consideration; for provisions of all kinds being dear in Trinidad, an industrious labourer may, over and above his earnings in his employer's service, not only raise provisions sufficient for his own use, but, such is the richness of the soil, he may also make a superabundant quantity for which he will easily obtain purchasers at very advantageous prices. By this means an active emigrant may, in six months after his arrival in Trinidad, be able to put by the whole of his money wages. Poultry and pigs can be also reared with profit. Families of labourers composed of four or five persons may earn a comfortable livelihood in Trinidad.

On some estates in the island a higher rate of money wages than is hereinabove set forth may possibly be gotten; but the subscriber, whose object is not to deceive, does not consider himself warranted in holding out higher inducements, for fear that expectations so raised might end in disappointment. Wages, of course, in Trinidad, as well as elsewhere, are liable to fluctuations and changes; but it may be confidently asserted, that, unless from the most extraordinary and unforeseen circumstances, no diminution, for some time to come at least, need be apprehended in the terms mentioned above. The emigrants, however, will have it in their power to secure those terms by entering into written contracts with

Appendix, No. 26.

Emigration to Trinidad.

their employers for any period not exceeding 12 months. The subscriber would recommend contracts for six months, as in that time the emigrant will have obtained such an adequate knowledge of the country as will enable him to select a better location should he not find himself comfortable on the estate on which he settled at first. Added to this, in six months he will have full time to reap all the provisions he may have planted in his grounds, a thing not to be lost sight of.

All contracts of service, as directed by an order of Her Majesty in Council "to regulate the relative rights and duties of masters and servants," under which a form is prescribed, must be entered into and signed in the island in the presence of a stipendiary magistrate, who, besides being in duty bound to deal out equal justice between all Her Majesty's subjects, is especially the natural protector of the labourer, and will not, consequently, allow the latter to enter into any contract the terms of which may be onerous or improper. The stipendiary magistrates, moreover, must at the end of every month send in to the Governor, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, returns of all contracts of service entered into before them, specifying the terms, &c. By this very salutary regulation the magistrates, even were they otherwise inclined, are compelled to look very particularly into the contracts in order to prevent any fraud from being practised on the labourer. So that the emigrant wishful of entering into such contracts will find himself under the protection, 1st. of the stipendiary magistrate of the district in which he may be located; 2d. of the Governor of the island, and 3d. of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

With regard to any information that may be required respecting the climate of Trinidad, its religious, educational, and social advantages, and as to whether any restraint is placed on the personal freedom of the emigrant on his arrival in that island, or on any other particular whatsoever, the subscriber refers all parties to the eight African delegates who have accompanied him from Trinidad, seven of whom were among those who emigrated in the Elizabeth and Jane. These seven delegates are sent back to report verbally to their friends and countrymen on the real state of things in Trinidad, and also for the purpose of fulfilling the promise made to that effect by Mr. Hamilton, the late emigration agent.

All persons desirous of communicating personally with the subscriber may do so every day (Sunday excepted), from ten o'clock in the morning to three o'clock in the afternoon, on application at the Trinidad Emigration Office in Gloucester-street, next door to St. George's church.

Andrew David,
Stipendiary Magistrate and Special Emigration Agent.

N.B.—All parties located in any of the villages of this colony willing to emigrate must lose no time in giving to the managers of their respective districts the 10 days' notice in writing required by law, as the Cleopatra will sail in 15 days from date. Any assistance that may be required in that way will be cheerfully afforded by the Special Emigration Agent.

No. 5.

No. 5.
Letter from S. Cipriani to Messrs. J. Marryat & Sons.
17 June 1842.

Dear Sirs, Paris, 17 June 1842.

THE Kroomen who went from Sierra Leone to Trinidad were on their arrival engaged by me, and employed on the Beauxjour Estate, South Naparima, a property I own in partnership with Mr. M. P. Begné; their number, I believe, was 16. In consequence of a dispute among themselves, some left the estate a few months after; the remainder are still on it. The rate of wages out of crop is 40 cents per task; during crop they receive 50 or 60; they also receive an allowance of salt fish. They did not contract to work for any given time; they were employed in field labour, as other negroes; they work steadily, and we are generally satisfied with their conduct. One is gone back to Sierra Leone as a delegate.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *S. Cipriani.*

Messrs. Jos. Marryat & Sons, London.

No. 6.

No. 6.
Memorandum sent to Lord Stanley by the West India Body.
January 1842.

MEMORANDUM sent to Lord *Stanley* by the West India Body, January 1842.

ON the 20th March 1841, Lord John Russell addressed a despatch to Governor Jeremie, at Sierra Leone, of which the following is an extract: "I consider the establishment of a regular intercourse between Africa and the West Indies will tend greatly not only to the prosperity of the British West India possessions, but likewise to the civilization of Africa. A new epoch has arrived for the African race. We have in the West Indies 800,000 negroes, of whom, perhaps, three-fourths are Christians, in the enjoyment of practical freedom, of means of education, and of physical comfort to a very high degree. There is no reason to suppose that their advances in wealth, knowledge, and religious improvement may not be in proportion to the most hopeful anticipation. Nothing like this state of society exists among the African race elsewhere. In Haiti there is a very low standard of government and civilization; in Cuba, in Brazil, and in the United States, slavery; in Africa, slavery, human sacrifices, and the most degrading superstition.

On

Appendix, No. 26.

Emigration to Trinidad.

On the 22d of the same month, Sir John Jeremie wrote to Lord Edward Howard, to the following effect: "Mr. Barclay tells me he is going to purchase a vessel for the purpose of making the passage regularly to and from here and Jamaica; an excellent arrangement; it will remove the only remaining objection to free emigration, the presumed impracticability of returning, and will tend equally to the advantage of both colonies, by withdrawing our surplus labourers, and probably supplying us with small capitalists, and well instructed teachers of African origin in return."

With due regard to the principles and sentiments expounded in these letters, as well as in Lord Stanley's despatch, dated 22d January 1842, to the Governor of Mauritius, and considering the information acquired by past experience, the following suggestions for the future conduct of emigration from Africa to the British West Indies, are offered, namely:

Emigration to be permitted from all the British settlements, and also from Cape Palmas, the chief place in the Kroo country. Although the Kroomen may pass through Sierra Leone, they are much more likely to embark from their own country, and as slavery has never existed among them, there no abuse could take place.

All the agencies of the West Indian Colonies at Sierra Leone and elsewhere to be abolished, and no private agencies for emigration permitted.

A superior officer to be appointed at each of the settlements, to act as agent for all the colonies, and as his appointment ought to be for the purpose of facilitating and promoting emigration, so his instructions may be simple and comprehensive. Cumbrous forms, the exhibition and signing of papers, long notices of intention to remove, minute medical examination, prudential admonitions from the agent, previous residence, (except in the case of newly-captured slaves) are all practical obstructions, insomuch as to be nearly tantamount to prohibition, because they excite suspicion and prejudice, to which the negro is especially prone. These are not "necessary or inevitable obstructions," and they may be avoided without permitting any kind of abuse. When an intending emigrant applies to the agent for information, that officer ought to furnish it fully and correctly, and at the same time, remove rather than excite apprehension and doubt. In fact no person ought to be appointed to the office of agent in Africa or the West Indies, who is not prepared to carry out emigration on the principles laid down in Lord Stanley's despatch already referred to, namely, 22d January 1842. The agents in Africa should be kept fully informed, from time to time, by the governors of the West India colonies, (through the Colonial Office or some other official channel), of the rates of wages prevalent there, and in regard to every other particular which it may be desirable for intending emigrants to know.

The paramount influence which the representatives of Her Majesty in Africa may exercise for or against this object, from the well-known confidence reposed in them by the negroes, renders failure quite certain unless that influence be favourably applied. They, and all other functionaries, both in Africa and the West Indies, should be instructed accordingly.

In Lord John Russell's despatch beforementioned, his Lordship suggested, "That in order to satisfy the liberated Africans and the Kroomen of the prospects which await them in the West Indies, the principal tribes of these people should be called upon, by means of influential persons of those tribes resident in Freetown, to select each two men in whom they have confidence, and that the delegates so selected should be furnished with a passage free of expense, to the West Indies and back." In addition to this arrangement, delegates should be selected from those who have been some time in the West Indies, to return to their own tribes, and make a report of their experience. It is confidentially expected, that the information which would be thus diffused, would create a very general desire to emigrate. It seems, at least, to be the best means of imparting accurate knowledge of the West Indies, to the people of Africa.

It will be necessary for the colonies requiring labour to have suitable fast-sailing vessels as colonial Government packets, to be employed in maintaining a regular intercourse between them and Africa, the passengers from thence being conveyed free, and those returning thither at a very moderate charge.

With reference to the foregoing memorandum, it is further suggested, that the contemplated emigration from Africa should be partly carried on by means of suitable steamers, as transport ships in Her Majesty's service, directed by the Commissioners for Emigration, and under the immediate control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. That each colony requiring labour should contribute towards the necessary expense in proportion to the number of emigrants. That while the agents at the several stations on the coast of Africa may be instructed to allow the emigrants perfect freedom of choice with regard to their destination, they may, nevertheless, endeavour to direct equal numbers to the three principal colonies, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Guiana. That although it appears to be inexpedient to provide at all times the means of returning to Africa free of charge, yet the rate exacted may be very moderate, and the governors of these colonies may be authorised to grant exemption in such cases as may specially require it.

Appendix, No. 26.

Emigration to Trinidad.

No. 7. Carriage of Passengers' Act.

— No. 7. —

SIERRA LEONE.

In the Fifth Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA; *William Fergusson*, Lieutenant-governor.

At a Council held on the 28th day of December, in the Year of our Lord 1841.

AN ACT supplementary to An Act passed on the 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1841, intituled, "An Act to extend to the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies An Act of the British Legislature, passed in the fifth and sixth years of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, for regulating the carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels," and to make further Provisions for carrying the same into effect.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provisions respecting the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels from this colony and its dependencies:

I. Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant-governor and Council, that from and after the passing of this Act, no ship or vessel carrying passengers as emigrants shall proceed on her voyage without having on board a proportion of adult females, amounting to not less than one-third part of the whole number of adult emigrants embarked; provided nevertheless, that this clause shall not extend or be construed to apply to that class of persons called Kroomen, who do not usually bring their wives or families to our settlements, nor to any ship or vessel carrying passengers or emigrants coastways.

II. And be it further enacted, that no ship or vessel carrying passengers or emigrants as aforesaid, shall receive on board or take away any children or persons under age, without the sanction in writing of their parents or guardians; and if they are liberated African children, or liberated African persons under age, without parents, then the concurrence in writing of the assistant-superintendent of liberated Africans shall first be obtained; and in default of obtaining such sanction or concurrence, the master of any such ship or vessel shall, for and in respect of each and every such offence, be liable, on summary conviction, to the payment of a fine of not less 5 *l.* nor more than 10 *l.*

III. And be it further enacted, that no liberated African located in any of the villages of this colony, shall remove from any such village for the purpose of emigrating, until notice in writing be given to the manager of the district at least 10 days previously to such intended departure, and at the expiration of that time the said manager is hereby authorised to grant a certificate of such notice having been given; and in default of the party neglecting to give notice, he or she shall be liable upon summary conviction to the payment of a fine of not less than 10 *s.* nor more than 1 *l.*

IV. And be it further enacted, that no person or persons shall be allowed to leave the colony or its dependencies for the purpose of emigrating, until he, she or they has or have resided within it for a period of at least six weeks; and the Government agent for emigration, or person acting in his stead, is hereby authorised and empowered to remove from any ship or vessel any person or persons found on board who have not been residing in the colony for such time as aforesaid.

V. And be it further enacted, that no ship or vessel carrying passengers or emigrants as aforesaid, shall be cleared out until a certificate is produced to the collector of customs or other authorised officer from the Government agent for emigration, or person acting in his stead, stating that he has been on board such ship or vessel, and that after due examination thereof he is satisfied that the provisions of this and the before recited Act, have in all respects been complied with; and for this purpose, the master of such ship or vessel shall notify to the Government agent for emigration or person acting in his stead, when his vessel is prepared for such inspection, and the said master shall, at the same time be prepared to produce to that officer the certificate of a resident medical practitioner, that he has seen and examined the whole of the emigrants on board, which certificate shall be obtained by the master previously to the Government agent for emigration, or person acting in his stead, proceeding on board to inspect the vessel; and further, that after such final inspection, no other passengers or emigrants shall be taken by him on board; and that such several inspections as aforesaid shall take place prior to any such ship or vessel getting under weigh, and within the precincts of the harbour of Freetown, and the master of any such ship or vessel shall for and in respect of each and every such offence be liable, on summary conviction, to the payment of a fine not less than 5 *l.* nor more than 10 *l.*

VI. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall by false and delusive representations, either induce any person or persons to emigrate, or prevent or dissuade any one or more persons from emigrating, such person or persons shall for and in respect of each and every such offence be liable, on summary conviction, to the payment of a fine of not less than 10 *l.* nor more than 20 *l.*

VII. And be it further enacted, that all fines, penalties, or forfeitures under this Act, shall be recovered and applied as in the case of the recovery of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred under the beforementioned recited Act.

— Appendix, No. 27. —

EMIGRATION from *Africa* to the *West Indies*, supposing it carried on by Her Majesty's Government:—*Delivered in by Macgregor Laird, Esq.*

IT is presumed that the inquiries of the Committee have satisfied them,

1st. That owing to the unhealthy nature of the African climate, it is impossible to use European agency to any extent in Africa. That the agents employed to civilise and instruct the Africans there, must be of their own race.

2d. That the way to create such an African Agency on a scale sufficiently great to have any effect upon the vast mass of people in Africa, is to bring numbers of them into contact with Europeans, and civilised men of their own race.

3d. That the British colonies in the West Indies are the only parts of the world where such a contact can take place, on terms of mutual safety; consequently,

That a free emigration, to and from Africa and those colonies, is the natural, the quickest, and the only way to bring such agency into play.

This emigration being, therefore, necessary on African grounds alone, the expense, mode of conducting it, and capability of the colonies usefully to employ the emigrants so introduced, are important points to be considered.

As to the expense, it fortunately happens that the machinery in this country for regulating and conducting such emigration is in existence and operation in the shape of "the Emigration Commissioners;" it is desirable on many accounts that no separate "office" should be created; no necessity exists for it; if eventually the present commissioners are overworked, their number can be added to; no expense need therefore be incurred on that head.

The means of "transport" at present used, are vessels chartered by different colonies, consigned to different agents. I object to this system, as though at the first view it appears cheaper, in reality it is much more expensive than if done by the Government; as being liable to run into abuse, from the competition of agents paid per head for the emigrants they procure their employers; as creating suspicion and distrust in the minds of the Africans, when they see such a competition and eagerness to procure them, and thereby preventing numbers availing themselves of the benefits of emigrating, who would readily embark in a Government vessel; and as under the present state of our relations with foreign powers (whose flags are used in the slave trade), liable to obstruction, delay, and misrepresentation.

I have recommended the establishment of a steam communication by the Government, between the coast of Africa and the West Indies, and given an estimate of its cost; its advantages would be very great, and its cost less than any other means the Government could employ. Its immediate effect on emigration would be by the quick return of the vessels to give great confidence to the people, and destroy the feelings of dread they have of the sea. Incidentally it would have a most important effect on the slave trade, as it is probable, that if the British Government were seen encouraging free emigration to their colonies, in so decided a manner, such a panic would be created in Brazils and Cuba, that not another dollar would be advanced to extend their plantations, or purchase fresh slaves; they are fully aware that with abundance of free labour, backed by the wealth of Great Britain, the colonies of Guiana and Trinidad, can meet, compete, and undersell them in the markets of Europe; in this view, if the steam communication were to cost double what it will do, the money would be well expended.

The colony receiving the emigrant should pay a certain sum per mile for the distance he has been brought, towards the expense of keeping up the steam-vessels, and bind itself to find such emigrant a free passage back to the place from whence he came, after three years' residence in the colony.

At all times the steamers should be available to emigrants wishing to return, on payment of the rate per mile paid on their arrival in the colony.

As to the capability of the British colonies to employ usefully and profitably a very large addition to their present population, a reference to their exports in 1831 and 1840, will show, that to bring their producing powers up to what they were ten years ago, will require more emigrants than the steam-vessels proposed could convey in several years.

IMPORTS FROM THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

		1831.	1840.
Sugar	*cwts.*	4,103,800	2,200,000
Rum	*galls.*	7,844,157	3,780,979
Cotton	*lbs.*	2,401,685	866,157
Pimento	*lbs.*	1,800,355	999,068
Coffee	*lbs.*	20,130,802	12,797,039

Appendix, No. 27.

Emigration from Africa to the West Indies.

But much more than equalling their former production is required; for the consumption of sugar in this country would be increased by the reduction of price to at least 300,000 tons, and, by allowing its use in distilleries and breweries, to 500,000 tons per annum; which additional consumption may all be supplied from our West Indian Colonies. This is irrespective of the consumption of Europe, and the statement is made to show, that we have within ourselves the power of consuming five times as much sugar from the West Indies as we now do, provided we could pay for it in manufactures. Our present consumption is paid for chiefly in goods that are peculiarly of British make, and in which we excel, and undersell the world. To show the taste of the negro population in the West Indies, a few of the items are given which comprise the increase of 1,000,000 *l.* sterling on our exports since 1831:

Value of Exports in 1831	£. 2,500,000
Ditto in 1840	3,500,000
Increase	£. 1,000,000

Principal Articles of Increase; viz.

Cotton goods, from Qy. 21,975,459 yds.
to — 58,327,111 —

Increase Quantity 36,451,641 yds. Value £. 555,964

Soap and candles - Increase	£. 64,000
Apparel, haberdashery	43,595
Beer and ale	41,698
Butter and cheese	40,081
Leather manufactures	40,000
Beef and pork	34,443
Hosiery	30,000
Machinery	29,000
Bacon and Hams	27,198
Refined sugar	28,000
Glass ware	20,000
Earthenware	17,000
Stationery	10,000
Books	5,061

In 1840, we paid the West Indies for 110,000 tons of sugar, in round numbers five and half millions sterling; three and a half millions were paid in manufactures, and the remainder to cover freight, charges, &c. Supposing, by introducing free labour, we increased the production of sugar to 500,000 tons, and lowered the price from 49/1, the average of 1840, to 25/ per cwt., we should pay 12,500,000 *l.* per annum to the West Indies; in our manufactures to the extent of 8,000,000 *l.*, and in freight, charges, profit, &c., 4,500,000 *l.*; giving employment to 400,000 tons more shipping, and to thousands of workmen in this country in all departments.

These results seem visionary, and if the same calculations were made regarding any other article of consumption, might not be realised; but sugar is an article, the consumption of which in this country is only limited by price and fiscal regulations; reduce the one, and remove the other, and in ten years it will come up to the 500,000, and pay, at half the present duty, 6,000,000 *l.* per annum to the revenue.

I make these statements to show, that there is an unlimited field for the profitable employment of the African emigrants in our West Indian Colonies; that we may, for years to come, pass through them thousands of Africans, every individual of whom would reap a direct benefit by his contact with civilised society; would be welcome to remain, and be adopted into it if he chose; or, if he preferred to return to his native land, would return and impart to his countrymen a portion of the civilisation he had acquired, and stimulate others to follow his example.

The commercial advantages would not be confined to the West Indies; those men returning to their native country would carry back new wants, and the knowledge requisite to create exchangeable produce to satisfy them; an increased trade with Africa itself would be the natural result.

I do not expect difficulty in procuring any amount of emigration from Africa, provided the Home Government is convinced that it should be done on African grounds alone, and undertake to carry it into effect. From motives of humanity I recommended the removal of a great portion of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone; they have certainly the first claim upon us, and I cannot contemplate without dread their position, if the Government expenditure is materially reduced or withdrawn, and they have not the opportunity of emigrating. Commencing there would also do away with a great deal of the opposition that is likely to arise at the beginning of such an undertaking, not only from the slave-trading and slave-holding interest, whose knell it would sound, but also from well-meaning men, who, by some extraordinary process, have arrived at the conclusion, that a negro is better able to appreciate the blessings of Christianity and the advantages of civilised life in Africa than in the West Indies. None of these opponents could object

to

to the Government removing these poor people from Sierra Leone to a better position; as well might they object to our removing the starving weavers in Paisley to Canada or Australia. The first step to take is to send out positive orders to all our settlements on the coast, to receive and protect all comers, supporting them until the steamer is ready to take them to the West Indies. This should be made known by our men-of-war all along the coast, and any one once under the British flag should never be given up. I have never yet seen a part of Africa where for food and protection any number of people might not be got, and I am convinced, when it became generally known, the natives from all parts would flock to our settlements for embarkation, always provided that the Government orders were honestly and heartily followed up by their officers.

On their voyage, of course their treatment would be regulated by the Emigration Commissioners.

The governors of such colonies that required emigrants, should from time to time state to the Emigration Commissioners their capacity for receiving and paying for the passage of the emigrants. The steamer, on her voyage from Africa, should make the most windward colony, Berbice, where orders might always be lying for her as to what colonies she would convey the emigrants to.

The emigrants, when landed, should be at perfect liberty to choose their employers, and to accept or reject the wages offered to them. The colonial government should keep them for ten days, in order to allow them time to make a deliberate choice; a test, similar to what is called the workhouse test, should afterwards be used. The governor should not interfere at all, even with advice, as to their location; their countrymen in the colonies are their natural advisers, and nothing is more injurious to their character as freemen than suspecting them of incapacity to act for themselves, which apportioning them to particular estates would imply, however well meant on the part of the colonial government.

Contracts for 12 months should be encouraged, as tending to give the emigrants habits of steady and continuous labour; forms of such contracts should be fixed by the Government, and none be valid except entered into before and countersigned by a stipendiary magistrate.

To every emigrant a parchment promissory note should be handed, dated on the day of his arrival in the colony, in some such form as this,

"Three years after date, we engage to give the bearer, , a free passage to Sierra Leone, &c. &c.

"Signed by the Collector of Customs and Secretary of the Government.

"Stamped with the Colonial Seal."

A colonial register should be kept, showing the date of arrival of each emigrant, the part of the coast from which he was brought, and any other particulars that may be considered necessary; so that in the event of the emigrant losing by any chance or accident the document given to him on his arrival in the colony, he might, by application at the proper office, obtain a duplicate of the same.

On an emigrant's return to Africa a certificate of his being a British subject should be handed him; and if at any time afterwards he was enslaved, the enslaver, of whatever nation, should be punished as a kidnapper of Her Majesty's subjects.

The native chiefs should be encouraged and invited to visit the West Indies, and the authorities have power to order them a free cabin passage in the steamers.

All cases of dispute in which the negro race are either plaintiffs or defendants, should be heard and adjudicated by paid functionaries appointed by the Crown.

The money requisite to pay the expense of emigration should be raised by general taxation. All classes benefit by it, all should pay for it; and in this way the emigrant himself would indirectly in three years pay the expense of his passage.

— Appendix, No. 28. —

EMIGRATION from *Africa*, supposing it is carried on by Private Vessels:—*Delivered in by Macgregor Laird, Esq.*

A REFERENCE to the map will show at once the facility with which vessels with emigrants on board can be cleared by British authorities.

Commencing at our first station, the Gambia, the wind and current for 10 months in the year is "down" the coast to Fernando Po; any vessel taking in emigrants to the north or west of the following points, would not be delayed more than from three to six days in procuring a clearance from the Custom-house, or officer appointed by the Government for that purpose.

The Gambia - - -	from the - -	Custom-house.
Sierra Leone - - -	— - -	Ditto.
Cape Palmas - - -	— - -	H. M. Cruiser.
Cape Coast Castle -	— - -	The Governor.
Fernando Po - - -	— - -	H. M. Cruiser.

These

Appendix, No. 28.

Emigration from Africa to th West Indies.

These stations are respectively about 350 miles apart, and embrace 2,000 miles of coast.

The clearer should muster the emigrants, ascertain the quality, quantity, and allowance of food and water; the proportion of sexes, their age, description, and country; give to all an opportunity of expressing their free consent to the voyage; offer protection, and a free return home to any who were dissatisfied; make out a muster-roll, sign it along with the commander of the ship, seal and address it to the governor of the colony to which the vessel is bound, and send a duplicate to the Custom-house in London; another muster-roll, signed by the clearer, would serve for the clearance of the ship. A standing set of interrogatories might be framed in this country to be used by the clearer.

It is presumed that no man could be carried off by force under such a system, the clearer having no interest in the matter, the conveyor being liable to transportation if convicted of smuggling any on board after clearing, and having no inducement to run any such risk, the emigrant being a free unindentured man on his arrival in Guiana or Trinidad.

Appendix, No. 29.

Queries submitted to Mr. Hartung.

— Appendix, No. 29. —

QUERIES submitted to Mr. *Hartung*, an African Trader at *Hamburgh*, on the subject of Western *Africa*, by the Chairman of the Select Committee on West Coast of *Africa*.

1. HAVE you visited the coast of Africa, and for what length of time, and in what capacity?
2. What parts of that coast have you visited, and what has been the nature of your dealings there?
3. What description of goods are exported from Germany to Africa, and what are the returns?
4. When did this trade from Germany commence, what has been its progress, and what is its present extent?
5. Reports have been circulated of Hamburgh vessels having been either engaged in the slave trade or indirectly connected with it: do you think there is any foundation for those reports, and if groundless, what are the causes which have given rise to them?
6. From your experience and observation on the coast of Africa, in what proportion do you consider the floating trade on shipboard divided amongst the different nations of Europe and the United States of America?
7. What, in your opinion, is the effect of that trade in reference to the traffic in slaves?
8. What plan would you recommend to put down the slave trade and improve the condition of the people of Africa?
9. Have you any observations to make on the English naval operations carried on with a view to suppress the trade in slaves?
10. Have you observed that any English trading vessel has favoured the operations of the slave dealer?
11. Have you had an opportunity of observing the system of government and the state of society at the different English settlements on the West Coast of Africa, and which of those settlements do you consider the best ordered, and which of them do you consider foremost in fair dealing and moral respectability?
12. What is your opinion of the system pursued at the English establishments compared with the Dutch and other foreign settlements on the coast?
13. What system would you recommend to repress the slave trade at those factories where it is now carried on by Spanish and Portuguese subjects?
14. Have you any observations to make generally on the English policy pursued on the coast of Africa?
15. Have you visited Liberia, and what is your opinion of the American experiment there?
16. If the slave dealers on the coast were prevented purchasing goods from vessels engaged in legitimate trade, would that, in your opinion, tend to repress or encourage the slave trade?

(TRANSLATION.)

ANSWERS to the foregoing QUERIES.

1. I HAVE made three voyages with my own vessels between Hamburgh and the west and south coast of Africa, the goods and merchandise being for the most part on my own account, or taken with me on consignment. On the first voyage I remained upon the coast of Africa from 16th December 1838 to 6th April 1839; on the second, from 4th December 1839 to 9th May 1840; on the third and last, from 16th December 1840 to 23d July 1841.

2. During

Appendix, No. 29.

Answers to Queries submitted to Mr. Hartung.

2. During my first voyage, I visited Sierra Leone, Gallinas, different places in the Kroo country, Elmina, Cape Coast, Annamaboe, Winnebah, British, Dutch, and Danish Accra; on my second voyage, I went to Sierra Leone, thence up the rivers Rio Nunez and Rio Pongas, to Gallinas, and back to Sierra Leone; and on my third and last, I ran to Gallinas, thence went to Sierra Leone, Dixcove, Bontry, Elmina, St. Paul's de Loando and Novo Retondo (in Angola), Igito in Benguela, the islands of St. Thomas and Prince's, and back to Sierra Leone. My trade consisted in the barter of my merchandize for produce, specie, gold dust, and good bills of exchange.

3. We take from Germany a large export of every kind of manufactured goods in linens, woollens, and cottons; iron ware, knives, sabres, guns, iron pots; brass basons and pans, puncheon-packs, rum, geneva, provisions, beads, Swedish iron, tobacco, sugar, &c. &c.; and the returns consist of dollars, doubloons, gold in rings and in dust, ivory, wax, dry and salted hides, dye-woods, gums, orchilla weed, palm oil, and spices.

4. My former partner, Mr. John Epffenhausen, (who yet continues the trade,) made first an adventure out of Hamburgh in 1832-3, with a single vessel, and one can now reckon (say in the end of 1841) that six ships leave every year this port and that of Bremen. In this number, the enterprise of Mr. Santos, from Altona, with five vessels, is not included. The trade would have increased yet more, had not, in the preceding year, through various annoyances and obstacles, German masters and merchants been deterred (frightened) from further exposing their lives and property.

5. Hamburgh vessels have never carried on the slave trade, even when that trade was pursued without hesitation by all other nations, and only in the years 1840 and 1841, when trade and freights were everywhere so bad, did some Bremen and Hamburgh vessels accept charters to convey goods from the Havannah and Brazil to the coast of Africa, which is nowhere forbidden, and is strictly legal with us; but through which vessels, as the Echo, Capt. Sohst, the Louise, Capt. Boye, (from Hamburgh) and the , of Bremen, were hostilely treated (angefeindet) by English men-of-war, and placed in difficulties. These circumstances are known in your courts, especially the case of the Echo, in which are all the documents, and a full narrative of particulars, in which narrative many of the questions put to me arealready treated and replied to, and to which I refer as containing full and correct information, given by me as an eye-witness. All these vessels had only closed charter-parties to carry outwards a cargo of goods, none "out and home," as far as is known to me. There is thus no room for suspicion of the transportation of slaves; and the slave trade presupposes a purchase and exportation of slaves. To show, however, that vessels, without having contemplated slave trading, may yet possibly be condemned in Sierra Leone, I communicate the following information which I have lately received, dated the 15th March, Sierra Leone, from Mr. Richard Laurence, a merchant there:—

"I must inform you I sincerely hope the owner of the barque Echo may get justice, for I have always considered it a hard case."

"I will merely state to you that a Brazilian barque has been brought in here, and a negro has been discovered and proved to have put slave irons on board of her to condemn her, and is now in gaol for trial."

In a postscript dated the 19th March, he writes,

"Joseph Ruffel, who put the irons on board the Brazilian barque, was this day tried and found guilty, and sentenced to two years in chains."

The adventure of Mr. Santos from Altona, gave at the time rise to many suspicions, but I know nothing accurate respecting it, as it had departed before my arrival in Europe, and as I had left Angola and Benguela before its arrival there.

6. I think it may be assumed, that when the large timber trade which England carries on with Sierra Leone, and the Spanish and Portuguese slave trade, are excepted (as neither of these should be reckoned in the general trade), the trade upon the west and south coast of Africa, from 20 degrees north to 20 degrees south, is divided as follows:—

The English - - - - - - - - -	11-32
Americans - - - - - - - - -	9-32
French - - - - - - - - - -	7-32
Spaniards and Portuguese - - - - -	2-32
Dutch, Danes, and Germans - - - - -	3-32

7. I have always been of opinion that the more the trade with Africa increases, the more will civilisation among the different nations on the coast increase, and the slave trade will perhaps at some day cease of itself.

8. I know of no means really to suppress the slave trade which would be found practicable, since the coast is too extended, the avarice of men too great, the gains rising in proportion to the difficulties and obstacles; and the blacks upon the coast always lend their aid to its support and prosecution, as among them human life is not of the same value as among the whites, and as they regard men as goods or property, which one is authorized by hereditary right, law, and religion, to dispose of. (On this subject I could give some further details.)

I could, however, communicate a more successful mode (in my opinion) of repressing the slave trade in a more humane way, and so that with time it should perhaps of itself cease. But this plan would require a very full explanation not to be misunderstood. My mode would, however, in any case be more beneficial and effectual in behalf of our poor sable fellow-men and brethren than is at the moment practically the carrying out of the great and

Appendix, No. 29.

Answers to Queries submitted to Mr. Hartung.

beautiful idea of freedom advantageous to them, and than it will be. One must have seen their misery upon the spot, to be able to form from experience a judgment in the matter.

9. I can only notice the injury which these English "naval operations" cause to legitimate trade (and especially inasmuch as these gentlemen act entirely according to their private instructions, if not entirely according to their own pleasure). If a man-of-war can say to me, "If I find you at such a place, or at such a place, I will carry you off," my trade is destroyed, as I cannot run the risk of his proving right or wrong at some future time, even supposing the most favourable result in Europe of my case. Subject to such interruptions no trade can prosper. The trade with Africa has, moreover, this peculiarity, that if I am only to learn when arrived upon the coast, at what places I may trade, the worst consequences to myself and to my assortment of goods may result, inasmuch as I cannot get rid of articles destined for one place, even if I give them away at the next; and this statement will be confirmed by every merchant who has had dealings with Africa.

10. All English ships and traders, as well as those of all foreign nations, act in the same way; that is, they sell their goods to everybody, without exception, if they can obtain good prices, and can expect to be paid; and they ask (care) little afterwards whether the purchasers turn the goods to the slave trade, or for what else they use them.

11. I have found that Cape Coast and Accra were in every respect the best, and the authorities the most "respectable," although, indeed, Sierra Leone ought and should (*sollte und müsstee*) lay claim to that honour!

12. I have remarked that in the English settlements the authorities were always opposed to the slave trade, (if sometimes the natives were not so), as that object was always held out by England as a palladium. On the other hand, in the settlements of other nations the authorities were often very negligent in their conduct.

13. I know of no means, as those people can always find new places upon the coast to carry on the slave trade under the protection and with the aid of the natives.

14. I have great reason to complain of the manner in which the English authorities and men-of-war conduct themselves, though only upon my last voyage; on which subject I have written letters to our chargé d'affaires in London, Mr. James Colquhoun, and to the syndic, Mr. Sieveking, here, which could be produced; and I might add several grounds of complaints; for example, the firing shotted guns, putting it to the Committee whether the men-of-war's men have always so steady a hand, and so sure an eye, as to be certain that the ball shall pass clear of a vessel, especially at night. Further, I might notice the manner in which these parties come on board and conduct their inquiries, &c. &c., which subjects will be found noticed in the letters alluded to.

15. I myself was never in Liberia. What I have understood upon the coast respecting that place was very unfavourable, and always prevented me from visiting it; the place being infamous on account of the mode of trade and of payment. The people are said to be turbulent and indolent, on account of which famine often occurs.

16. First, I know not how one could wish to prevent ships legally carrying on fair trade upon the coast. Everywhere on the coast, from 20° N. to 20° S., where I have been, are slaves secretly to be purchased from the natives or from traders; and therefore the whole trade with the western and southern coast of Africa must, on the supposition of the question, be stopped, since all might be called slave-trading places. Secondly, for every sort of merchandise, guns, blue bafts, tobacco, rum, brass pans, beads, &c. &c., or for provisions, flour, toys, watches, &c. &c., can slaves be bought; and, finally, the people would most willingly receive gold or silver for them, to betake themselves therewith to other markets, and there purchase goods.

One may take this view of the subject: that as little as will the aristocracy and clergy of England, France, and Germany, give up or change their rights and privileges, so little will the chiefs, races, families, and priesthood of Africa introduce and carry through a change in their institutions; that is to say, abolish slavery, which is notoriously interwoven in their laws, old customs, and religion; and this is a fundamental principle, not only among the people on the coast, but especially in the interior. Into that interior no Europeans easily penetrate, and when an exception occurs, they are but few in number, possessing no power to work a change anywhere. It is only by following another principle that more might be done for Africa in 50 years than under the present system in 100 or 1,000. The European can rarely withstand the climate's effects, and never toil in it as an artizan or agriculturist, as all attempts to do so have shown. Thus, only through blacks and mulattoes, under European direction and aid, can emancipation be worked out for Africa; speaking under that name of the country between 20° N. and 20° S.

E. César Hartung.

— Appendix, No. 30. —

Appendix, No. 30.

Extracts from the Rev. T. B. Freeman's Journal.

EXTRACTS from the Rev. *T. B. Freeman*'s JOURNAL.—(*Delivered in by the Rev. John Beecham, 1 July* 1842.)

1.—*Gratitude of the King for the Kindness shown to his Nephews in England, &c.*

14th December 1841.—At 2 P. M. we went to visit the king. He was seated under his large umbrellas, in front of his residence. I there introduced the princes to him, also Mr. Smith, who accompanied us from Cape Coast, and Mr. Brooking, and presented the carriage in the name of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

On presenting the carriage, I told him it was sent out by the society as a token of their good feeling towards himself and his people, and that they hoped he would use it, and that it would lead him to improve his country by making good roads, which were one of the greatest means of promoting civilization, and the sure indication of national prosperity. He accepted of the present, and received the message in a very gracious manner, and begged me to present his thanks to the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

He also expressed his satisfaction at the return of the princes, and his thanks to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to Governor Maclean, for the kindness and attention which had been shown to his nephews.

2.—*The King describes the Slave Trade as carried on in Ashanti, and converses on European Civilization.*

Thursday, 23d December 1841.—At 7 P.M. retired to my private apartments. At 8 P.M. Apoko came to say the king wished to speak with us. We repaired to his residence, and found him seated and surrounded by his linguists and a few messengers. The interview was quite private, no chiefs or captains were present, all restraint was thrown off, and he conversed with us in a very open, free, and candid manner.

During this interview I acquainted him with the motives which had actuated the British Government in taking the princes to England, and giving them a liberal education, and showing them the kindness which they experienced while in England. I pointed out to him the true source from which England derived her wealth, power, and true greatness, and placed Christianity, that soul of all real happiness, in its proper position. I informed him of the kind feelings which England cherished towards him and his people, and of their anxiety to evangelize and civilize the African race.

The subject of slavery was touched upon, and he entered into it with great freedom. I told him of the antipathy which England felt to slavery, and her perseverance in her exertions to check the slave trade; that she has ransomed the whole of the slave population in her West Indian colonies, by paying to their owners 20,000,000 *l.* of money; that no man could be a slave in England; that a slave would become a free man the moment he put his foot on British ground, and that England had now sent an expedition up the Niger, of which river I found he had some knowledge as the Quorrah, for the purpose of introducing among the numerous tribes on its banks the comforts and blessings of civilization, that they may no longer be under the necessity of selling slaves to obtain money, &c., as, by the introduction of agriculture, &c., they would obtain wealth from the abundant resources of their own native soil. The magnificent sacrifices which England has made, and is still making, to check slavery and the slave trade, and benefit Africa, filled his mind with astonishment, and he appeared amazed at the idea of such noble disinterestedness and exuberant bounty. He said he allowed none of his people to sell natives of Ashanti into foreign slavery. "The small tribes in the interior," he remarked, "fight with each other, take prisoners and sell them for slaves; and, as I know nothing about them, I allow my people to buy and sell them as they please. They are of no use for anything else but slaves; they are stupid, they are little better than beasts." I answered, "If the Dutch can take them to Elmina, and make valuable soldiers of them, it is a proof that you could make use of them in some way in Ashanti, which would be more beneficial to the country than selling them out of it." He evidently felt the force of the remark, and, with a smile on his countenance, dropped the subject.

I embraced the opportunity of informing him, that our special object, as missionaries, was the introduction of Christianity into his dominions, and for that purpose we begged his protection, and the favour of permission to build a mission house in Kumási, to which he answered, "I will protect you, and supply you with land to build a house on."

Part of the time was occupied in a lively and spirited conversation on England, with her arts and sciences, in which Mr. H. Smith, and Mr. Brooking, William Quantamissah, and myself all joined.

The rapidity with which travelling is performed by railroads and steam-packets very much interested and astonished him.

On some palm wine being brought in, he requested us to drink his health; we drank some out of tumblers, and the king used his calabash, partly overlaid with gold.

He asked me if palm wine could be obtained in England. I told him it could not; but

Appendix, No. 30.

Extracts from the Rev. T. B. Freeman's Journal.

the palm-tree was grown in England, in large glass houses, heated by fire, and not only the palm-tree, but thousands of plants and trees from Africa, and all other tropical parts of the world. I further remarked that the English made the nature and character of animals and plants from all parts of the world their study, and that is the reason why travellers in Africa notice them, and try to take them to England. I then referred to the suspicion of the Bantama people, when they saw me examining a tree on my former visit to Kumási, and told him I was then looking after plants to take to England with me. He seemed highly amused, and asked if the plants I took home lived throughout the journey. I told him that several of them were growing nicely when I left England.

The king smiled when I referred to the fears of the Bantama people, and appeared fully satisfied with the explanation.

This interesting interview lasted two hours, when we closed the conversation, thanked the king for the favour, and retired to our quarters.

3.—*The King of Ashanti is now convinced of the Disinterestedness of the English.*

28th December 1841.—The king requested us to go and see the stone house, built by Osai Tutu Quamina. We kept our seats a few minutes, until the king had arrived there and taken his seat to receive us. We were soon summoned by a messenger, and proceeded to the house: it is built with stone, has a flat roof, and is about the size of many of the small villas in the vicinity of London. We entered a small court-yard, ascended a flight of stone steps, passed through an anti-room into a small hall, in which were tastefully arranged on tables 31 gold-handled swords; in the same room were several of the king's calabashes, out of which he drinks palm wine, overlaid with gold. Passing into another room we found the king seated with Osai Kujoh, and attended by Apoko and other linguists; on tables, in different parts of the room, were arranged glass of various descriptions, such as candle shades, beautifully cut glass tumblers, wine glasses, &c. &c. with timepieces covered with glass cases, &c. &c; almost every piece of glass was decorated with golden ornaments of all descriptions. There were also immense pieces of rock gold, weighing several ounces each, and a great number of gold chains: the weight of pure gold which we saw might amount to from 800 to 1,000 ounces.

Two small boxes, about 16 inches deep, were pointed out to me as specimens of native workmanship; they were covered with green velvet, and ornamented with large round-headed tacks, like an English trunk; the nails or tacks on one were solid silver, and those on the other solid gold. While I stood admiring them, the king came up to me and corroborated the statement already made respecting them.

While I was standing examining some of the things in another part of the room, the king again came up and accosted me in the following manner: "In days that are past I could hardly believe that the English were so disinterested as to take so much trouble in teaching the natives of Africa, and when you were here before I could hardly feel satisfied respecting it; but I have no fears now. You paid me a visit some time back; since that time you have been to England; you have returned to Kumási to see me again, bringing my two nephews with you. I thank you for your kindness, and I am fully satisfied that your object in coming here is to do good."

4.—*Favourable Disposition evinced towards England by Apoko Akim, the second in succession to the Crown of Ashanti.*

25th December 1841.—At three P.M. we dined under the large shed which had been prepared for the occasion; a chief asked permission to sit near and see us dine; said he liked English manners and customs very much, and should try and follow them; asked if he were too old to learn to read; seemed very much pleased when we told him he was not; and he said, now missionaries were come to Kumási, he would avail himself of the opportunity of learning a thing so valuable. And who is this fine handsome young man, surrounded by his attendants, sitting so humbly at a respectful distance from us, to take lessons on civilization? No less a personage than Apoko Akim, a nephew of the present king, on the sister's side, with only one person (Osai Kujoh) between himself and the throne of Ashanti. This fact speaks volumes.

5.—*Favourable Disposition manifested towards the English by Osai Kujoh, Heir-apparent to the Throne of Ashanti.*

30th January 1842.—Early in the afternoon I walked out to call on Apoko and others, to take my leave of them; the last person on whom I called was Osai Kujoh, the successor to the throne; he received me very kindly, and conversed with me in a most gratifying manner for several minutes; he expressed his satisfaction at the good understanding which now exists between Ashanti and England, and his hope that it would always continue; he spoke of peace as a blessing, and of war as being very injurious and destructive; to which I answered, "Yes, war is injurious, even to conquerors." To this he gave his full assent, and said, "We have in days that are past had but little friendly intercourse with the English; and we have in consequence been deprived of many advantages. Our taste for European things in general is at present but small, but I hope as all things become more fully settled, and as we become better acquainted, things will undergo a steady change, which will be very beneficial to us." During our interview he referred to my early departure from Kumási, and said, "You have now been with us some time, and we began to know you, and are very sorry

sorry that you are going to leave us." I answered, "I am sorry also, and should feel much pleasure in stopping much longer, if I could, but my heavy duties on the coast demand my immediate return; I must leave to-morrow, but I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you again; I have now visited you twice, which I believe no European has done before, and I, in consequence thereof, consider myself in one sense an Ashanti, and must, if possible, come up at the usual season, with the Kabosirs, to pay my compliments to the king. This pleased him very much, and he said, "Of course you must come up as you have said, and we shall be happy to see you, and we believe you will come according to your promise, because you have kept your word ever since we have known you." I then took my leave of him, highly gratified that a man so near the throne was so well disposed towards us.

Appendix, No. 30.

Extracts from the Rev. T. B. Freeman's Journal.

6.—*Letter from Mr. Freeman after his Return to the Coast, showing more particularly to what an extent the Confidence of the King has been secured.*

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Rev. *Thomas B. Freeman*, Wesleyan Missionary, dated Mission House, Cape Coast, 25 February 1842.

The King has taken Mr. Brooking under his protection as a resident Christian missionary in Kumási, given us land in a very healthy and airy part of the town on which to build a mission house, allows the people to attend Divine service without restraint, and treats us with uniform kindness and attention.

Many of the chiefs and captains occasionally attend Divine service, and we may reasonably calculate on their hailing with pleasure the establishment of schools,* &c. &c. as they become better acquainted with us, and are able to form some correct ideas of the claims of scriptural Christianity. The king seems very anxious to introduce improvements into the country, as far as the prejudices of the people will admit; his carpenters are sent to the mission-house to work at the same bench as ours, and I expect by this time he has sent men to our saw-pits to learn to cut boards, &c. During my residence at Kumási, he often visited us at the mission quarters, and gave us many proofs that we have, by the blessing of God, secured his confidence. A short time before I left Kumási, a dreadful fire broke out, and destroyed at least half the town: had such a catastrophe taken place during my former visit, they would have attributed it to the anger of their fetish, on account of my being in the town, or to some baneful power which they would have imagined me to have possessed and employed to their discomfort; but such a change has now taken place, that in the midst of the awful dangers with which they were surrounded, during the raging of the flames, and while they saw us actively engaged at the most dangerous points, in endeavours to check the progress of the devouring element, they recognised us as their friends, and the king himself called at our quarters a day or two afterwards, and personally expressed his thankfulness for our exertions.

* *N.B.*—A school is now in operation in Kumási.

— Appendix, No. 31. —

Appendix, No. 31.

Extract Letter from Rev. T. B. Freeman. 1 January 1842.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Rev. *T. B. Freeman*, dated Kumási, Ashánti, 1 January 1842.

I AM happy to inform you that our mission in Kumási is now fairly commenced. We left Cape Coast on Saturday, November 6th, and arrived in Kumási on Monday, December 13th. The very heavy rains we encountered, and the difficulty of getting the carriage up through the forest, where we were often obliged to stop and cut our way through the bushes, kept us longer on the road than we expected, on our departure from Cape Coast; in addition to which, we were obliged to stop a fortnight on the road, to avoid a great "custom," which unexpectedly (to us) took place in Kumási.

On our arrival, the king received us in a very handsome manner, and continues to treat us with great kindness and attention. The carriage, notwithstanding the badness of the road, and the heavy rains, was presented to the king in excellent condition. His majesty accepted of it in a very gracious manner; and he requests me to return his sincere thanks to the Wesleyan Missionary Society for such a valuable token of their friendship and good wishes. He also tenders his thanks to our numerous friends in England, for the other presents of various kinds which I have handed over to him; with all of which he seems very much pleased.

He is also much pleased with the princes (his nephews), and has provided us a large native dwelling, in which we are now residing all together; and shall continue so to do until we have erected a mission-house, for which we are now preparing materials, &c.

We have obtained from the king permission to build a mission-house, and he has promised to supply us with a piece of land for that purpose. I trust that, by the blessing of God, we shall soon be able to provide ourselves with a comfortable European dwelling. Windows were prepared at Cape Coast before our departure, and are now being brought up. We have brought with us a supply of workmen, sawyers, carpenters, &c.; and the former are now, under Mr. Brooking's directions, engaged in sawing African oak boards for flooring, &c.

Appendix, No. 31.

Extract Letter from Rev. T. B. Freeman. 1 January 1842.

We have appointed regular hours for Divine services, and they are well attended. Many of the Ashántis are always present. The people appear to be under no restraint whatever; and it is nothing unusual to see some of the king's household paying serious attention to the Word of Life. Thus all things promise well, and my most sanguine expectations are far more than realized.

Notwithstanding all this, I trust I can say with truth, that we are keenly alive to the difficult character of our mission; and are aware of the position we occupy, of the dangers by which we are surrounded, and of the potent spiritual enemies with which we have to contend. We gaze with sorrow on the mighty bulwarks of paganism which present themselves to our view, but we are neither discouraged nor alarmed. We pray for that mighty faith which "laughs at impossibilities;" for more of that yearning pity for mankind, and that burning charity which characterised our Lord and master; that holy perseverance which never tires; that indomitable patience which no crosses, no checks, no reverses, can overcome; that Christian hardihood which stands as the beaten anvil to the stroke; and that implicit reliance on the gracious providence of God, which will strengthen us for all duties and for all trials. For this we pray; and for this we beg an interest in your prayers, and the prayers of the Christian public.

Should nothing unexpectedly occur to detain me, I think of leaving for the Coast in 10 days or a fortnight, to close up the business of the mission for the year. On my arrival on the coast, Mr. Watson will proceed to join Mr. Brooking in Kumási, and I shall, by the blessing of God, pay them a visit as soon as I have seen our important stations on the coast occupied by a reinforcement from you.

Our society in Kumási, consisting of some of the workmen connected with the mission, and a few other Fantis and strangers, will already amount to about 18 or 20 persons. Thus the nucleus of a Christian church in Kumási is already formed, for which we feel thankful to God.

I am glad to say, that all the accounts I receive concerning our societies on the coast are of a most encouraging description; the fields, on every hand, are white already unto the harvest. Labourers are sent, but some of them soon either fall in the field, or return disabled to their native land. "How mysterious are thy judgments, O Lord;" yet thou art full of mercy and compassion, and willest the salvation of an apostate world.

Can anything be done for the inquirers after Christian knowledge on the banks of the Gaboon? As I very much need a change, I will not fail to go down thither in some vessel, shortly after my arrival on the coast, and send you a report respecting them; it would not take me many weeks to accomplish this.

As early as possible after my arrival on the coast, I will forward to you copious extracts from my journal.

I am glad to say, that my colleagues are all enjoying better health than they have done for many months.

P. S.—I will, by the earliest opportunity, send a report respecting the implements of husbandry kindly furnished for the natives at Domonási by the African Civilization Society.

Appendix, No. 32.

Extract Letter from Rev. T. B. Freeman. 30 March 1842.

— Appendix, No. 32. —

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Rev. *T. B. Freeman*, dated Cape Coast Mission House, 30 March 1842.

SINCE my arrival on the coast from Kumási, I have received many very pleasing communications from my excellent colleague, Mr. Brooking, by which I am informed that all things connected with the mission are going on well. Mr. Brooking enjoys the confidence of the king and his chiefs to a very great extent, and seems very happy in his work. You will see from a reference in my journal to a conversation I had with Apoko, the king's chief linguist, that there were some scruples in their minds respecting the education of the people; and I there state my opinion, that schools will be sure to follow our securing a footing in the country. I am happy to inform you that Mr. Brooking states in a recent communication, that the king has given his consent to the establishment of a school in Kumási; thus we have all our most sanguine expectation could lead us to wish for.

—Appendix, No. 33.—

Appendix, No. 33.

Civil Offices falling vacant at Sierra Leone and Gambia, from 1830.

RETURN of the Dates of the JUDICIAL and other CIVIL OFFICES falling vacant at *Sierra Leone* and the *Gambia*, from the Year 1830 to the present Time, distinguishing the Vacancies by Death; also, the Dates when they were filled up, and the Amount of Salary attached to each Office; also, the Names of the Persons acting while the several Offices continued vacant, and the Amount of Salary such Persons received while so acting.

——	NAME OF OFFICER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	Salary.	DATE, AND CAUSE OF VACANCY.
SIERRA LEONE:			£.	
Lieutenant-governor -	Lt.-col. Alex. Findlay	20 Feb. 1830	2,000	recalled, 30 Apr. 1833.
Ditto - - -	O. Temple - -	2 Nov. 1833	—	died.
Acting Governor - -	J. Cole - - -	14 Aug. 1834	—	
Lieutenant-governor -	Lt.-col. H. D. Campbell	14 Feb. 1835	—	recalled, 13 Jan. 1837.
Governor - - -	Lt.-col. Rich. Doherty	4 Sept. 1838	—	- - removed to West Indies, 20 Nov. 1840.
Ditto - - -	Sir John Jeremie -	12 Oct. 1840	—	died, 23 April 1841.
Lieutenant-governor -	Ferguson - -	29 June 1841	—	
Governor - - -	Colonel G. Macdonald	20 Dec. —	—	
Colonial Secretary -	Henry Rishton -	23 Nov. 1829	600	dismissed, Sept. 1832.
Acting Secretary - -	John Irvine - -	6 June 1832	—	
Colonial Secretary -	Thomas Cole - -	14 Sept. —	—	retired.
Acting Secretary - -	N. W. Macdonald -	4 Aug. 1834	—	
Ditto - - -	J. Salter - - -	1 May 1835	—	
Ditto - - -	W. G. Terry - -	13 June 1837	—	
Ditto - - -	N. W. Macdonald -	11 Aug. 1840	—	
1st Writer - - -	J. T. Martyr - -	11 Feb. 1830	400	died.
2d Writer - - -	N. Macdonald - -	31 Oct. 1829	300	
3d Writer - - -	W. Cary - - -	28 Dec. —	250	
4th Writer - - -	Thomas Graham -	30 June 1830	200	
Acting Writer - -	D. A. Findlay - -	1 May 1831	250	
Ditto - - -	L. Strachan - -	7 April 1832	—	
Ditto - - -	R. A. Fraser - -	25 — —	—	
Ditto - - -	J. W. Cuttell - -	25 July 1833	300	
Ditto - - -	J. M. Graft - -	1 Oct. —	—	
Ditto - - -	W. Wooden - -	1 Jan. —	250	
3d Writer - - -	Thomas Graham -	1 April —	—	- - on Mr. Cary's resignation; retired.
Acting Writer - -	J. Thorpe - -	25 Aug. —	—	
3d Writer - - -	H. C. Leigh - -	7 Dec. —	—	- - on Mr. Graham's resignation; died.
Acting Writer - -	F. Temple - -	7 March 1834	400	
Ditto - - -	W. Barnes - -	13 Aug. —	300	
4th Writer - - -	P. S. Strachan - -	25 Oct. 1833	200	
1st Writer - - -	N. W. Macdonald -	22 Jan. 1835	400	
2d Writer - - -	H. C. Leigh - -	—	300	died, 19 Sept. 1837.
3d Writer - - -	P. L. Strachan -	—	250	
4th Writer - - -	F. Temple - -	—	200	resigned, Jan 1837.
Acting 4th Writer - -	A. Draper - -	1 June 1835	200	
Ditto - - -	John Thorpe - -	11 Oct. 1836	400	
Ditto - - -	Alfred Draper - -	7 Jan. —	250	
Ditto - - -	Peter Barrow - -	12 Feb. —		
Ditto - - -	F. Rankin - -	13 July —		
Ditto - - -	W. Wise - - -	19 Oct. —		
2d Writer - - -	P. Strachan - -	1 Oct. 1837	300	
Acting 3d Writer - -	George Sansom -	25 Feb. —	250	
3d Writer - - -	Colin Macrae - -	10 Oct. —	—	
4th Writer - - -	W. Ferguson - -	12 — —	—	
Acting 4th Writer -	J. L. Morgan - -	31 Jan. —	200	
Ditto - - -	J. W. Caltell - -	1 Oct. —		
Acting 1st Writer - -	T. J. E. Reynolds -	24 April 1838	400	
Acting 2d Writer - -	W. S. Angelo - -	2 March —	300	
Acting 1st Writer - -	J. Miller - - -	15 April 1839	400	
Acting 2d Writer - -	„ - - -	24 April 1838	300	
1st Writer - - -	P. L. Strachan -	11 Aug. 1840	- -	retired.
Ditto - - -	C. Macrae - -	12 Nov. —	400	
Acting Writer - -	J. Miller - - -	15 April 1839		
2d Writer - - -	W. Ferguson - -	12 Nov. 1840	300	
Acting Writer - -	J. Leman - -	17 Dec. —	—	
3d Writer - - -	- - - -	- - -	250	
Ditto - - -	T. Hoseason - -	12 Nov. 1840	—	died, 24 July 1841.

(*continued*)

Appendix, No. 33.

Civil Offices falling vacant at Sierra Leone and Gambia, from 1830.

	NAME OF OFFICER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	Salary.	DATE, AND CAUSE OF VACANCY.
			£.	
4th Writer	J. R. Jeremie	12 Nov. 1840	200	
Acting 1st Writer	J. Miller	19 Nov. 1840	400	
Ditto	L. G. Nash	1 Feb. 1841		
Ditto	G. W. Nicol	1 July —		
Acting 2d Writer	J. T. Grant	1 Aug. 1840	300	
Ditto	J. Lemon	17 Dec. —		
Ditto	J. S. Palmer	1 July 1841		
3d Writer	J. R. Jeremie	23 July 1841	250	
Acting 4th Writer	H. Tuke	6 Sept. —	200	
Colonial Surgeon	J. Boyle	7 Jan. 1827	500	dismissed.
Ditto	W. N. Arthur	4 Dec. 1834	—	
Colonial Surveyor	T. Pyne	6 June 1826	400	died, 29 May 1841.
Ditto	B. Wood	15 Mar. 1841	475	died, 26 May.
Ditto	Benjamin Scott	16 Feb. 1842	400	
JUDICIAL:				
Chief Justice	J. W. Jeffcott	20 Feb. 1830	1,500	removed.
Ditto	R. Ranken	10 Oct. 1833	—	died.
Ditto	Owen Flintoff	— — —	—	drowned.
Ditto	J. Carr	31 Aug. 1841		
King's Advocate	R. Samo	1 Oct. 1829	500	dismissed.
Ditto	N. L. Melville	9 April 1831	—	- - removed to Mixed Commission Court.
Ditto	W. Norcott	29 Jan. 1836	—	died, 8 Dec. 1837.
Ditto	E. Power	1 May 1838	—	retired.
Ditto	J. Carr	11 May 1840	- -	promoted to bench.
Acting Advocate	R. Dougan	April 1841		
Queen's Advocate	B. C. F. C. Pine	23 Aug. —		
LIBERATED AFRICAN DEPARTMENT:				
Superintendent of Liberated Africans, the Governor, ex-officio.	—	—		
Assistant Superintendent	Thomas Cole	July 1818	450	- - appointed Colonial Secretary
Ditto	F. Campbell	8 Dec. 1832	500	
Acting Superintendent	J. Salter	9 Dec. 1834	—	
Ditto	W. G. Terry	14 Mar. 1836	—	
Colonial Chaplain	D. Morgan	10 Nov. 1829	500	
GAMBIA:				
Lieutenant-governor	George Rendall	22 Feb. 1830	800	died, 28 Sept. 1837.
Acting Lieut.-Governor	A. Clogstown	21 Sept. 1837	400	
Lieutenant-governor	Major Mackie	7 Sept. 1838	- -	died, 4 Feb. 1839.
Ditto	Huntley	20 Dec. 1839	- -	- - removed to Prince Edward's Island.
Acting Lieut.-Governor	T. L. Ingram	17 Sept. 1839		
Colonial Secretary	Andrew Hunter	30 Sept. 1830	450	died.
Acting Colonial Secretary	- - T. L. Ingram, confirmed 1 Sept. 1840.	21 Sept. 1837	225	
Colonial Surgeon	J. D. Tebbs	28 Jan. 1830	400	died.
Ditto	D. Robertson	1 Apr. 1838	300	
Queen's Advocate	Richard Pine	6 Feb. 1839	400	- - dismissed, 28 Sept. 1840.
Ditto	J. Mantell	29 Sept. 1840		
Chaplain	W. West	2 Feb. 1831	400	resigned, 2 Feb. 1836.

The above Return includes all appointments made by the Colonial-Office.
Persons acting in vacant offices receive half salary.

5 July 1842.

G. W. Hope, Colonial Department.

— Appendix, No. 34. —

Appendix, No. 34.

Slave Vessels brought into Sierra Leone, 1835.

PAPER delivered in by *W. Hamilton*, Esq. and referred to in Answer No. 4576.

STATEMENT showing the Number of VESSELS brought into *Sierra Leone* with SLAVES between 1st January and 31st December 1835; also, showing the Numbers which Died prior to their disposal, from the African Yard in *Freetown*, or within the first Three Months after their Emancipation.

Names of Slave Ships.	Numbers Landed.	Numbers Died Prior to Disposal.	Names of Slave Ships.	Numbers Landed.	Numbers Died Prior to Disposal.
Formidable	390	64	Brought forward	2,228	435
Atravido	482	3	Bienvenido	367	223
Sutil	210	54	Legitimo Africano	186	37
Minerva	462	98	Numero Dos	141	43
Maria	4	—	Tolader	428	163
Manuel	375	106	Semiramis	426	193
Yberia	305	110	Conde de los Andes	269	19
			Argos	366	41
Carried forward	2,228	435	Total	4,417	1,154

This document was checked throughout, and drawn up by myself for my own information.

Remarks.—The number of deaths which occur between their arrival and in their adjudication, embracing a period of eight days, always extremely fatal, not included.

W. Hamilton.

— Appendix, No. 35. —

Appendix, No. 35.

Vessels fitted out for the African Coast, from 1836 to 1842.

PAPER delivered in by *W. B. Hutton*, Esq. and referred to in his Evidence on 2 June 1842, Quest. 3962.

A STATEMENT of VESSELS fitted out for the Coast of *Africa* by *W. B. Hutton & Sons*, between the Years 1836 and 1842; stating the Time of the Ships' Return Home, Length of Absence Ships' Names, Number of the Crew, Deaths through Accidents, and Deaths through other Causes.

Time of Ships' Return Home.	Length of Absence.	SHIP'S NAME.	Number of Crew.	DEATHS. Through Accident.	DEATHS. Other Causes.
23 Dec. - 1836	5 months	Hopeful	8	—	
10 Jan. - 1837	10 ditto	Medora	11	—	2 died.
25 June - —	14 ditto	Matchless	8	—	
20 July - —	16 ditto	Jane	7	—	2 —
27 July - —	6 ¾ ditto	Despatch	19	—	3 —
6 Sept. - —	10 ½ ditto	Osborne	14	—	1 —
21 Sept. - —	11 ditto	Guineaman	8	—	
9 Oct. - —	12 ditto	African	10	—	
1 Dec. - —	9 ditto	Hopeful	8	—	
8 June - 1838	7 ditto	Osborne	11	—	
30 July - —	25 ditto	New Times	9	—	3 —
15 Aug. - —	17 ditto	Medora	11	—	1 —
22 Oct. - —	12 ditto	Matchless	8	—	
29 Dec. - —	10 ½ ditto	African	12	1 drowned.	
17 May - 1839	14 ditto	Guineaman	8	—	2 —
16 July - —	9 ditto	New Times	10	—	
30 July - —	8 ditto	Matchless	8	—	
11 Sept. - —	8 ditto	Jane	8	—	1 —
17 Sept. - —	13 ditto	Osborne	12	—	
8 Feb. - 1840	7 ½ ditto	Guineaman	9	—	3 —
8 May - —	6 ½ ditto	Ranger	12	—	2 —
11 May - —	18 ditto	Medora	11	—	1 —
19 May - —	15 ditto	African	12	—	1 —
16 June - —	14 ½ ditto	Sea Bird	9	—	3 —
17 Aug. - —	10 ditto	Matchless	8	—	1 —
5 Sept. - —	9 ½ ditto	Osborne	12	—	
9 Sept. - —	6 ½ ditto	Jane	8	—	
6 Jan. - 1841	16 ditto	New Times	10	—	
9 Mar. - —	7 ½ ditto	African	12	1 drowned.	
18 Mar. - —	8 ditto	Medora	11	—	
5 Mar. - —	3 ½ ditto	Jane	8	—	
14 July - —	7 ditto	Osborne	12	—	
15 Oct. - —	5 ½ ditto	Jane	8	—	
18 Feb. - 1842	10 ditto	New Times	9	3 drowned	3 —
12 Mar. - —	24 ditto	Guineaman	10	—	2 —
				—	3 —
	35 Vessels		351	5 drowned	34 died.

TOTAL 39 Deaths.

W. B. Hutton & Sons.

— Appendix, No. 36. - - -

A RETURN of the EXPORTS and IMPORTS for the last Fifteen Years, between the *West*

IMPORTS. - - - - - - - - - -

QUANTITIES of the Principal ARTICLES Imported into

Years.	BARWOOD. Senegal and the Coast from Morocco to the River Gambia, exclusive.	Sierra Leone and the Coast from the River Gambia, inclusive, to the River Mesurada.	Windward Coast from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	West Coast of Africa, not otherwise described.	TOTAL.	CAMWOOD Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1827	-	-	-	-	149	-	149	-	705	-	13
1828	-	-	-	-	79	-	79	-	471	-	-
1829	-	-	-	-	247	-	247	-	103	-	-
1830	-	-	2	-	732	-	734	-	426	-	17
1831	-	-	18	313	1,260	-	1,591	-	369	10	-
1832	-	-	-	5	562	-	567	-	761	-	33
1833	-	-	-	16	542	-	558	-	797	-	78
1834	-	-	-	160	1,633	-	1,793	-	641	16	215
1835	-	4	-	59	1,907	-	1,961	-	705	-	136
1836	-	-	-	214	961	-	1,175	-	413	-	28
1837	-	107	-	82	1,354	-	1,543	-	1,098	8	220
1838	-	16	-	335	651	-	1,002	2	585	25	84
1839	-	-	-	208	268	-	476	-	538	62	75
1840	-	19	-	276	409	-	704	-	586	44	70
1841	-	-	-	170	1,842	-	2,012	-	658	22	175

Years.	GINGER. Sierra Leone, &c.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	TOTAL.	GRAINS, GUINEA, AND OF PARADISE. Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	West Coast of Africa, not otherwise described.	TOTAL.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
1827	6	-	6	8,296	-	12,306	-	-	20,602
1828	6	-	6	-	-	1,603	-	-	1,603
1829	9	-	9	9,007	-	5,302	-	-	14,309
1830	102	-	102	-	-	15,283	823	-	16,106
1831	107	-	107	-	623	6,415	1,408	-	8,446
1832	113	-	113	3,494	-	39,896	1,127	-	44,517
1833	74	-	74	14,758	11,253	84,403	14,125	-	124,539
1834	73	-	73	-	8,656	31,408	13,235	-	53,299
1835	96	-	96	12,633	3,924	31,592	2,189	-	50,338
1836	115	-	115	-	-	32,574	10,633	39,877	83,084
1837	611	-	611	13,125	423	6,241	12,323	-	32,112
1838	600	-	600	-	-	-	8,372	-	8,372
1839	918	-	918	-	9,840	16,635	1,604	-	28,079
1840	896	1	897	-	8,438	13,351	2,559	-	24 348
1841	738	-	738	768	-	6,482	661	-	7,911

Years.	HIDES, UNTANNED. Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	OIL, PALM. Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	West Coast, not otherwise described.	TOTAL.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
1827	-	3,109	-	-	3	3,112	3,003	-	4,962	86,281	-	94,246
1828	-	2,876	-	-	-	2,876	4,161	405	7,351	114,335	-	126,552
1829	-	3,697	-	-	-	3,697	2,963	400	7,002	169,557	-	179,922
1830	-	3,333	-	-	2	3,335	1,381	3,395	13,575	195,089	-	213,440
1831	-	3,502	-	-	-	3,502	2,189	858	16,750	143,671	-	163,468
1832	-	3,573	-	-	3	3,576	4.389	-	16.544	196,872	-	217,805
1833	-	1,394	-	-	16	1,410	3,642	2,073	25,599	235,677	-	266,991
1834	82	5,474	-	-	52	5,608	5,401	2,071	21,485	240,948	-	269,908
1835	-	2,567	-	-	33	2,600	6,891	-	19,008	230,438	-	256,337
1836	-	1,740	-	2	27	1,769	4,821	2,237	22,042	239,370	8,166	276,636
1837	-	1,520	-	-	-	1,520	8,359	4,990	21,986	181,875	6,082	223,292
1838	17	1,086	-	-	7	1,110	7,539	6,173	35,673	229,899	2,087	281,371
1839	-	701	-	-	-	701	11,158	6,025	40,352	285,934	-	343,419
1840	-	3,233	1	-	-	3,234	10,311	4,614	46.778	253 725	-	315,158
1841	-	4,917	-	-	25	4,942	9,336	2,114	42,745	342,851	-	397,076

Appendix, No. 36.—

Coast of Africa and *England*, distinguishing from what Place in *Africa* the Exports were sent.

IMPORTS.

the United Kingdom from the *West Coast of Africa*.

CAMWOOD.			COFFEE.					EBONY.				
Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	West Coast of Africa, not otherwise described.	TOTAL.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	West Coast of Africa, not otherwise described.	TOTAL.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
22	- -	740	5,763	15,581	3,853	- -	25,197	- -	- -	41	1	42
5	- -	476	1,696	14,017	944	- -	16,657	- -	12	3	6	21
16	- -	119	1,327	- -	6,766	- -	8,093	- -	- -	- -	12	12
7	- -	450	302	- -	16,589	- -	16,891	- -	- -	29	57	86
7	- -	386	127	12,265	3,599	- -	15,991	1	- -	107	19	127
81	- -	875	33	- -	72,930	- -	72,963	- -	- -	1	10	11
4	- -	879	65	42,814	7,027	- -	49,906	- -	- -	- -	1	1
165	- -	1,037	449	68,797	40,994	- -	110,240	- -	- -	16	- -	16
3	- -	844	- -	33,317	27,299	- -	60,616	- -	- -	2	12	14
115	133	689	6,659	25,856	259	16,163	48,937	- -	- -	8	1	9
120	97	1,543	27,451	130,949	4,029	2,856	165,285	16	- -	58	88	162
138	42	876	181,855	64,696	20,752	- -	267,303	- -	- -	70	29	99
21	- -	696	9,300	2,994	224	- -	12,518	- -	- -	3	7	10
87	- -	787	25,400	58	16,557	- -	42,015	4	- -	53	20	77
101	- -	956	93,098	- -	1,146	- -	94,244	39	- -	10	13	62

GUM, ANIMI, AND COPAL.						GUM, SENEGAL.			
Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Coast from Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
- - -	169	- - -	36	4	209	- - -	65	- - -	65
- - -	190	1	2	3	196	- -	1,033	- - -	1,033
- - -	112	- - -	5	4	121	- - -	2,587	- - -	2,587
- - -	76	3	2	29	110	- - -	—	—	—
- - -	49	- - -	17	48	114	- - -	385	- - -	385
31	72	- - -	11	249	363	3,667	11,320	- - -	14,987
- - -	168	- - -	105	118	391	9,617	3,652	- - -	13,299
- - -	235	- - -	62	258	555	9,148	9,191	- - -	18.642
- - -	198	- - -	163	117	478	2,193	1,798	- - -	3,991
- - -	54	- - -	360	242	656	11,413	4,488	145	16,076
- - -	22	41	2	42	107	10,577	3,510	56	14,143
- - -	25	- - -	9	118	182	20,655	6,822	- - -	27,477
1	97	- - -	7	40	145	37,238	6,576	- - -	43,814
- - -	181	- - -	34	49	264	13,026	372	- - -	13,398
- - -	87	- - -	81	30	198	5,691	124	- - -	5,815

PEPPER.						RED, OR GUINEA WOOD.			RICE NOT IN THE HUSK.			
Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
- -	92	37	85	- -	214	- -	5	5	2,708	- -	- -	2,708
- -	97	- -	4	- -	101	- -	4	4	4	264	- -	268
- -	538	- -	1,001	650	2,189	- -	3	4	2	- -	- -	2
- -	6,266	- -	29,071	530	36,367	1	- -	1	1	- -	656	657
- -	67,761	- -	3,911	4,309	75,184	- -	7	7	198	952	- -	1,150
- -	42,910	- -	568	1,181	44,659	- -	26	26	1,576	- -	- -	1,576
- -	9,985	247	64	218	10,514	47	387	434	2,132	135	- -	2,267
- -	16,617	- -	174	3,480	20,271	136	41	177	2,786	- -	- -	2,786
- -	38,303	- -	2,132	8,718	49,153	- -	268	268	758	- -	- -	758
- -	47,823	- -	8,231	138	56,192	1	47	48	998	23	- -	1,021
- -	109,512	- -	5	48	109,565	- -	- -	- -	4	- -	- -	4
- -	12,770	- -	- -	5	12,775	- -	162	162	3	- -	- -	3
- -	10,827	- -	5	- -	10,832	- -	100	100	2	- -	- -	2
- -	49,624	- -	6	- -	49,630	- -	173	173	225	- -	- -	225
2	22,012	- -	- -	315	22,329	- -	6	6	20	- -	- -	20

(continued)

Appendix, No. 36.] IMPORTS—*continued.*

Years.	RICE IN THE HUSK.				TEETH, ELEPHANTS', AND SEA HORSE.					
	Sierra Leone, and the Coast from the River Gambia, inclusive, to the River Mesurada.	Cape Coast Castle, and the Gold Coast from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	West Coast, not otherwise described.	TOTAL.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
1827	871	- - -	- - -	871	690	70	312	561	- - -	1,633
1828	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	487	144	280	804	- - -	1,715
1829	1	- - -	- - -	1	325	- -	640	1,241	- - -	2,206
1830	8	- - -	34	42	471	143	595	1,877	- - -	3,086
1831	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	222	- -	1,069	1,294	- - -	2,585
1832	69	- - -	- - -	69	157	- -	409	1,183	- - -	1,749
1833	310	- - -	- - -	310	100	106	719	1,241	- - -	2,166
1834	9,229	- - -	- - -	9,229	297	67	787	1,425	- - -	2,576
1835	11,400	1,546	- - -	12,946	177	- -	714	1,199	- - -	2,090
1836	12,181	1,208	- - -	13,389	387	35	732	1,191	56	2,401
1837	4,975	- - -	- - -	4,975	193	532	451	980	92	2,248
1838	116	- - -	- - -	116	303	6	615	1,185	2	2,111
1839	1,576	- - -	- - -	1,576	207	13	609	815	- - -	1,644
1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	233	28	938	747	- - -	1,946
1841	3,385	- - -	- - -	3,385	254	1	851	1,023	- - -	2,129

EXPORTS; FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

QUANTITIES of the Principal ARTICLES of Foreign and Colonial

Years.	BEADS, AMBER, AND CORAL.						BEEF AND PORK, SALTED.				
	Senegal and the Coast from Morocco to the River Gambia, exclusive.	Sierra Leone and the Coast from the River Gambia, inclusive, to the River Mesurada.	Windward Coast from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
1827	- - -	1,179	- -	18	6	1,203	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
1828	- - -	1,436	- -	40	14	1,490	40	- -	13	- -	53
1829	- - -	922	- -	- -	217	1,139	80	- -	- -	- -	80
1830	- - -	935	- -	119	44	1,098	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1831	- - -	881	- -	52	12	945	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
1832	- - -	502	- -	93	83	678	70	- -	- -	40	110
1833	- - -	586	- -	13	67	666	- -	- -	- -	76	76
1834	- - -	751	- -	78	133	962	16	- -	- -	21	37
1835	- - -	1,284	- -	11	4	1,299	- -	- -	1	- -	1
1836	- - -	1,190	- -	90	129	1,409	49	- -	95	38	182
1837	- - -	792	- -	28	174	994	221	23	11	419	674
1838	- - -	1,369	8	3	20	1,400	109	- -	216	251	576
1839	73	1,592	- -	125	- -	1,790	243	29	267	208	747
1840	- - -	1,909	- -	- -	- -	1,909	357	- -	504	473	1,334
1841	- - -	2,167	- -	- -	58	2,225	721	- -	546	1,106	2,373

Years.	COFFEE.					CORN; viz. WHEAT FLOUR.				
	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
1827	- - -	5,817	192	1,203	7,212	- -	638	- - -	35	673
1828	- - -	6,719	222	3,043	9,984	- -	266	223	8	497
1829	- - -	7,434	222	5,593	13,249	- -	183	- - -	35	218
1830	- - -	4,431	443	3,014	7,888	- -	258	105	73	436
1831	- - -	14,812	509	4,136	19,457	- -	500	45	52	597
1832	305	7,118	916	7,474	15,813	10	597	107	156	870
1833	- - -	4,492	160	11,118	15,770	- -	210	3	215	428
1834	- - -	6,794	376	3,787	10,957	- -	70	45	115	230
1835	- - -	6,996	132	3,382	10,510	- -	72	50	110	232
1836	189	6,279	160	7,080	13,708	- -	160	226	330	716
1837	- - -	2,019	2,856	4,019	8,894	- -	450	139	139	728
1838	- - -	1,730	126	6,130	7,986	- -	111	162	274	547
1839	- - -	2,167	118	7,144	9,429	- -	119	80	145	344
1840	- - -	2,085	1,664	9,834	13,583	- -	93	233	365	691
1841	- - -	2,792	- - -	15,161	17,953	- -	137	51	807	995

IMPORTS—*continued.* [Appendix, No. 36.

TEAKE WOOD.					WAX, BEES'.					
Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Loads.	*Loads.*	*Loads.*	*Loads.*	*Loads.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
- -	15,625	- - -	- - -	15,625	- -	4,013	- -	19	48	4,080
- -	11,892	- - -	62	11,954	- -	3,228	24	6	61	3,319
- -	15,992	- - -	- - -	15,992	- -	4,510	- -	- - -	64	4,574
- -	19,363	200	- - -	19,563	- -	3,487	8	- - -	79	3,574
- -	23,650	25	1	23,676	- -	3,816	- -	40	37	3,893
1	15,119	- - -	1	15,120	23	609	- -	18	36	686
- -	13,304	- - -	282	13,586	- -	1,209	- -	19	24	1,252
- -	13,192	- - -	- - -	13,192	- -	2,974	- -	44	40	3,058
- -	14,013	3	17	14,033	- -	3,834	- -	55	20	3,909
- -	13,243	4	159	13,406	- -	4,195	- -	172	21	4,388
- -	22,655	3	593	23,251	- -	4,529	15	16	40	4,600
- -	10,628	34	481	11,143	- -	4,296	- -	12	74	4,382
- -	10,622	- - -	413	11,035	7	4,706	- -	16	33	4,762
- -	11,601	- - -	940	12,541	- -	3,680	- -	77	16	3,773
- -	12,616	- - -	511	13,127	- -	5,048	- -	72	40	5,160

EXPORTS; FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Merchandise Exported from the United Kingdom to the *West Coast of Africa.*

BUGLES AND GLASS BEADS.						COCOA.				
Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
- -	81,734	626	7,433	17,973	107,766	- -	174	- - -	9,587	9,761
- -	68,760	785	39,624	16,262	125,431	- -	161	165	13,339	13,665
- -	91,814	980	31,273	32,832	156,899	- -	- -	- - -	17,965	17,965
- -	62,220	867	62,770	52,003	177,860	- -	779	530	13,086	14,395
- -	74,773	- -	115,893	36,253	226,919	- -	743	512	13,448	14,703
151	74,286	2,019	100,168	86,545	263,169	193	335	507	19,228	20,273
- -	61,222	- -	87,063	128,835	277,120	- -	- -	- - -	19,211	19,211
- -	61,082	- -	53,234	90,857	205,173	- -	133	866	10,086	11,085
- -	58,315	- -	61,631	87,037	206,983	- -	- -	1,264	10,279	11,543
- -	70,943	- -	134,656	167,038	372,637	- -	340	1,586	11,550	13,476
- -	85,421	490	88,163	120,463	294,540	- -	- -	549	7,073	7,622
- -	78,998	2,051	134,106	167,713	382,868	- -	- -	2,547	14,669	17,216
4,446	108,100	500	101,831	145,433	363,610	- -	119	1,276	13,390	14,785
- -	106,212	620	91,567	151,412	349,811	- -	- -	1,695	18,718	20,413
- -	44,106	- -	100,813	143,139	288,058	- -	1,592	175	13,783	15,550

COTTON MANUFACTURES OF INDIA.						COWRIES.					IRON IN BARS.		
Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
- -	30,002	1,420	17,325	15,620	64,367	- -	25	132	- -	157	9	- -	9
3,223	38,065	- -	16,686	14,615	72,619	- -	19	261	81	361	31	- -	31
- -	55,381	- -	15,002	22,566	92,952	- -	138	878	66	1,082	19	- -	19
- -	23,758	- -	19,111	10,781	53,652	- -	- -	613	74	717	36	- -	36
- -	18,298	- -	5,370	7,918	31,616	- -	64	1,372	- -	1,436	32	- -	32
720	26,633	- -	3,808	9,811	40,972	- -	19	1,165	48	1,232	8	1	9
- -	33,913	711	4,987	22,586	62,197	- -	- -	838	45	883	22	- -	22
- -	47,557	420	2,627	7,163	57,767	71	47	1,321	314	1,787	15	3	18
240	28,019	- -	1,010	2,481	31,750	- -	84	1,860	1,109	3,053	23	- -	23
223	23,657	- -	594	3,172	27,646	- -	107	3,016	1,056	4,178	22	- -	22
- -	49,111	- -	30	691	50,042	- -	10	1,476	1,187	2,768	31	- -	31
- -	42,285	248	986	2,841	46,361	- -	- -	2,005	1,299	3,304	31	- -	31
- -	43,180	120	10	4,195	47,505	- -	30	1,289	1,372	2,691	31	- -	31
- -	14,092	60	603	3,280	18,810	19	- -	2,913	1,181	4,113	60	- -	60
- -	19,692	- -	1,067	8,562	30,321	- -	6	1,193	4,069	5,763	21	- -	21

Appendix, No. 36.] EXPORTS; FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—*continued.*

Years.	IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.						RICE, NOT IN THE HUSK.			
	Senegal and the Coast from Morocco to the River Gambia, exclusive.	Sierra Leone, and the Coast from the River Gambia, inclusive, to the River Mesurada.	Windward Coast, from the River Mesurada, to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle, and the Gold Coast from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
1827	- - -	83	7	99	21	210	7	- - -	- - -	7
1828	- - -	79	4	209	28	320	5	- - -	- - -	5
1829	- - -	44	14	76	46	170	15	- - -	44	59
1830	- - -	76	- - -	408	119	603	30	- - -	- - -	30
1831	- - -	59	- - -	462	48	569	- -	- - -	10	10
1832	3	9	3	314	79	408	16	225	42	283
1833	- - -	41	- - -	335	145	521	- -	- - -	117	117
1834	- - -	141	- - -	348	216	705	116	85	113	314
1835	- - -	201	- - -	143	158	502	1,731	40	278	2,049
1836	- - -	134	- - -	521	206	861	- -	10	141	151
1837	- - -	64	6	166	120	356	- -	141	203	344
1838	- - -	61	24	227	205	517	- -	39	797	836
1839	- - -	81	23	206	288	598	- -	240	756	996
1840	- - -	153	- - -	250	345	748	- -	247	1,267	1,514
1841	- - -	100	- - -	324	250	674	2,275	204	956	3,435

Years.	SUGAR UNREFINED.						TEA.				
	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
1827	- -	543	- -	76	29	648	- -	3,756	128	- - -	3,884
1828	- -	421	- -	31	39	491	- -	1,922	160	- - -	2,082
1829	- -	758	- -	32	123	913	- -	3,066	408	- - -	3,474
1830	- -	479	- -	159	123	761	- -	3,547	289	- - -	3,836
1831	- -	722	- -	34	208	964	- -	3,673	570	496	4,739
1832	6	509	3	52	251	821	- -	2,206	738	198	3,142
1833	- -	518	- -	22	346	886	- -	870	164	83	1,117
1834	- -	608	- -	60	196	864	- -	2,164	317	152	2,633
1835	- -	475	- -	69	192	736	- -	2,283	334	192	2,809
1836	6	614	- -	122	221	963	82	3,258	859	2,938	7,137
1837	- -	569	- -	73	162	804	- -	2,870	292	190	3,352
1838	- -	433	- -	172	333	938	110	2,451	1,045	636	4,242
1839	- -	542	- -	57	327	926	- -	3,446	507	821	4,774
1840	- -	137	- -	161	322	620	- -	1,337	777	495	2,609
1841	- -	350	- -	7	315	672	- -	2,765	279	613	3,657

EXPORTS; BRITISH GOODS.

QUANTITIES and DECLARED VALUE of *British* and *Irish* Produce and

Years.	APPAREL, SLOPS, AND HABERDASHERY.					
	Senegal and the Coast from Morocco to the River Gambia, inclusive.	Sierra Leone, and the Coast from the River Gambia, inclusive, to the River Mesurada.	Windward Coast, from the River Mesurada, to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1827	37	7,325	- - -	252	100	7,714
1828	- - -	5,516	- - -	742	72	6,330
1829	- - -	7,064	- - -	591	639	8,294
1830	- - -	5,624	- - -	497	688	6,809
1831	- - -	8,596	- - -	765	835	10,196
1832	- - -	4,583	- - -	990	1,713	7,286
1833	- - -	4,364	- - -	841	8,293	8,498
1834	- - -	6,459	- - -	629	1,956	9,044
1835	72	5,912	- - -	554	1,498	8,036
1836	150	7,208	- - -	796	2,600	10,754
1837	- - -	6,217	- - -	536	647	7,400
1838	76	7,259	- - -	919	1,028	9,282
1839	- - -	8,538	- - -	570	1,961	11,069
1840	- - -	5,950	- - -	1,140	1,583	8,673
1841	- - -	6,882	- - -	740	3,815	11,437

SILK MANUFACTURES OF INDIA.						SPIRITS, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.					
Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Pieces.	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Pieces.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
- -	539	- -	216	405	1,160	- -	55,548	2,275	27,281	24,106	109,205
- -	389	- -	755	628	1,772	- -	56,209	2,169	33,485	41,324	133,187
- -	696	- -	319	1,413	2,428	- -	72,941	1,330	22,625	72,678	169,544
- -	475	- -	383	171	1,029	- -	55,048	2,063	51,585	65,604	174,300
- -	573	- -	1,523	537	2,633	- -	78,575	- -	64,259	66,971	209,805
- -	331	- -	1,613	936	2,880	2,740	63,624	2,805	64,928	97,357	231,454
- -	292	- -	367	2,135	2,794	- -	68,110	- -	77,575	109,589	255,274
- -	302	- -	348	973	1,623	- -	50,910	1,471	68,625	71,589	187,595
- -	331	- -	377	1,630	2,338	971	41,143	- -	52,375	64,066	158,555
- -	457	- -	1,219	1,423	3,099	942	78,838	- -	106,073	81,065	266,918
142	634	25	1,168	449	2,418	- -	66,323	1,071	42,051	40,007	149,452
- -	607	- -	657	1,609	2,873	- -	52,178	1,910	56,914	85,986	196,988
- -	1,224	- -	594	3,266	5,084	6	59,119	1,883	43,303	126,404	230,715
- -	540	- -	1,407	2,499	4,446	- -	31,427	677	45,324	216,589	294,017
- -	578	- -	1,020	2,162	3,760	93	57,429	- -	43,902	208,623	310,047

TOBACCO.						WINES.					
Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
- -	989,753	7,110	44,436	76,800	1,118,099	- -	6,657	136	2,676	415	9,884
- -	458,665	6,638	24,643	70,652	560,598	- -	6,355	116	928	1,001	8,400
- -	274,646	1,434	35,722	104,827	416,629	- -	6,537	- -	1,076	1,197	8,810
- -	614,482	5,489	54,296	161,159	835,426	- -	5,599	12	1,954	1,431	8,996
- -	840,032	- -	84,216	224,566	1,148,814	- -	5,659	- -	1,767	1,297	8,723
8,069	386,957	7,446	93,767	404,470	900,709	16	9,090	18	774	1,843	11,741
- -	136,872	1,468	69,068	455,288	662,696	- -	6,418	- -	1,937	1,713	10,068
- -	549,650	1,328	92,183	300,302	943,463	- -	9,180	- -	4,805	729	11,714
11,413	521,851	- -	109,275	373,541	1,016,080	582	7,968	- -	1,075	811	10,436
37,718	570,558	- -	177,751	493,365	1,279,392	295	7,257	- -	2,310	710	10,572
- -	540,024	6,248	86,181	480,357	1,112,819	61	8,540	- -	746	468	9,815
- -	256,016	6,246	106,585	591,386	960,283	- -	10,303	23	2,703	466	13,495
- -	292,985	10,631	86,121	646,690	1,036,430	- -	15,580	- -	917	511	17,038
11,401	291,673	8,524	135,510	1,219,111	1,666,219	- -	6,162	- -	1,734	630	8,526
- -	150,910	- -	88,893	751,527	991,330	- -	9,368	- -	1,626	799	11,793

EXPORTS; BRITISH GOODS.

Manufactures Exported from the *United Kingdom* to the *West Coast of Africa.*

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.					
Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
- - - -	16,184	2,933	5,013	21,893	46,023
- - - -	13,332	2,326	10,426	33,372	59,456
- - - -	22,546	2,154	14,220	53,120	92,049
- - - -	19,168	3,517	15,576	42,977	81,238
- - - -	17,136	- - - -	16,508	40,309	73,953
- - - -	15,232	4,462	13,922	61,566	95,182
- - - -	14,017	- - - -	22,655	75,072	111,744
255	23,495	1,350	21,538	44,769	91,407
250	16,136	- - - -	18,331	53,212	87,929
478	27,121	- - - -	28,572	81,527	137,698
500	28,107	- - - -	16,095	43,826	88,828
1,401	32,662	- - - -	20,683	60,061	114,210
400	27,896	- - - -	18,101	61,595	107,992
972	19,059	- - - -	18,956	66,047	104,934
495	10,408	- - - -	21,298	60,016	91,217

Appendix, No. 36.] EXPORTS; BRITISH GOODS—*continued.*

BEEF AND PORK.

Years.	Senegal and the Coast from Morocco, to the River Gambia, exclusive.		Sierra Leone and the Coast from the River Gambia, inclusive, to the River Mesurada.		Windward Coast, from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.		Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Barrels.	£.	*Barrels.*	£.	*Barrels.*	£.	*Barrels.*	£.	*Barrels.*	£.	*Barrels.*	£.
1827	- -	- -	193	688	- -	- -	1	4	- -	- -	194	692
1828	- -	- -	99	353	- -	- -	3	16	- -	- -	102	369
1829	- -	- -	142	536	- -	- -	90	338	21	70	253	944
1830	- -	- -	176	539	- -	- -	39	148	30	143	245	830
1831	- -	- -	336	914	- -	- -	5	17	- -	- -	341	931
1832	- -	- -	81	318	- -	- -	17	82	42	187	140	587
1833	- -	- -	163	565	- -	- -	20	95	50	159	233	819
1834	- -	- -	180	553	- -	- -	51	183	45	154	276	890
1835	- -	- -	114	291	- -	- -	23	85	135	464	272	840
1836	- -	- -	52	181	- -	- -	37	113	50	176	139	470
1837	- -	- -	79	303	- -	- -	26	120	- -	- -	105	423
1838	- -	- -	135	532	- -	- -	28	96	- -	- -	163	628
1839	- -	- -	57	260	- -	- -	4	15	- -	- -	61	275
1840	- -	- -	14	55	- -	- -	35	155	- -	- -	49	210
1841	- -	- -	21	82	- -	- -	9	44	- -	- -	30	126

BRASS AND COPPER MANUFACTURES.

Years.	Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Cwt.	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.
1827	- -	- -	264	1,820	55	440	21	202	122	929	462	3,391
1828	- -	- -	397	2,164	80	640	34	273	270	2,034	781	5,111
1829	- -	- -	329	1,999	10	74	78	574	241	1,633	658	4,280
1830	- -	- -	233	1,642	116	835	84	552	267	1,860	700	4,889
1831	- -	- -	208	1,393	- -	- -	228	1,492	207	1,321	643	4,206
1832	- -	- -	182	960	148	1,039	371	2,050	779	3,593	1,480	7,642
1833	- -	- -	213	1,131	8	60	413	2,865	1,138	4,915	1,772	8,971
1834	- -	- -	269	1,647	70	335	564	3,312	1,420	6,460	2,323	11,654
1835	- -	- -	231	1,410	- -	- -	812	4,809	220	1,004	1,263	7,223
1836	3	20	167	995	- -	- -	1,331	8,096	594	3,537	2,095	12,648
1837	- -	- -	282	1,754	- -	- -	849	4,857	97	561	1,228	7,172
1838	- -	- -	346	2,787	- -	- -	1,380	6,987	229	1,356	1,955	11,130
1839	4	20	265	1,472	- -	- -	1,520	8,033	207	1,030	1,996	10,555
1840	- -	- -	219	1,164	- -	- -	1,959	10,503	243	1,500	2,421	13,167
1841	- -	- -	239	1,275	- -	- -	2,423	13,343	252	1,834	2,914	16,452

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WARES.

Years.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1827	- -	1,015	- -	119	115	1,249
1828	- -	401	- -	549	- -	950
1829	- -	426	- -	80	32	538
1830	- -	272	- -	220	44	536
1831	- -	458	- -	119	- -	577
1832	- -	1,109	8	105	38	1,260
1833	- -	552	- -	99	175	826
1834	- -	631	- -	168	61	860
1835	- -	270	- -	63	35	368
1836	3	638	- -	527	90	1,258
1837	- -	528	- -	247	16	791
1838	- -	659	- -	368	160	1,187
1839	- -	567	- -	75	344	986
1840	- -	447	- -	340	469	1,256
1841	- -	832	- -	375	266	1,473

COTTON MANUFACTURES

Years.	Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Yards.	£.	*Yards.*	£.	*Yards.*	£.
1827	14,813	642	102,842	16,855	119,661	5,097
1828	- -	- -	271,724	12,070	202,721	8,338
1829	- -	- -	558,187	22,061	119,484	4,990
1830	- -	- -	888,767	31,927	103,482	4,742
1831	- -	- -	786,737	24,918	- -	- -
1832	15,000	630	1,218,273	21,814	132,000	5,580
1833	14,000	100	739,616	17,120	1,320	180
1834	- -	- -	963,850	24,492	40,000	1,500
1835	2,100	123	972,553	27,926	- -	- -
1836	150,680	4,975	1,615,372	42,900	- -	- -
1837	1,201	25	1,699,819	42,397	- -	- -
1838	15,050	470	2,369,920	57,372	- -	- -
1839	- -	- -	1,805,913	47,325	- -	- -
1840	- -	- -	1,505,065	36,611	- -	- -
1841	- -	- -	1,586,520	35,181	- -	- -

BEER AND ALE.

Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Barrels.	£.	*Barrels.*	£.	*Barrels.*	£.	*Barrels.*	£.	*Barrels.*	£.	*Barrels.*	£.
- -	- -	569	2,093	8	27	49	214	53	282	679	2,616
- -	- -	359	1,171	7	22	86	280	80	350	532	1,823
- -	- -	350	1,339	4	11	56	204	80	540	490	2,094
- -	- -	347	1,240	6	17	103	486	104	361	560	2,104
- -	- -	525	1,257	- -	- -	110	330	149	536	784	2,123
- -	- -	280	784	7	16	85	258	202	710	574	1,768
- -	- -	364	983	- -	- -	63	217	112	372	539	1,572
1	2	329	1,024	2	5	109	319	84	264	525	1,614
7	23	315	881	- -	- -	94	328	60	209	476	1,441
7	30	385	1,047	- -	- -	170	476	96	238	658	1,791
- -	- -	392	1,073	- -	- -	92	316	97	222	581	1,611
2	5	427	1,113	- -	- -	165	379	92	266	686	1,763
- -	- -	568	1,347	- -	- -	199	491	108	279	875	2,117
- -	- -	540	1,436	- -	- -	197	565	94	305	831	2,306
- -	- -	518	1,337	- -	- -	146	376	74	222	738	1,935

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Cwt.	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.
- -	- -	306	1,245	- -	- -	39	151	18	92	363	1,488
- -	- -	159	611	- -	- -	37	164	- -	- -	196	805
- -	- -	281	1,055	- -	- -	22	84	10	30	313	1,169
- -	- -	256	962	- -	- -	33	127	3	15	292	1,104
- -	- -	245	1,090	- -	- -	37	168	14	53	296	1,311
- -	- -	164	621	- -	- -	41	178	30	124	235	923
- -	- -	222	884	- -	- -	28	112	15	57	265	1,053
- -	- -	315	732	- -	- -	66	253	7	25	388	1,010
7	30	142	571	- -	- -	40	145	7	19	196	765
3	10	236	1,010	- -	- -	63	288	12	36	314	1,344
- -	- -	185	866	- -	- -	41	200	10	38	236	1,104
- -	- -	232	1,154	- -	- -	65	308	10	31	307	1,493
- -	- -	180	816	- -	- -	44	203	10	38	234	1,087
- -	- -	137	698	- -	- -	54	252	9	39	200	989
- -	- -	112	485	- -	- -	36	171	9	40	157	696

ENTERED BY THE YARD

Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Yards.	£.	*Yards.*	£.	*Yards.*	£.
311,037	11,905	176,551	7,341	1,025,804	41,840
600,127	21,411	462,289	15,557	1,536,861	57,376
551,908	23,827	681,361	19,226	1,910,940	70,104
746,164	27,446	767,853	31,927	2,506,266	96,042
765,820	29,195	831,113	20,945	2,381,000	75,058
922,897	31,049	1,589,861	36,969	3,878,034	97,612
1,562,719	45,685	2,643,951	55,787	4,961,666	118,872
2,411,053	66,713	1,560,530	36,819	1,975,433	129,584
1,558,307	53,774	1,372,108	42,951	3,905,158	121,777
2,461,517	81,222	3,478,154	77,512	7,706,053	209,609
1,733,516	55,660	1,538,813	37,241	4,973,112	185,323
1,991,487	58,119	2,992,069	71,110	7,368,526	187,101
2,772,481	85,678	4,606,318	99,798	9,184,772	232,801
2,932,338	84,705	6,051,076	139,918	10,188,479	261,297
3,001,871	73,606	3,797,875	74,845	8,389,266	183,632

COTTON HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES.

Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	219	- -	- -	- -	220
- -	175	- -	19	- -	194
- -	115	- -	- -	- -	115
- -	205	- -	78	- -	283
- -	414	- -	4	32	486
- -	311	20	148	54	533
- -	348	- -	115	- -	463
- -	266	- -	111	320	727
- -	398	- -	385	- -	783
- -	738	- -	621	15	1,374
- -	564	- -	222	- -	786
- -	361	- -	231	- -	692
- -	401	- -	614	- -	1,018
- -	430	- -	752	20	1,202
- -	301	- -	444	95	840

Appendix, No. 36.] EXPORTS; BRITISH GOODS—*continued*

EARTHENWARE OF ALL SORTS.

Years.	Senegal and the Coast from Morocco to the River Gambia, exclusive.		Sierra Leone, and the Coast from the River Gambia, inclusive, to the River Mesurada.		Windward Coast, from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.		Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Pieces.	£.	*Pieces.*	£.	*Pieces.*	£.	*Pieces.*	£.
1827	- - -	- - -	112,660	1,430	5,280	64	4,050	49
1828	- - -	- - -	64,323	865	6,116	64	9,500	108
1829	- - -	- - -	89,395	961	2,868	35	20,944	226
1830	- - -	- - -	115,150	1,333	4,650	62	44,150	464
1831	- - -	- - -	142,176	1,693	- - -	- - -	37,540	385
1832	- - -	- - -	87,455	1,111	5,290	60	44,120	484
1833	- - -	- - -	74,330	798	250	4	48,536	478
1834	60	9	131,975	1,018	200	30	81,480	841
1835	660	7	113,350	1,214	- - -	- - -	51,678	487
1836	1,400	15	226,030	1,571	- - -	- - -	113,458	1,227
1837	- - -	- - -	125,834	1,351	- - -	- - -	39,570	465
1838	- - -	- - -	91,646	1,108	- - -	- - -	85,826	851
1839	- - -	- - -	139,720	1,624	- - -	- - -	101,230	1,197
1840	- - -	- - -	135,118	1,713	- - -	- - -	61,764	743
1841	- - -	- - -	134,433	1,502	- - -	- - -	103,190	1,140

HARDWARES AND CUTLERY.

Years.	Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Cwt.	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.
1827	- -	- -	191	1,305	6	28	11	79	279	840	487	2,252
1828	- -	- -	215	1,242	12	52	70	402	592	2,096	889	3,792
1829	- -	- -	421	2,495	2	5	44	269	1,194	4,333	1,661	7,102
1830	- -	- -	247	1,370	16	110	55	318	1,500	3,430	1,818	5,228
1831	- -	- -	246	1,454	- -	- -	87	543	1,022	5,045	1,355	7,042
1832	- -	- -	174	1,037	16	140	352	1,754	2,533	9,779	3,075	12,710
1833	- -	- -	177	872	- -	- -	184	886	2,152	9,349	2,513	11,107
1834	- -	- -	245	1,427	10	70	673	3,088	4,335	9,722	5,263	14,307
1835	1	8	196	1,161	- -	- -	129	668	3,099	6,872	3,425	8,709
1836	18	163	214	884	- -	- -	422	2,247	3,370	8,491	4,024	11,785
1837	- -	- -	305	1,279	- -	- -	149	842	3,896	9,061	4,350	11,182
1838	- -	- -	268	1,597	- -	- -	298	1,514	1,731	5,291	2,297	8,402
1839	- -	- -	300	1,688	- -	- -	456	2,282	1,877	8,544	2,633	12,514
1840	16	100	365	1,984	- -	- -	698	4,008	1,957	7,998	3,036	14,090
1841	- -	- -	381	1,965	- -	- -	1,085	5,363	2,585	12,050	4,051	19,378

IRON AND STEEL, WROUGHT AND UNWROUGHT.

Years.	Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Tons.	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.
1827	- -	- -	397	4,948	17	146	63	797	544	5,261	1,021	11,152
1828	- -	- -	517	6,067	21	178	97	1,020	736	6,182	1,371	13,447
1829	- -	- -	528	6,367	20	120	151	1,575	1,158	8,256	1,857	16,318
1830	- -	- -	453	5,288	27	195	165	1,363	761	4,977	1,406	11,823
1831	- -	- -	449	5,753	- -	- -	141	1,383	646	4,254	1,236	11,390
1832	- -	- -	614	4,904	31	180	171	1,563	851	5,001	1,667	11,618
1833	- -	- -	658	5,337	4	10	245	2,339	885	5,822	1,092	13,508
1834	36	337	796	8,108	20	140	293	2,203	642	4,973	1,787	15,761
1835	11	83	332	4,357	- -	- -	216	2,135	416	3,332	1,105	9,907
1836	50	701	489	7,096	- -	- -	277	3,668	639	6,584	1,455	17,999
1837	7	170	472	6,171	- -	- -	112	1,381	364	4,790	955	12,512
1838	94	840	668	8,570	- -	- -	205	2,348	498	4,833	1,465	16,591
1839	35	355	721	9,364	- -	- -	329	4,009	654	6,236	1,739	19,964
1840	92	718	672	7,954	- -	- -	301	3,389	759	6,527	1,824	18,588
1841	85	460	759	8,333	- -	- -	256	2,893	809	6,178	1,909	17,864

EARTHENWARE OF ALL SORTS.				GLASS OF ALL SORTS.					
Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.		Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
Pieces.	£.	*Pieces.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
99,652	665	221,642	2,208	- - -	1,742	23	181	681	2,627
149,352	1,205	229,291	2,242	- - -	1,220	31	598	788	2,637
248,067	2,133	361,274	3,355	- - -	1,563	12	294	790	2,659
148,210	1,728	312,160	3,587	- - -	1,295	28	477	1,041	2,841
232,050	2,193	411,766	4,271	- - -	1,298	- - -	557	1,068	2,923
336,932	2,912	473,797	4,567	- - -	1,257	20	571	1,548	3,396
325,898	3,181	449,014	4,461	- - -	1,293	- - -	336	1,054	2,683
213,129	2,948	426,844	4,846	3	1,357	6	426	899	2,691
175,113	2,326	340,801	4,034	27	1,158	- - -	468	780	2,433
190,284	2,723	531,172	5,536	30	1,212	- - -	986	603	2,831
267,365	1,646	432,769	3,462	- - -	1,466	- - -	422	420	2,308
189,610	1,863	367,082	3,822	5	1,516	- - -	576	1,024	3,121
240,670	2,741	481,620	5,562	- - -	2,100	- - -	557	657	3,314
212,102	1,900	408,984	4,356	- - -	1,702	- - -	749	536	2,987
151,250	2,450	388,873	5,092	- - -	1,596	- - -	572	619	2,787

HATS OF ALL SORTS.									
Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Doz.	£.	*Doz.*	£.	*Doz.*	£.	*Doz.*	£.	*Doz.*	£.	*Doz.*	£.
- -	- -	571	938	46	43	5	11	256	306	878	1,298
- -	- -	144	483	56	64	50	125	333	362	583	1,034
- -	- -	580	1,107	8	8	58	115	591	623	1,237	1,853
- -	- -	457	675	48	48	70	140	708	698	1,283	1,561
- -	- -	639	1,041	- -	- -	106	122	442	576	1,187	1,739
- -	- -	210	519	42	45	160	188	896	827	1,308	1,579
- -	- -	110	460	- -	- -	104	180	911	1,084	1,125	1,724
- -	- -	98	319	5	15	162	308	588	660	853	1,302
10	13	88	216	- -	- -	93	158	334	428	525	845
12	14	92	519	- -	- -	211	288	704	844	1,019	1,665
- -	- -	182	492	- -	- -	44	89	210	450	436	1,031
- -	- -	93	270	- -	- -	125	179	447	550	665	999
- -	- -	104	244	- -	- -	101	159	181	246	386	649
- -	- -	81	260	- -	- -	105	150	672	661	858	1,061
- -	- -	45	103	- -	- -	171	240	141	445	357	848

LEAD AND SHOT.									
Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Tons.	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.
- -	- -	9	174	2	50	20	431	2	45	33	700
- -	- -	13	254	4	87	36	683	6	150	59	1,174
- -	- -	8	138	4	100	35	678	5	93	52	1,009
- -	- -	15	222	3	50	32	470	10	166	60	908
- -	- -	6	96	- -	- -	47	690	12	179	65	965
- -	- -	7	109	8	124	52	690	19	306	86	1,229
- -	- -	3	51	- -	- -	46	707	33	463	82	1,221
- -	- -	5	79	6	90	63	995	14	256	88	1,420
- -	- -	6	124	- -	- -	38	833	8	118	52	1,075
- -	- -	5	134	- -	- -	68	1,574	4	99	77	1,807
- -	- -	3	69	- -	- -	41	858	7	167	51	1,094
- -	- -	18	341	- -	- -	58	1,175	9	205	85	1,721
- -	- -	8	156	- -	- -	63	1,231	8	170	79	1,557
- -	- -	7	139	- -	- -	56	1,072	6	128	69	1,330
- -	- -	5	121	- -	- -	56	1,122	9	163	70	1,406

Appendix, No. 36.] EXPORTS; BRITISH GOODS—*continued*

Years.	LEATHER AND SADDLERY.						LINEN MANUFACTURES					
	Senegal, and the Coast from Morocco to the River Gambia, exclusive.	Sierra Leone, and the Coast from the River Gambia, inclusive, to the River Mesurada.	Windward Coast, from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windwald Coast.	
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	*Yds.*	£.	*Yds.*	£.	*Yards.*	£.
1827	38	1,941	- -	10	- -	1,989	- -	- -	34,526	1,514	- -	- -
1828	- -	2,124	- -	191	- -	2,315	- -	- -	34,320	1,705	- -	- -
1829	- -	2,215	- -	289	- -	2,504	- -	- -	36,503	1,657	- -	- -
1830	- -	1,390	- -	113	- -	1,503	- -	- -	32,546	1,437	- -	- -
1831	- -	1,818	- -	204	39	2,061	- -	- -	49,915	2,065	- -	- -
1832	- -	1,360	15	334	165	1,874	- -	- -	33,319	1,371	- -	- -
1833	- -	849	- -	286	62	1,197	- -	- -	34,702	1,228	- -	- -
1834	- -	1,054	- -	89	87	1,230	- -	- -	80,962	3,109	- -	- -
1835	26	879	- -	139	- -	1,044	- -	- -	45,888	1,948	- -	- -
1836	26	1,529	- -	327	25	1,907	- -	- -	45,004	2,193	- -	- -
1837	- -	1,518	- -	358	64	1,940	- -	- -	122,350	4,088	- -	- -
1838	- -	1,366	- -	267	66	1,699	- -	- -	75,766	2,698	- -	- -
1839	- -	1,301	- -	216	131	1,648	- -	- -	90,384	3,278	- -	- -
1840	- -	977	- -	182	-	1,159	- -	- -	42,652	1,592	- -	- -
1841	- -	895	- -	104	105	1,104	- -	- -	40,601	1,879	- -	- -

Years.	PLATE, PLATED WARE, JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.						SALT					
	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.	
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	*Bushels.*	£.	*Bushels.*	£.	*Bushels.*	£.
1827	- -	433	- -	130	- -	563	- -	- -	51,618	989	- -	- -
1828	- -	87	- -	395	- -	482	- -	- -	65,905	1,410	- -	- -
1829	- -	494	- -	85	- -	579	- -	- -	38,440	424	- -	- -
1830	- -	462	- -	599	69	1,130	- -	- -	61,370	1,291	- -	- -
1831	- -	100	- -	283	5	388	- -	- -	60,400	1,129	- -	- -
1832	- -	436	- -	700	95	1,231	800	20	88,960	1,569	- -	- -
1833	- -	169	-	68	- -	237	- -	- -	39,610	523	- -	- -
1834	- -	743	- -	206	- -	949	- -	- -	16,065	312	- -	- -
1835	- -	432	- -	40	- -	472	- -	- -	41,212	893	- -	- -
1836	- -	320	- -	160	20	500	20,132	563	45,280	1,125	- -	- -
1837	- -	1,130	- -	24	- -	1,154	- -	- -	41,946	981	- -	- -
1838	- -	328	- -	803	- -	1,131	- -	- -	34,280	1,247	- -	- -
1839	- -	327	- -	40	- -	367	- -	- -	98,306	2,130	- -	- -
1840	- -	281	- -	379	40	700	- -	- -	27,240	777	- -	- -
1841	- -	871	- -	132	22	1,025	- -	- -	131,360	2,902	- -	- -

Years.	SOAP AND CANDLES.												STATIONERY.	
	Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.		Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
	Lbs.	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	*Lbs.*	£.	£.	£.
1827	- -	- -	57,479	2,101	- -	- -	4,148	102	13,806	391	75,433	2,594	- -	1,088
1828	- -	- -	45,587	1,823	- -	- -	7,005	203	22,030	502	74,622	2,528	- -	927
1829	- -	- -	56,105	1,670	- -	- -	2,322	62	30,256	679	88,683	2,411	- -	958
1830	- -	- -	62,242	1,638	- -	- -	4,916	190	35,338	800	102,496	2,628	- -	684
1831	- -	- -	88,684	2,384	- -	- -	1,680	47	23,335	567	113,699	2,998	- -	581
1832	- -	- -	53,450	1,334	- -	- -	9,643	327	47,164	1,115	110,257	2,776	- -	695
1833	- -	- -	32,221	842	- -	- -	9,493	222	69,891	1,246	111,605	2,310	- -	574
1834	- -	- -	39,223	872	- -	- -	11,457	255	55,812	871	106,492	1,998	- -	526
1835	336	17	45,126	1,006	- -	- -	9,677	245	29,169	470	84,308	1,738	- -	696
1836	- -	- -	63,520	1,445	- -	- -	20,385	451	65,890	1,031	149,795	2,927	.46	986
1837	- -	- -	58,536	1,341	- -	- -	13,414	360	29,505	456	101,455	2,157	- -	664
1838	- -	- -	50,591	1,109	- -	- -	23,516	465	86,230	1,321	160,367	2,895	- -	1,072
1839	- -	- -	63,181	1,409	- -	- -	19,569	435	103,409	1,860	186,159	3,704	- -	952
1840	- -	- -	49,486	1,189	- -	- -	15,171	428	95,928	1,598	160,585	3,215	- -	614
1841	- -	- -	62,974	1,478	- -	- -	18,901	395	54,344	739	136,219	2,612	- -	695

ENTERED BY THE YARD.

Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Yds.	£.	*Yds.*	£.	*Yds.*	£.
1,402	66	- -	- -	35,928	1,580
2,488	157	- -	- -	36,808	1,862
3,817	167	1,853	75	42,173	1,899
3,831	234	690	50	37,067	1,721
5,078	276	4,867	283	59,860	2,624
3,712	252	359	20	37,390	1,643
1,217	104	1,882	105	37,801	1,437
4,329	224	2,851	126	88,142	3,459
4,602	290	2,210	180	52,700	2,418
6,483	332	1,074	57	52,561	2,582
4,091	200	- -	- -	126,441	4,288
8,336	497	- -	- -	84,102	3,195
7,979	380	5,200	220	103,563	3,878
6,538	265	1,750	54	50,940	1,911
7,766	330	17,856	570	66,223	2,779

LINEN THREAD, TAPES, AND SMALL WARES.

Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
- -	68	- -	- -	- -	68
—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	12	- -	- -	- -	12
- -	41	- -	- -	- -	41
- -	59	- -	15	- -	74
- -	11	- -	- -	- -	11
- -	50	- -	- -	- -	50
- -	122	- -	- -	13	135
- -	93	- -	- -	- -	93
- -	- -	- -	11	- -	11
- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
- -	50	- -	30	- -	80
- -	54	- -	- -	30	84
- -	38	- -	- -	- -	38
- -	105	- -	- -	20	125

SALT.

Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Bushels.	£.	*Bushels.*	£.	*Bushels.*	£.
- -	- -	99,800	2,088	151,418	3,077
- -	- -	130,480	2,784	196,385	4,194
- -	- -	141,700	3,175	180,140	3,599
- -	- -	108,760	2,916	170,130	4,207
- -	- -	134,840	2,743	195,240	3,872
2,400	100	169,740	3,094	261,900	4,783
- -	- -	290,700	5,449	330,310	5,972
800	28	199,615	3,517	216,480	3,857
635	30	172,200	3,303	214,017	4,226
600	31	248,120	6,375	314,132	8,094
400	15	137,773	3,337	180,119	4,333
1,400	44	239,360	5,926	275,040	7,217
6,808	253	284,460	6,935	389,574	9,318
2,610	93	314,860	5,750	344,710	6,620
6,150	155	249,610	4,894	387,150	7,951

SILK MANUFACTURES.

Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
- -	68	- -	- -	- -	68
- -	146	- -	200	270	616
- -	86	- -	- -	60	146
- -	175	- -	- -	318	493
- -	347	- -	15	103	465
- -	156	- -	563	578	1,297
- -	34	- -	316	547	897
- -	184	- -	108	422	714
- -	140	- -	12	295	447
- -	110	- -	108	1,083	1,301
- -	25	- -	150	699	874
- -	135	- -	282	1,215	1,632
- -	- -	- -	40	254	294
- -	61	- -	120	1,045	1,226
- -	348	- -	365	736	1,449

STATIONERY.

Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
£.	£.	£.	£.
- -	19	- -	1,107
- -	120	- -	1,017
- -	15	- -	1,003
- -	52	- -	736
- -	17	9	637
- -	71	35	801
- -	89	42	705
- -	109	25	660
- -	117	10	823
- -	233	5	1,270
- -	17	1	712
- -	162	- -	1,234
- -	138	45	1,135
- -	89	5	738
- -	150	2	847

SUGAR, REFINED.

Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Cwt.	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.	*Cwt.*	£.
- -	- -	298	714	- -	- -	31	93	134	212	466	1,019
- -	- -	218	478	- -	- -	23	60	174	236	410	774
- -	- -	199	435	- -	- -	15	41	262	289	476	765
- -	- -	139	368	- -	- -	34	91	217	254	390	716
- -	- -	219	569	- -	- -	31	91	154	195	404	855
- -	- -	104	297	- -	- -	20	83	232	343	356	723
- -	- -	131	310	- -	- -	36	94	153	194	320	628
- -	- -	92	213	1	1	72	196	119	187	284	627
- -	- -	193	551	- -	- -	50	143	90	137	333	834
3	9	110	137	- -	- -	106	299	121	183	369	928
- -	- -	211	437	- -	- -	61	128	36	50	311	615
- -	- -	186	161	- -	- -	97	213	48	91	331	795
- -	- -	208	189	- -	- -	61	111	85	117	354	780
- -	- -	192	379	- -	- -	93	166	54	72	339	617
- -	- -	116	208	- -	- -	70	130	90	132	276	470

Appendix, No. 36.] EXPORTS; BRITISH GOODS—*continued.*

Years.	TIN AND PEWTER WARES, AND TIN PLATES.						WOOD, viz.	
	Senegal and the Coast from Morocco to the River Gambia, exclusive.	Sierra Leone and the Coast from the River Gambia, inclusive, to the River Mesurada.	Windward Coast, from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	*No.*	£.
1827	- - -	282	- - -	55	- - -	337	- - -	- - -
1828	- - -	537	- - -	250	27	814	- - -	- - -
1829	- - -	795	- - -	41	77	913	- - -	- - -
1830	- - -	882	- - -	83	34	999	- - -	- - -
1831	- - -	417	- - -	342	4	763	- - -	- - -
1832	- - -	218	45	707	6	976	- - -	- - -
1833	- - -	168	- - -	960	8	1,136	- - -	- - -
1834	- - -	269	- - -	96	12	377	- - -	- - -
1835	- - -	193	- - -	213	- - -	406	- - -	- - -
1836	- - -	152	- - -	178	- - -	330	- - -	- - -
1837	- - -	212	- - -	73	121	406	- - -	- - -
1838	- - -	328	- - -	244	- - -	572	- - -	- - -
1839	- - -	254	- - -	242	90	586	- - -	- - -
1840	- - -	186	- - -	403	8	597	- - -	- - -
1841	- - -	256	- - -	202	- - -	458	- - -	- - -

Years.	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES ENTERED BY THE PIECE.											
	Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Pieces.	£.	*Pieces.*	£.	*Pieces.*	£.	*Pieces.*	£.	*Pieces.*	£.	*Pieces.*	£.
1827	- -	- -	163	681	- -	- -	492	819	- -	- -	655	1,500
1828	- -	- -	215	1,039	- -	- -	651	1,453	32	95	898	2,587
1829	- -	- -	196	1,022	3	23	228	416	40	67	467	1,528
1830	- -	- -	424	839	- -	- -	723	919	43	74	1,190	1,832
1831	- -	- -	619	2,043	- -	- -	1,938	2,456	66	121	2,623	4,620
1832	- -	- -	174	641	- -	- -	1,178	2,149	57	143	1,409	2,933
1833	- -	- -	186	746	- -	- -	793	1,639	50	111	1,029	2,496
1834	- -	- -	229	1,000	- -	- -	829	1,444	455	715	1,513	3,159
1835	- -	- -	475	1,158	- -	- -	567	633	370	1,227	1,412	3,018
1836	- -	- -	470	1,663	- -	- -	1,062	1,259	63	234	1,595	3,156
1837	- -	- -	142	768	- -	- -	1,129	1,113	134	570	1,405	2,451
1838	- -	- -	523	1,600	- -	- -	1,450	1,216	229	796	2,202	3,612
1839	95	145	421	1,013	- -	- -	1,658	1,455	197	905	2,371	3,518
1840	- -	- -	159	470	- -	- -	945	1,097	579	1,149	1,683	2,716
1841	- -	- -	353	1,040	- -	- -	559	580	1,253	2,257	2,165	3,877

Years.	WOOLLEN HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES.						ALL OTHER ARTICLES - -		
	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle, and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1827	- - -	80	11	- - -	752	843	- - -	6,941	120
1828	- - -	77	15	23	872	987	- - -	5,727	108
1829	- - -	331	3	99	1,324	1,757	- - -	5,657	55
1830	- - -	219	31	43	1,442	1,735	- - -	5,749	13
1831	- - -	450	- - -	106	1,873	2,429	- - -	5,330	- - -
1832	- - -	277	42	- - -	1,476	1,795	- - -	6,030	90
1833	- - -	271	- - -	52	1,067	1,390	121	3,524	8
1834	- - -	414	- - -	135	1,044	1,593	189	5,742	15
1835	- - -	121	- - -	90	465	676	15	5,143	- - -
1836	- - -	325	- - -	168	1,132	1,625	104	4,735	- - -
1837	- - -	385	- - -	129	185	699	107	4,700	- - -
1838	- - -	403	- - -	263	1,563	2,229	104	6,108	- - -
1839	- - -	307	- - -	295	1,498	2,100	41	7,455	- - -
1840	- - -	344	- - -	183	2,231	2,758	- - -	5,199	- - -
1841	- - -	385	- - -	242	2,457	3,081	22	7,259	- - -

Inspector-General's Office, Custom-House, London,
28 July 1842.

EMPTY CASKS AND STAVES.

Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantit	Declared Value.
No.	£.	*No.*	£.	*No.*	£.	*No.*	£.	*No.*	£.
269	201	65	33	345	235	10,180	5,348	10,859	5,817
- - -	- - -	180	84	866	755	14,218	7,878	15,264	8,717
170	120	200	100	1,285	1,079	10,747	5,868	12,402	7,167
290	160	- - -	- - -	1,322	1,152	10,527	5,960	12,139	7,272
63	72	- - -	- - -	1,981	1,441	10,285	6,084	12,329	7,597
155	102	250	125	1,510	1,049	17,372	10,727	19,287	12,003
267	188	134	124	4,228	2,814	20,185	12,501	24,814	15,627
322	220	200	100	1,716	1,138	15,128	9,348	17,366	10,806
20	21	- - -	- - -	1,255	653	17,321	8,611	18,596	9,285
726	495	- - -	- - -	1,861	1,032	21,023	12,310	23,610	13,837
629	387	- - -	- - -	1,180	721	14,593	8,195	16,402	9,303
711	450	- - -	- - -	1,466	898	25,024	13,614	27,201	14,962
1,181	711	- - -	- - -	3,878	2,178	25,107	15,454	30,166	18,343
1,042	630	- - -	- - -	4,446	2,662	33,100	19,573	38,588	22,865
1,692	1,122	- - -	- - -	4,984	2,815	23,309	13,345	29,985	17,282

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES ENTERED BY THE YARD.

Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle, and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Yards.	£.	*Yards.*	£.	*Yards.*	£.	*Yards.*	£.	*Yards.*	£.	*Yards.*	£.
- -	- -	1,050	74	- -	- -	92	6	- -	- -	1,142	80
- -	- -	936	66	- -	- -	60	4	- -	- -	996	70
- -	- -	800	52	- -	- -	80	6	650	40	1,530	98
- -	- -	700	47	- -	- -	120	8	300	28	1,120	83
- -	- -	4,192	287	- -	- -	430	25	460	27	5,082	339
- -	- -	2,260	89	- -	- -	300	27	750	46	3,310	162
- -	- -	1,000	55	- -	- -	540	40	1,860	47	3,400	142
- -	- -	1,368	114	- -	- -	463	45	300	25	2,131	184
- -	- -	1,000	59	- -	- -	1,670	81	- -	- -	2,670	140
- -	- -	2,654	209	- -	- -	1,217	76	200	30	4,071	315
- -	- -	286	23	- -	- -	450	27	3,000	200	3,736	250
- -	- -	1,467	124	- -	- -	284	18	1,400	60	3,151	202
- -	- -	330	28	- -	- -	- -	- -	800	40	1,130	68
- -	- -	846	48	- -	- -	230	12	3,160	212	4,236	272
- -	- -	2,903	186	- -	- -	4,140	333	649	37	7,692	556

- - ALL OTHER ARTICLES.

Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
£.	£.	£.
871	785	8,717
1,358	526	7,719
1,548	729	7,989
1,040	442	7,244
1,588	963	7,881
1,897	1,084	9,101
1,939	1,842	7,434
2,407	1,265	9,618
1,932	608	7,758
3,697	1,298	9,831
3,365	559	8,728
2,500	830	9,817
2,113	1,178	11,087
3,319	1,123	10,241
2,850	1,830	11,966

Total declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the West Coast of Africa.

Senegal and the Coast from Morocco to the River Gambia, exclusive.	Sierra Leone and the Coast from the River Gambia, inclusive, to the River Mesurada.	Windward Coast from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
718	75,456	9,015	22,114	48,156	155,759
- - -	62,100	12,009	41,985	75,358	191,452
- - -	85,700	7,690	46,962	103,901	244,253
- - -	87,144	9,648	52,889	102,442	252,123
- - -	85,102	- - -	59,214	90,362	234,708
650	69,255	12,011	65,291	142,854	290,061
221	58,336	386	86,263	184,004	329,210
795	86,431	3,657	107,627	127,973	326,483
694	75,388	- - -	87,811	128,617	292,640
7,337	108,978	- - -	142,663	208,808	467,786
802	109,597	- - -	89,629	113,519	312,948
2,904	131,170	- - -	102,685	173,295	418,354
961	123,589	- - -	131,411	212,426	480,170
1,790	93,640	- - -	136,877	259,821	492,128
977	96,092	- - -	133,510	180,219	410,798

William Irving,
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

— Appendix, No. 37. —

Appendix, No. 37.

Messrs. Zulueta & Co. to Lord Viscount Sandon, 25 April 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from Messrs. *Zulueta & Co.* to Lord Viscount *Sandon*.

My Lord, London, 25 April 1842.

A LETTER has been addressed to us under date of the 15th instant, by Mr. R. K. Gibbons, sending to us, at your Lordship's desire, a copy of Dr. Madden's Report on the Gold Coast of Africa, and its dependencies, and stating that this is done in consideration of "our being personally interested therein, but that we are to consider it as entirely confidential."

In common with all other merchants in this city, we may of course be said to possess more or less of a professional interest in all matters which relate to commerce.

As having occasionally executed shipping orders for ports in the Coast of Africa, on foreign account, of lawful merchandise, lawfully, and therefore publicly cleared at Her Majesty's Customs, in lawful vessels, and as far as we, as mere shipping agents, could be supposed or expected to know, to the best of our knowledge, for no unlawful purpose, without any other interest or emolument in the operation antecedent or subsequent to the shipment than that of the simple and regular commission usually charged in, or legitimately connected with the invoice, and possessing no control, direct or indirect, over either vessels or goods, from the moment they left the shores of Great Britain, we may perhaps be supposed to feel a more direct interest in whatsoever throws light on the subject of trade with ports with which in the course of our mercantile career, we may have had general business transactions, although they have not been either extensive or frequent.

Still more as shippers, in the form and capacity just described, and in no other, of a cargo consisting not only of legal, but even unsuspected merchandise on board the English schooner Augusta, Captain Jennings, the Report of Dr. Madden, as a document in which the capture of that vessel is alluded to, may also be supposed to form an interesting piece of information, whatever its merits may be in other respects.

Such is the nature and the extent of the interest which we acknowledge to possess in the Report of Dr. Madden, neither more or less; and we submit that, in describing it as personal, a supposition is advanced which, considering the nature of that Report, we have reason to deem unfavourable to our characters, which the facts will not justify, and which we may say, even appearances will not warrant.

The Report brings together a number of transactions, not one of which have we even the remotest knowledge until the perusal of it, with the sole exception of the case of the Augusta. Now, as when looking at them together as a whole, and in conjunction with the other facts, most probably equally unknown to us, which in the course of the investigation now carried on before the Committee may be brought forward, there is no telling to what extent the association of our name with the matters of the Report may be carried, we have thought it right to explain to your Lordship what kind of interest we have no objection to be supposed to possess in the perusal of Dr. Madden's Report, or in the inquiry now before the Committee. Beyond casual shipments in the manner described, and the acceptance of credits opened at our establishments by parties abroad, in behalf of parties resident in that coast, we have not even one single correspondent, or have we even consigned or sold, or in fact transacted any business whatsoever, or had any intercourse with individuals resident in those parts. We possess no interest in the trade with them, and even the agency for buying and shipping, which now and then we have had, is so insignificant, that we look with the most perfect indifference, as may easily be believed by any one who knows anything of our business, as to any future legislation which may be the result of the present Parliamentary inquiry, or, indeed, as to any construction which may be put upon that now in existence. It is not, therefore, with the view of in any degree influencing the deliberations of the Committee, or of offering any remark on the facts or on the opinions contained in Dr. Madden's Report, that we address your Lordship. Let the result of the labours of the Committee be what they may, and let the merits or the influence of Dr. Madden's Report be what it may, whatever legislation may emanate from these proceedings, as a matter of business, it is of no moment to us, and therefore it is not our intention to throw the weight of a feather in the balance. Our sole object is to place our position in its true light; and the simple fact of our possessing no interest whatever, either personal or otherwise, in any branch of trade with the coast of Africa, much less with that lamentable branch of it which, much before the law was carried to even its present extent, our firm has shunned in all its branches and ramifications during an existence in business of more than 70 years, independent of the consideration of its illegality, without partaking in many of the views entertained by others concerning it, but from the principle of not wishing to derive profit or advantage from the sufferings of humanity, whether avoidable or unavoidable.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Zulueta & Co.*

— Appendix, No. 38. —

Appendix, No. 38.

Colonel Findlay to M. Forster, Esq. 4 July 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from Colonel *Findlay* to *M. Forster*, Esq.

Sir, Nairn, N. B. 4 July 1842.

I HAVE been informed that the Rev. Mr. Morgan has stated before the Committee on the Affairs of the West Coast of Africa, that the evidence I gave in reply to Question 3563 is incorrect: and in answer to the 3d question put to him, he asserts that he never was ordered to attend a prisoner under sentence of death, and never refused to do so. In answer to several other questions put to him, he positively denies the correctness of my evidence.

As Mr. Morgan's positive denial of the truth of my evidence may have made some impression on the Committee, and may have even induced some to suppose that I have misrepresented his conduct, I must in justice to myself transmit to you a copy of my letter to the Under-secretary of State on the subject, and extracts from the Minutes of Council, and request that you will lay them before Lord Sandon, and the Committee of which you are a member.

From the copy of my letter to the Under-secretary of State, you will see that I directed the Colonial Secretary to order the Rev. Mr. Morgan to attend a prisoner of the name of Lake, confined in gaol under sentence of death, and on finding that my orders, conveyed through the Colonial Secretary, had not been attended to, I considered it my duty to submit his conduct to the Council, as you will see by the extract from the Minutes of Council enclosed. And it was not until I found that he disregarded the orders of the Governor and Council, conveyed to him through their clerk (bearing that it was not only his duty to attend the prisoners and sick in gaol, but also every individual in sickness or distress within the parish), that I represented his conduct to the Secretary of State. I trust that the Committee will see that if the Rev. Mr. Morgan had complied with my orders, I should not have had any grounds for bringing his conduct before the Council, or for representing it to the Secretary of State.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Alexander Findlay.*

ENCLOSURES referred to in Colonel *Findlay*'s Letter.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES OF COUNCIL, dated Sierra Leone, 8th and 9th April 1833.

HIS Excellency represented to the Board that it has come to his knowledge that the Rev. David Morgan has not visited the prisoners in gaol since his return to the colony, on the 15th February 1832.

Resolved, That a letter be written to the Reverend Gentleman, to know the reason why this important part of his duty has been neglected.

Council Chamber, Sierra Leone, 9 April 1833.

READ, a letter from Mr. Morgan, in answer to the letter addressed to him by the Board, calling on him for his reasons in not attending to the prisoners and sick in gaol, wherein he states that he does not consider the attendance at the gaol of Freetown any part of his duty,

Resolved by the Council, That the clerk acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Morgan's letter, and state that it is the opinion of the Board that he should not only attend the prisoners in gaol, but every person in sickness, misery, and distress throughout the parish, and should suggest any alleviation which the necessity of the case might be considered by him to call for.

Sir, Sierra Leone, 18 April 1833.

SENTENCE of death having been passed on Lake, convicted at the last sessions of felony and slave dealing, I inquired of the Colonial Secretary, a day or two after, whether the Colonial Chaplain attended him; the Secretary made the necessary inquiry, and informed me that the Rev. Mr. Morgan had not visited the gaol since his return from England, about 14 months before. I ordered the Secretary to write to the Rev. Gentleman, and to desire him to attend the prisoner, and endeavour to make some impression on his mind as to the awful situation in which he was placed, and by administering spiritual comfort, to use every means in his power to prepare him for the change about to take place.

Mr. Graham, an apothecary, who formerly belonged to the Church Missionary Society in this colony, but who had left that society on account of some misunderstanding among its members, waited on me, and requested permission to read prayers to the prisoners in gaol every Sunday. I told Mr. Graham, that I considered it the duty of the Colonial Chap-

Appendix, No. 38.

Colonel Findlay to M. Forster, Esq. 4 July 1842.

lain to visit the gaol frequently, and to read prayers to the prisoners, but that I would submit his request to the Council at their first meeting, which I did. The Council were of opinion, with myself, that it was as much the Colonial Chaplain's duty to attend the prisoners confined in gaol, and to administer spiritual comfort to them, as the duty of the Colonial Surgeon to attend and prescribe medicines for them. Consequently the clerk was directed to convey to the Rev. Gentleman this opinion of the Council.

The Colonial Chaplain's reply to the Clerk of the Council I herewith enclose; in it the Rev. Gentleman states, that any service he may have heretofore performed in gaol, he considers as voluntary, and that he shall consider any service he may hereafter perform in the same light, thus setting the Council at defiance.

I observe the following remarks of Lord Goderich's, on the inquiry instituted by the House of Assembly, in Antigua: "It would be a subject of sincere satisfaction to learn that the Assembly of Antigua have provided more adequate means of imparting religious instruction to the slaves generally, and it is particularly desired that the liberated Africans should be especially attended to by that portion of the church established in Antigua, which is provided for by a Parliamentary grant." If the liberated Africans in Antigua are to be attended by the clergymen paid from the Parliamentary grant, surely it is not too much to expect that the chaplain of this colony, who is paid 500 *l.* per annum from the same source, and 80 *l.* from the Colonial fund for house rent, should attend the prisoners confined in gaol. I, however, leave it for Lord Viscount Goderich to decide whether Mr. Morgan ought or ought not to perform this necessary part of a clergyman's duty for the salary which he receives.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alexander Findlay,*
Colonel and Lieut.-governor.

R. W. Hay, Esq.
Under-Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 39.

Letter from Capt. Denman to the Chairman of the Committee, 19 July 1842.

— Appendix, No. 39. —

LETTER from the Honourable Captain *Denman*, R. N. to the Right honourable the Chairman of the Committee.

My Lord, Portland-place, 19 July 1842.

According to your desire, I have the honour to address you relative to the subjects before the African Committee, which I mentioned to you on Friday last.

Mr. Theodore Canot being in a very peculiar situation, I think it due to him to remark on some observations, which, it has been stated, I once made with regard to that individual.

When I first heard a rumour of Mr. Canot's having abandoned slave trade, I certainly shared the doubts very generally and naturally entertained as to the fact.

I then went to New Cestros, where I found reasons for modifying that opinion; I therefore directed that the experiment should be made of settling him at Cape Mount.

By this step a large and long-established slave trade, at New Cestros, was annihilated, and at the same time we obtained the undoubted right of destroying his settlement at Cape Mount if it should ever be perverted to improper uses.

A strict surveillance of this establishment, however, for 12 months, enables me to state that during that time there was not the smallest ground for suspicion, and that I am perfectly convinced of Mr. Canot's honest desire of devoting his future life to legitimate pursuits.

His settlement promises the most beneficial results; commerce to a very considerable extent has been already created by him, and he is at the same time making arrangements for the raising of produce on an extended scale.

Mr. Canot afforded me most important information respecting slave trade on various occasions, the correctness of which I had opportunities of ascertaining. His highly meritorious conduct at Liberia, when the Niger was lost, has been already stated in my evidence.

Finally, I consider the opportunity of bringing slave trade and legitimate trade into direct comparison, in the person of Mr. Canot, as an object of great importance, and as one having strong claims to every possible support: particularly as his energy, intelligence, and attainments, far superior to any other slave factor in Africa, are well known in Cuba; and therefore, while they afford the best promise of success in his new occupation, may also be fairly expected to be not without influence in inducing others to follow his example.

The River Gambia.—It was, in my opinion, wholly unnecessary to keep a cruiser in the Gambia; it would have been to sacrifice her utility, and probably many of her crew.

The Griffin lay there for a long time in 1835, and I believe was never once required for any service.

The Rolla was also stationed there a long time in 1836; her services were confined to carrying the Governor up the river, and procuring vaccine matter from Goree; a duty which might have been performed by the smallest canoe.

Neither

Appendix, No. 39.

Letter from Capt. Denman to the Chairman of the Committee. 19 July 1842.

Neither vessel took a single slave vessel while on this station.

During the two years that the Gambia was a part of the station under my charge but one disturbance occurred, which was in the middle of March 1840.

The Saracen, in the river at the time, instantly proceeded to Macarthy's Island; the Bonetta arrived within a week, and remained to afford assistance, but found she was not required. The news reached me on the 30th March, when I ordered the Rolla to proceed also to the Gambia, and placed her at the disposal of the Governor, to take up troops.

Since then the river has been frequently visited by the cruisers, besides the one I sent annually to Portandick. I was there four times, three of which I remained several days.

In time of peace occasional visits only are required; in time of war all the settlements on the coast of Africa must be entirely dependent upon a naval force for protection.

Rio Nunez is seldom visited, from the great mortality usually caused by the prolonged exposure in sailing vessels or boats in the ascent of the river.

My visit in 1841 cost 14 lives; and two American vessels of war had been up a few days before, with even severer loss of life.

Except in steamers, when the time and even amount of exposure for that time is one fourth only of that in sailing vessels or boats, I do not think any officer justified in going up the Nunez except in cases of real necessity: and I think that a yearly visit is as much as can be possibly expected until a steamer is employed. The months of February and March are the most healthy.

The slave trade of this river, as has been frequently stated, is carried on by canoes, to a very small extent with the Pongas; to a very large and increasing extent to Bissao.

The amount to the latter, it has been stated (by Mr. Hughes) has decreased, and is decreasing; in contradiction to which, I offer the following extract from a letter addressed to me by Mr. B. Campbell, a leading merchant in the Nunez, dated 14 March 1841:—

"I omitted to mention that the American Captain ——— told me that there is a very active slave trade going on there (at Bissao) now: indeed the fact of Caetano having three European besides a host of native emissaries in this river, seeking slaves for him, fully confirms the report."

Native wars excited to supply slave trade.—Extract from a letter from Tucker, chief of Sea Bar (whose name has been before mentioned to the Committee), to a slave-dealer.—[*Vide* Printed Correspondence for the year 1840. Class (A.)]:—

"I am sorry to say the country is very scarse of bultos (slaves) for the present, owing to not having any war in the country this time; but I no doubt but what they will be some, some war raised before this and next year." (literatim.)

Outrages committed by British merchant ships on the coast frequently occur.—A vessel having had Kroomen on board nearly two years, returned to the Kroo Coast, and sent them away in their canoes at a place with which their country people were at war: they would have been certainly murdered had not they been afforded refuge on board an English brig, the master of which afterwards informed me that the goods given to them in payment for two years' labour were not sufficient for that of as many months.

At a place called Sack Lahon the native merchants came off with their gold-dust tied in small bags to their girdles; the master of a ship calling there robbed all who came on board, sent them on shore, and then made sail off without making any payment whatever.

Cases have also often occurred of ships wantonly firing on native towns; and there is no means by which such conduct can be punished or prevented.

The masters of the ships in the African trade are, upon the whole, highly respectable men, being very generally entrusted with all the duties of supercargo as well: these however are the persons most interested in the attention of the Committee being called to such conduct as that of which I have given instances, as it cannot fail to be highly injurious to the general interests of trade, and tends also to produce (I had almost said to justify, considering the barbarous condition of the natives) acts of violence and retaliation in return, which rarely fall upon the guilty parties.

Some inquiry on this subject, particularly as regards parts near the Gold Coast, will prove to the Committee that the evil is not inconsiderable.

In conclusion, I beg to refer to a statement which appears at page 677 of the Evidence; wherein, in a letter signed by Mr. Matthew Forster, he states, with reference to my proceedings at Gallinas, that there was "wholesale destruction of life and property."

Upon this subject I have the honour to state that not a single life was lost on the occasion in question, and that I offered refuge to any Spaniards on board my own ship, with security for their private property.

Twenty or thirty took advantage of this offer, and were carried by me to Sierra Leone, where I requested the Governor to supply them with rations until they could return to Cuba; a request which was immediately granted by Colonel Doherty.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jos. Denman.*

The Right Hon. the Chairman
of the African Committee.

Appendix, No. 40.

Letter from W. M. Hutton, Esq. to Lord Viscount Sandon.

— Appendix, No. 40. —

COPY of a LETTER from *W. M. Hutton*, Esq. to Lord Viscount *Sandon*.

My Lord, Watling-street, 27 July 1842.

THAT portion of the evidence which I have given before the Committee upon the affairs of the West Coast of Africa, respecting the instructions given by myself, and generally by merchants in the African trade to their supercargoes, having been commented upon, I consider it due to myself to enclose to your Lordship a declaration made this morning by Captain Ormond, who has traded largely on the coast of Africa on account of my house for some years past.

If it were considered necessary by the Committee, I am sure that the merchants of Liverpool and Bristol would gladly satisfy the Committee that their instructions have been acted upon by their supercargoes in a similar manner.

I would request your Lordship to allow this letter, and the declaration, to be appended to the Report of the Committee, if such request be consistent.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. Hutton.*

I, William Frederick Ormond, do declare, that I have been for the last eight years in the employ of Messrs. W. B. Hutton & Sons, of London, in the capacity of trading master and supercargo, for the bartering of British merchandise upon the Western Coast of Africa, on account of my employers. I arrived in London on Monday last, July 25th, direct from Cape Coast Castle, which place I left on the 14th of May last.

The instructions which my owners have always given me on each of my several voyages have been, to avoid making sales of goods to parties engaged in the slave trade.

I have had many opportunities of doing business to considerable amount with such parties, but I have always declined doing it, on the ground that I considered it contrary to my instructions, as well as illegal.

London, 27 July 1842. (signed) *W. F. Ormond.*

Appendix, No. 41.

Letter from F. Swanzy, Esq. to Lord Viscount Ingestre, M.P.

— Appendix, No. 41. —

LETTER from *F. Swanzy*, Esq. to Lord Viscount *Ingestrie*, M. P.

I BEG to offer to your Lordship a few hints on the most effectual method of putting a stop to the slave trade in the Bight of Benin.

A few years ago might be seen at Whydah, and other neighbouring slave factories, 20 and more vessels waiting for their cargoes of slaves; the demand and competition were so great, that some of these waited sometimes a twelvemonth or more before they succeeded in completing their object. At that time our cruisers could not touch them, and they landed their goods, and carried on their trade in perfect safety, unless they had slaves actually on board. New treaties were made, and the men-of-war became empowered to seize vessels so equipped as plainly to prove them engaged in that abominable traffic; great numbers were taken, and the slave trade suffered a very severe check. A slaver could not now remain at anchor off Whydah, Popoe, or Lagos, a day or two without been seen by one of the cruisers, or her boats, which are sent away for many days together on the look out, nor could they in the rivers remain as formerly, trading leisurely for their slaves.

They do not therefore, now, generally bring goods, as they could not land them, but specie, which is landed, and the slaves shipped in a few hours. The commanders of the cruisers are most active and indefatigable in their duty, but unfortunately some of them, through the bad sailing of their ships, often see their exertions unavailing, and slavers escape them. The Rolla, Buzzard, and such, are quite unfit for the service they are on; they are obliged to rely chiefly on their boats and a calm for success. None but such craft as the Waterwitch, and new brigs Ferret, Cygnet, &c. &c. should be appointed to the coast of Africa.

There is no slave trade between Capes Palmas and St. Paul's; to leeward of that are the great slave marts, from which, although with difficulty, they still contrive to smuggle off slaves. It is carried on in a similar manner to smuggling on the coasts of England formerly (receiving instead of running cargoes), and to put it down, a similar system, as far as possible to that for the prevention of smuggling here, must be employed on the coast of Africa. Revenue cutters and coast guard, cruisers at sea and settlements on shore.

To render the blockade by sea as efficient as it can be, there should be none but fast vessels on the station; each vessel should be allowed some supernumerary officers and petty officers, and to fit out as a tender a captured vessel, suitable for the purpose, to be principally manned with Kroomen; this would not be very expensive; Kroomen prefer rice to to anything else, which is cheap on the coast, and occupies little space; the strength of the squadron would be thus greatly increased, and with their boats would make it very difficult indeed

Appendix, No. 41.

Letter from F. Swanzy, Esq. to Lord Viscount Ingestre, M.P.

indeed to ship slaves safely. It is unnecessary to say that steamers would be of immense service.

It would be also far better were there victualling stores and supplies for the ships nearer at hand than Ascension, and particularly Sierra Leone, where they are now generally obliged to go; the necessity also of sending the prizes to Sierra Leone for condemnation is very detrimental to the service. It would be far more advantageous to have both a Mixed Commission Court and victualling stores on the Gold Coast.

But to put a certain stop to the exportation of slaves from these places, it is not alone sufficient to have a blockading squadron at sea, we should also have settlements on shore, for a double purpose, as well to prevent the slave trade as to improve the condition of, educate, and civilise the natives, and at the same time increase our commerce, and encourage agricultural produce.

When it is considered what the forts on the Gold Coast have done, with very poor means, none but enemies to the progress of civilization in Africa but will advocate the re-occupation of abandoned settlements and formation of new ones. On the Gold Coast, unless by a few old slave dealers the slave trade is seldom thought of—never wished for. We hear not of human sacrifices (in the neighbourhood of the forts), massacres or sales of whole families, wars, fights, and other formerly common occurrences. The people are rapidly becoming civilised; they show a great desire for education; there is peace and confidence through the country, and the trade with the interior and in agricultural produce are increasing. To mention all the improvements and discontinuance of former customs would take too much time. These benefits could be conferred on the people of other parts of the coast where the slave trade exists, and where they are oppressed and tyrannised over. Whydah and other places could be occupied, where by our presence alone, and trade, a lasting and decisive stop would be put to the operations of the slavers and their factories. I say lasting, in contrast to the merely temporary remedy of a sea blockade, as, were the cruisers withdrawn or much lessened in number, through a war or any other cause, the slave trade would soon be again in full force, and the coast would swarm with slavers.

There should be establishments at Whydah, Popoe, Badagry, and Lagos, the three latter to be inferior to and dependent on the first. It may be said, the people or chiefs there will not permit it, we shall constantly be in hot water; but Whydah was formerly a British settlement, and although it is true the attempt may be attended with some difficulty at first, yet, if persevered in, and a conciliating and proper line of conduct followed, it cannot fail of meeting with success. The king of Dahomey may perhaps object, but I doubt not but that he would, on payment of a small sum of money and some presents, agree to it, and even assist. Nor perhaps would the formation of these settlements at first have the immediate effect of stopping the slave trade, as the slaves may be carried further down the coast, but must do so, and be of immense benefit after they are fairly established and have extended their influence. I think also there would be ample repayment of any expenditure of money in this attempt, by the trade which would be thrown into the hands of the English (an object not to be lost sight of), and in the saving of part of the large sum now annually spent in blockading by sea, which, although it has in a measure the desired effect, gives only one benefit, while establishments on shore would be giving two or three: on stopping the slave trade, benefiting the natives by establishing schools and missions, and the influence of the British Government, and thirdly, throwing a valuable trade into our hands.

I will offer another reason for having as far as possible settlements on shore. The men-of-war succeed in rendering it very difficult but not impossible to ship slaves off the coast; while that possibility exists, the trade between the factories on shore and the interior, for slaves, will not be discontinued; as, like gamblers, they still look forward to getting them off safely some lucky day, and keep numbers in barracoons ready for shipment, of whom many die. Thus the natives are little benefited by our present efforts, and the demoralizing effect of this traffic still exists. Now, had we settlements on shore at these slave factories, there would be an impossibility of shipping slaves, and consequently no reason for keeping them on hand in expectation of sending them off. The profits of a successful voyage are so great that, while there is any chance for them, the slavers will not discontinue their efforts.

There can be little doubt but that these establishments would be far less expensive than cruisers; between Capes St. Paul's and Formosa, there cannot well be less than two cruisers stationed; the pay of the officers and men, cost of provisions, and wear-and-tear, must amount to something greater than the sum of money which would support establishments at Whydah and the other places; the first cost of these would not exceed or equal that of these two cruisers; which of the two would be most beneficial to ourselves and the natives I have already pointed out. Once finished, and put on a pretty firm and respectable footing, the principal expense would be the pay of the officers and native soldiers; as a very small annual sum will keep them in proper repair and efficient condition, while a ship is always wearing and requiring new supplies; the pay of native soldiers is small, and they can feed themselves at little expense (about 5*s.* monthly); a fort like those at Dixcove or Annamaboe could be kept in excellent order (including even improvements) at an annual cost of about 150*l.*, exclusive of course of all salaries.

The unhealthiness of the country may be pleaded as an objection to having any more settlements on the coast; but I believe Whydah is not much, if anything, more unhealthy than the Gold Coast settlements, which are the most healthy of any on the coast of Africa. There would be no necessity for more than three whites at Whydah, and one or

Appendix, No. 41.

Letter from F. Swanzy, Esq. to Lord Viscount Ingestre, M. P.

two at the other places; and the first fever, or seasoning over, those would run no greater risk than the Cape Coast residents. It would be advisable to allow them, as well as others, to have leave of absence when required, for a short time, to take a trip to Ascension or elsewhere; although some of the men-of-war may not, through the great carefullness of the commanders, suffer very much, yet others have returned to England at the expiration of their three years, with few (in one instance the Buzzard, only three or four) of the hands they took out with them; so that the difference as to the loss of life, on account of the employment on shore of but very few whites, must be in favour of establishments on shore.

As it is doubted which of the two, Sierra Leone or the Gold Coast, is most unhealthy I will mention that during the last 12 years there have been at Cape Coast but one governor, who still fills that situation, five captains of the guard, not one of whom died there, having left or being still in the country; six secretaries, three of whom died, and three surgeons, none of whom died while in the Castle; making 15 officers, of whom but three died. Can any similar statement be made regarding Sierra Leone; how many governors and officers have died there?

Mr. Robertson, in his Work on Africa, says, after describing some horrible customs at Whydah, "I entreat my readers to pause for a moment at this picture, and after perusing it let them say whether the efforts of Great Britain could not be beneficially and worthily directed to the introduction of another and a better system in Africa; let them say whether our enlightened country be not called upon by every tie which attaches us to humanity, to arouse, to clothe herself with the mantle of justice and benevolence, and to teach the poor and savage African in the first place the arts of civilized life, and afterwards his duties and expectations; there is indeed a field worthy of a great nation."

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Swanzy.*

Appendix, No. 42.

Letter from Lord Aberdeen to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. 20 May 1842.

— Appendix, No. 42. —

LETTER from Lord *Aberdeen* to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

My Lords, Foreign Office, 20 May 1842.

I BEG to call your Lordships' attention to the subject of the instructions given to Her Majesty's naval officers employed in suppressing slave trade on the coast of Africa, and to the proceedings which have taken place with reference thereto, as detailed in the papers named in the margin of this letter.

Her Majesty's Advocate-general, to whom these papers have been submitted, has reported that he cannot take upon himself to advise that all the proceedings described as having taken place at Gallinas, New Cestos, and Sea Bar, are strictly justifiable, or that the instructions to Her Majesty's naval officers, as referred to in these papers, are such as can with perfect legality be carried into execution.

The Queen's Advocate is of opinion that the blockading rivers, landing and destroying buildings, and carrying off persons held in slavery in countries with which Great Britain is not at war, cannot be considered as sanctioned by the law of nations, or by the provisions of any existing treaties; and that however desirable it may be to put an end to the slave trade, a good, however eminent, should not be attained otherwise than by lawful means.

Accordingly, and with reference to the proceedings of Captain Nurse at Rio Pongas, on the 28th April 1841, as well as to the letters addressed from this department to the Admiralty on the 6th of April, the 1st and 17th of June, and the 28th of July of last year, I would submit to the consideration of your Lordships, that it is desirable that Her Majesty's naval officers employed in suppressing the slave trade should be instructed to abstain from destroying slave factories and carrying off persons held in slavery, unless the power upon whose territory or within whose jurisdiction the factories or the slaves are found, should by treaty with Great Britain, or by formal written agreement with British officers, have empowered Her Majesty's naval forces to take these steps for the suppression of the slave trade; and that if, in proceeding to destroy any factory, it should be found to contain merchandise or other property which there may be reason to suppose to belong to foreign traders, care should be taken not to include such property in the destruction of the factory.

With respect to the blockading rivers, it appears from the papers referred to, that the terms blockade and blockading have been used by British naval officers, when adverting to the laudable practice of stationing cruisers off the slave-trading stations, with a view the better to intercept vessels carrying on slave trade, contrary to treaties between Great Britain and the powers to which such vessels belong.

But as the term blockade properly used extends to an interdiction of all trade, and indeed all communication with the place blockaded, I beg leave to submit for your Lordships' consideration, whether it will not be proper to caution Her Majesty's naval officers upon this head, lest by the inadvertent and repeated use of the term blockade, the exercise of the duty confided to British officers in suppressing slave trade might, by any one, be confounded with the very different one of actual blockade.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Aberdeen.*

— Appendix, No. 43. —

Appendix, No. 43.

Earl Bathurst to Sir C. M'Carthy. 19 Sept. 1821.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Earl *Bathurst* to Governor Sir *Charles M'Carthy*, dated Downing-street, 19 September 1821.

BY an Act which passed in the last Session of Parliament, of which a copy is enclosed, the several forts on the Gold Coast, which have heretofore been in the occupation of the African Company, have become vested in his Majesty; and as his Majesty has been pleased to signify his command that they should be annexed to the Government of Sierra Leone, it becomes necessary for me to give you such instructions with respect to them as this change of circumstances appears to require.

1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 28.

As the Act of the last Session, to which I have referred, has repealed the several previous statutes by which the condition of these forts was established and regulated, and as they are now made part of a British colony, they will, from the date of their annexation to Sierra Leone, fall under the provisions of the 7th & 8th Will. 3, c. 22, by which no goods or commodities can be imported into or exported out of any colony or plantation in Asia, Africa or America, to his Majesty belonging, but in a British-built ship owned by a British subject, and navigated according to law. You will also observe, that the Act subjects these forts to all the laws in force at or applicable to Sierra Leone; the consequence will be, that many local regulations and customs which have long prevailed in those forts will be altogether superseded and repealed; and you will find it necessary to make some general notifications to the inhabitants, in order to guard them against being implicated in any illegal proceeding, by continuing to adhere to ancient usages, which may be now inconsistent with the law. I mention this more particularly as applying to the state of slavery, which, being expressly prohibited in Sierra Leone by Act of Parliament, cannot be permitted to exist in any of the forts now placed under your jurisdiction.

— Appendix, No. 44. —

Appendix, No. 44.

Sir C. M'Carthy to Earl Bathurst. 16 May 1822.

EXTRACT of a REPORT from Governor Sir *Charles M'Carthy* to Earl *Bathurst*, dated Cape Coast Castle, 16 May 1822.

I GAVE a general notification to the native inhabitants with regard to their ancient usages, as to the state of slavery being contrary to law; but on this point I feel a considerable degree of difficulty in reconciling together the precise line of my duty and principles with the former established rights of the natives and Europeans on this coast. I have at present no means of ascertaining the number of persons who are held in a state of bondage by the native inhabitants. No census has, I believe, ever been taken, not even of the population of any of the towns living under the immediate protection of the guns; and I believe that almost every person of that description employed his slaves to cultivate the ground at krooms (small hamlets), situated from three to seven miles distant from each town, and in the case of Accra, as far as 16 or 17 miles. I cannot, at present, even form a conjecture on that subject (slaves). The inhabitants of each of the principal towns have not been thought to consider themselves British subjects, or amenable to the laws of England, except in those cases when difficulties have arisen between some of them and the Europeans, and the matter in dispute has been decided in their presence, after long "palavers," by the person administering the government; in all other cases they have settled their differences among themselves, according to tradition; in general their decisions have been influenced by the grossest superstition or partiality. In some cases appeals have been made from those judgments to the Governor, and his protection has often been claimed for the recovery of such of their relations or followers as have been "panyared" by the inhabitants of some kroom, under the protection of a fort belonging to another power. "Panyaring" is seizing a person on a "man's head," either connected "to a debtor, or belonging to his village or town." I had been given to understand that, owing to the active exertions of the late Governor-in-Chief, that baneful practice, contrary to all principles of right and civilization, had ceased; yet since I have taken the government, several instances have occurred wherein I have been solicited to use my authority, either to order an inhabitant of this town to restore some free male or female from Accra, or other places, or where I have been obliged to request the assistance of the Governor of Elmina. So little do the natives residing near or along the shores of the Gold Coast understand their own immediate interests, that although the greater number of the chiefs from Appolonia to Christianburg have been compelled to surrender to the King of Ashantee a great proportion of their notes, and are frequently called upon to pay tribute to him upon the most frivolous pretences, yet the inhabitants of a town living under British protection will frequently panyar, or purchase a person panyared from another town living under the same protection. I believe that since the abolition of the slave trade, the Governors of the British forts have used every means to prevent the natives, being under their immediate protection, carrying on that odious traffic with Portuguese or Spanish slave vessels; but as they have no registry of slaves, and no control as to the mode of their treatment by the owners, they can only have acted in those

Appendix, No. 44.

Sir C. M'Carthy to Earl Bathurst. 16 May 1822.

cases (and they are very rare) when they received private information. I am not aware that they have been able to prevent the purchase of new slaves. A circumstance which occurred lately fully proves that no restrictions have been placed over them with regard to the treatment of their slaves:—it having been stated to me that a man of colour had cruelly flogged several of his slaves residing on a kroom about four miles from this, and afterwards absented himself, I directed inquiries to be made into the circumstances, which caused some degree of anxiety in the minds of the principal Cabboceers; they accordingly asked me the motives of the inquiries; and on my answering that it was in order to ascertain the correctness of the report against that man charged with flogging his people and absenting himself, they offered to stand his securities for his surrendering himself, which he did a few days after, and I appointed a day of hearing, when in presence of the whole of the chiefs, of the principal inhabitants, he declared that he had ordered four of his men to be punished; that in doing so he had merely followed the custom of the country; that they had not in any former cases been prevented from inflicting punishment on their slaves; and I am sorry to say that his statement was correct. I took that opportunity to explain, as I had done before, my abhorrence of such criminal conduct; I stated that, according to the laws of England, no individual possessed the power of ordering summary punishment; that the lowest man was entitled to protection, and to be heard in his own defence before a magistrate; that as he appeared unworthy of being considered as a British subject, he must return to the interior. I have had many applications for his forgiveness on the part of the chiefs, with promises that such a circumstance should never occur again, but I have not yet deemed it advisable to comply with their petition; although, in order to prevent a recurrence of the same nature, I propose assembling them before my departure, and to take their securities for his future good conduct, and promise that they will prevent any thing of the kind.

I have, in every public and private meeting, declared that every individual who resided under the British flag must consider himself as amenable to British law.

No. 1.

In consequence of the declaration I made with regard to the state of slavery being contrary to our laws, I have had applications from two of the native merchants of Accra, educated in England, and of English descent, to grant them indentures for a certain number of years of their slaves; and, although I was much surprised at being informed that each of them possessed upwards of 200 persons of that description, as the Act of Parliament in abolishing the slave trade has sanctioned the indenture of liberated Africans, and as in fact most of those slaves are always employed several miles from town, I conceived that I would secure their emancipation, and accordingly granted indentures agreeably to the form I supposed most binding (one of which is herewith enclosed). I beg leave to solicit your Lordship's instructions on the subject. Several Europeans and natives have since solicited the same favour, which I have granted.

Nos. 2 & 3.

Enclosure No. 1.

PROCLAMATION issued by Sir *Charles M'Carthy* on annexing the Forts on the *Gold Coast* to the Colony of *Sierra Leone*.

By his Excellency Brigadier-General Sir Charles M'Carthy, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone, of the Forts and Settlements in the River Gambia, Cape Coast Castle, and the Forts on the Gold Coast, of the Isles de Loss, and the Islands, Territories and Factories to his Majesty belonging on the Western Coast of Africa, Chancellor, Vice-Admiral, and Commissary of the same, Commanding his Majesty's Forces, &c. &c.

CHARLES M'CARTHY:

Whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the first and second years of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for abolishing the African Company, and transferring to and vesting in his Majesty all the Forts, Possessions and Property, &c. belonging to or held by them," it is among other things enacted, that from and after the third day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, the said corporation of the company of merchants trading to Africa should wholly cease and determine and be abolished, and the said company of merchants trading to Africa should no longer be, or be deemed to be, a body politic or corporate, and that all grants made to the said company by or under or in pursuance of certain therein recited Acts of Parliament, or any or either of them, or in pursuance of any thing therein contained, should, and the same were thereby declared to be thenceforth null and void, and that the said company should be, and the said company were thereby divested of and from all forts, castles, buildings, possessions or estates or rights which were given to the said company by or under or in pursuance of the said therein recited Acts, any or either of them, or which had been since purchased or otherwise acquired by the said company in addition thereto, or which then were possessed or claimed or held by the said company on the said coast, and that the said forts, castles, buildings, possessions, estates and rights so acquired, possessed, enjoyed or claimed, or then held by the said company, should thenceforth be, and the same and every of them were and are thereby declared and enacted to be fully and absolutely vested in his Majesty, his heirs and successors for ever: And whereas it was further enacted in and by the said Act of Parliament, that from and after the passing of that Act it should and might be lawful for his Majesty to order and direct that all

all or any of the forts and possessions therein and hereinbefore mentioned, and all or any territories, islands or possessions on the West Coast of Africa, between the twentieth degree of north latitude and the twentieth degree of south latitude, which then did, or at any time hereafter should or might belong to his Majesty, should be annexed to or made dependencies on the said colony of Sierra Leone, they should be subject to all such laws, statutes and ordinances as should be in force in the said colony, or as should at any time hereafter be made, granted or ordained by the Governor and Council of the said colony, and should not be disallowed by his Majesty, in the same manner as if the said forts, possessions, territories or islands had originally formed part of the said colony of Sierra Leone:

And whereas his Majesty having considered the premises, and being willing and desirous to provide for the future good government, as well of the said forts and possessions so heretofore acquired, purchased, enjoyed, claimed, or held by the said African Company, as of all and every other the territories, islands or possessions on the West Coast of Africa, between the twentieth degree of north latitude and the twentieth degree of south latitude, which now do, or at any time hereafter shall or may belong to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, did, by letters which he caused to be made patent, dated Westminster, the seventeenth day of October, in the second year of his Majesty's reign, by virtue and in pursuance of the said recited Act, and of his special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, order, direct and appoint, that all and every of the said forts and possessions so heretofore acquired, purchased, enjoyed, claimed, or held of the said African Company, and also all territories, islands and possessions which now do, or at any time hereafter shall or may belong to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, on the West Coast of Africa, between the twentieth degree of north latitude and the twentieth degree of south latitude, shall be annexed to and made dependencies on, and the same are annexed to and made dependencies on the said colony of Sierra Leone, and that from the publication of the said letters patent in the said colony of Sierra Leone, the same shall be and are hereby made subject to all such laws, statutes and ordinances as shall be in force in the said colony, or as shall at any time hereafter be made, enacted or ordained by the Governor and Council of the said colony, and shall not be disallowed by his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in the same manner as if the said forts, possessions, territories or islands had originally formed part of the said colony of Sierra Leone:

And whereas the said letters patent were duly published and proclaimed on Thursday the twenty-eighth day of February last, and the contents thereof were publicly known within the said colony, and immediately after the same were in full force and effect within the said colony:

And whereas the said letters patent were further duly published and proclaimed here this day at Cape Coast Castle;

Be it therefore known to all persons whom it may concern, that the several forts on the Gold Coast which had heretofore been in the occupation of the African Company having become vested in his Majesty, and his Majesty having been pleased to signify his gracious command that they should be annexed to the government of Sierra Leone, and be made part of a British colony from the date of their annexation to Sierra Leone, fall under the provisions of the 7th & 8th Will. 3, cap. 22, by which no goods or commodities can be imported into or exported out of any colony or plantation in Asia, Africa or America, to his Majesty belonging, but in a British-built ship, owned by a British subject, and navigated according to law; and that the said forts are further subject to all such statutes, laws and ordinances now in force in the said colony, or shall at any time be made or enacted by the Governor and Council of the said colony, and shall not be disallowed by his Majesty, his heirs and successors.

Given at the Government Hall, Cape Coast Castle, on the Gold Coast, the twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and of his Majesty's reign the third.

By his Excellency's command.

(signed) *J. W. Wetherill,*
Private Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Enclosure No. 2.

INDENTURE.

GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE.

THIS INDENTURE, made this tenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between his Excellency Sir Charles M'Carthy, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies, on behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, of the one part, and James Bannerman, of Accra, in Africa, of the other part: Witnesseth, that the said Sir Charles M'Carthy, by virtue of the power and authority in him vested, has placed and bound, and by virtue of these presents doth place and bind Amah, a male liberated negro, of the age of twenty-eight years, or thereabout, as an apprentice to the said James Bannerman, with him (after the manner of an apprentice) to dwell, from the day of the date of these presents, unto the full end and term of ten years from thence next following, to be fully completed and

Appendix, No. 44.

Sir C. M'Carthy to Earl Bathurst. 16 May 1822.

ended: during which term the said apprentice his said master faithfully shall serve, his lawful commands every where willingly perform, and honestly and obediently in all things behave himself towards his said master and his household: And the said James Bannerman, on his part, doth hereby covenant, promise and agree, that he, the said James Bannerman shall and will teach and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed, his said apprentice the English language, the principles of the Christian religion, and useful, personal, domestic or agricultural services: And also, that he the said James Bannerman shall and will treat his said apprentice humanely; finding and providing unto him good and sufficient meat, drink, wearing apparel, washing and lodging, and all other necessaries during the aforesaid term: And further, the said James Bannerman doth hereby for himself, his heirs, executors or administrators, covenant, promise and agree, that on the expiration of the aforesaid term of apprenticeship, he shall furnish to the said apprentice two suits of clothes, and shall and will then, if required so to do, place the said apprentice at the disposal of the Governor for the time being of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies: Provided always, and it is hereby expressly covenanted, declared and agreed between the parties to these presents, that the said apprentice shall be subject to the regulations now in practice, or that may in future be adopted or ordered by the Governor of this Colony, regarding the inspection and examination of apprentices: And that, in case the said James Bannerman shall make default in any of the covenants herein contained, then this Indenture to be null and void.

In witness whereof, the said parties interchangeably have put their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Enclosure No. 3.

Know all men by these Presents, That I, James Bannerman, of Accra, am held and firmly bound to our Sovereign Lord the King in the sum of twenty pounds sterling, to be well and truly paid to his Excellency the Governor of Sierra Leone, and his successors. Dated and given, at Freetown, under my hand and seal, this tenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the within-named James Bannerman shall well and truly fulfil and perform the several engagements of the foregoing Indenture, then this obligation to be null and void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

INDEX.

ANALYSIS OF INDEX.

ALPHABETICAL and CLASSIFIED LIST of the PRINCIPAL HEADINGS contained in this INDEX, with the Page of the INDEX at which they will be respectively found.

Page of Index.

ACCRA - - - - - - 525
Adjudication of Captured Slave Ships - 525
Benin, Bight of - - - - 533
Captured Slavers - - - - 543
Condemned Slavers - - - - 594
Crews of Slavers - - - - 550
Mixed Commission Court, 2 - - 610
Sales of Captured Slave Ships and their Equipments - - - 621
Slave Ships - - - - - 627
Administration of Effects - - - 525
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE:
1. *Generally* - - - - 526
2. *At the Settlement of Anamaboe* 526
3. *At Cape Coast Castle* - - 526
4. *In the Gambia* - - - 526
5. *On the Gold Coast* - - 526
6. *At Sierra Leone* - - - 527
British Jurisdiction - - - 537
Death, Punishment of - - - 552
Debts - - - - - - 552
Divorce - - - - - - 555
Gaols - - - - - - 575
Magistrates - - - - - 605
Prisoners - - - - - 617
Prisons - - - - - - 617
Solicitors - - - - - 630
Stipendiary Magistrates - - - 631
African Committee - - - - 527
African Company - - - - - 527
Agents - - - - - - - 527
AGRICULTURE:
1. *Generally* - - - - 528
2. *In the Gambia* - - - 528
3. *In Sierra Leone* - - - 528
Aquapim - - - - - 529
Climate - - - - - 546
Napoleon Coffee Plantation - - 611
Provisions - - - - - 617
Soil of Africa - - - - - 630
Almirante, The (Slaver) - - - - 528
America - - - - - - 528
United States - - - - - 635
American Vessels - - - - - 529
Anamaboe - - - - - - 529
Administration of Justice, 2 - - 526
Soil of Africa - - - - - 630

Page of Index.

Apprenticeship - - - - - 529
Emigration - - - - - 560
Kroomen - - - - - 591
Liberated Africans - - - - 596
Aquapim - - - - - - - 529
Ascension, Island of - - - - 530
Mixed Commission Court, 3 - - 610
Ashantee - - - - - - - 530
Slave Trade, I. 2 - - - - 628
Auctions - - - - - - - 530
Sales of Captured Slave Ships and their Equipments - - - - 621
Augusta, The (Slaver) - - - - 530
De Zulueta, Messrs. - - - 555
Gallinas, The - - - - - 571
Benin, Bight of - - - - - 533
Adjudication of Captured Slave Ships - 525
Biafra, Bight of - - - - - 534
Bills - - - - - - - 534
Baring, Brothers, & Co. - - - 532
De Zulueta, Messrs. - - - 555
Bissao - - - - - - - 534
Palm Oil - - - - - 614
Slave Trade - - - - - 627
Blockades - - - - - - 534
Blockhouses - - - - - 534
Bonny, The - - - - - 536
Cruisers - - - - - - 551
Forts - - - - - - 570
Slave Trade - - - - - 627
BONNY, THE - - - - - 536
1. *State of the Country generally in the Neighbourhood of the Bonny; Climate, Produce, &c.* - - - - - 536
2. *State of the Slave Trade there* 536
3. *Papers laid before the Committee* - - - - 536
British Goods - - - - 537
Palm Oil - - - - - 614
Peppel, King - - - - - 615
Slave Trade - - - - - 626
British Goods - - - - - 537
European Commodities - - - 564
Slave Goods - - - - - 626

ANALYTICAL LIST of the PRINCIPAL HEADINGS—*continued.*

Page of Index.

British Jurisdiction - - - - 537
Administration of Justice - - - 526
Anamaboe - - - - - 529
Mixed Commission Court - - - 610
Slave Ships - - - - - 627

BRITISH SETTLEMENTS:
1. *On the Coast generally* - - 537
2. *In the Gambia* - - - 538
3. *On the Gold Coast* - - 538
Anamaboe - - - - - 529
Bulama, Island of - - - - 539
Cape Coast Castle - - - - 542
Forts - - - - - - 570
Gambia, The - - - - - 572
Gold Coast - - - - - 576
James's Fort, Accra - - - 590
Sierra Leone - - - - - 624

British Trade - - - - - 538
Bulama, Island of - - - - - 539
Captured Slavers - - - - 543
Climate - - - - - - 546
Cameroons, The - - - - - 540
Canoes - - - - - - - 542

CAPE COAST CASTLE:
1. *British Establishment there, and Condition of the Settlement generally* - - - 542
2. *Government of this Settlement* - 542
3. *Papers laid before the Committee* - - - - 543
Administration of Justice - - 526
Colonial Revenue and Expenditure - 548
Domestic Slavery - - - - 556
Education, II. 2 - - - - 558
Forts - - - - - - 570
Imports and Exports - - - 589
Sierra Leone - - - - - 624

CAPTURED SLAVERS:
1. *Generally* - - - - 343
2. *Usual mode in which the Slaves are treated and disposed of* - 543
3. *Recommendation that the Slaves should be taken direct to the West Indies* - - - 543
4. *Complaints made by the Captors of the smallness of their remuneration* - - - - 543
Adjudication of captured Slave Ships - 525
Auctions - - - - - 530
Condemned Slavers - - - - 549
Crews of Slavers - - - - 550
Mixed Commission Court - - 610
Sales of captured Slave Ships and their Equipments - - - - 621

Cassamanza River - - - - - 544

Cestos, New - - - - - - 544
Canot, Theodore - - - - 542
Destruction of Barracoons - - 554

Church Missionary Society - - - 544
Education - - - - - 558
Missionaries - - - - - 609
Schools - - - - - - 622

Civilisation of Africa - - - - 544
Europeans - - - - - 564
Foolahs - - - - - 568
Gold Coast, II. 3 - - - - 576
Wesleyan Missionary Society - - 636

Clergy - - - - - - 546

Page of Index.

CLIMATE:
1. *Generally* - - - - 546
2. *Papers laid before the Committee* - - - - 546
Bonny, The, 1 - - - - 536
Bulama, Island of - - - - 539
Cape Coast Castle, 3 - - - 543
Fernando Po - - - - - 564
Health on the Coast of Africa - - 581
Gold Coast - - - - - 576
Sierra Leone - - - - - 624
Coals - - - - - - - 547
Fuel - - - - - - 571
Steam Vessels - - - - 630
Coffee - - - - - - - 547

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT:
1. *Of the West Coast generally* - 548
2. *Of the Gambia* - - - 548
3. *Of Sierra Leone* - - - 548
British Jurisdiction - - - 537
Cape Coast Castle - - - - 542
Colonial Posts - - - - 548
Colonial Revenue and Expenditure - 548
Gambia, The, 2 - - - - 572
Gold Coast - - - - - 576
Sierra Leone - - - - - 624

COLONIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE:
1. *Of Cape Coast Castle* - - 548
2. *Of the Gambia* - - - 548
3. *Of Sierra Leone* - - - 548
Gambia, The, 7 - - - - 573
Imports and Exports - - - 589
Sierra Leone - - - - - 624

Commerce - - - - - - 549
Bulama, Island of - - - - 539
Lawful Trade - - - - 594
Trade - - - - - - 635
Commercial Intercourse with Slave Dealers 549
Factories - - - - - 569
Slave Goods - - - - - 626
Commission of Inquiry - - - - 549
Condemned Slavers - - - - 549
Auctions - - - - - 530
Mixed Commission Court - - 610
Slave Ships - - - - 627
Conversion of the Natives - - - 549
Crews of Slavers - - - - 550
Cruisers - - - - - - 551
Sailing Vessels - - - - 621
Steam Vessels - - - - 630
Cruising Stations - - - - - 551
Cuba - - - - - - - 552
Death, Punishment of - - - - 552
De Zulueta, Messrs. & Co. - - - 555
Doherty, Governor - - - - 555

DOMESTIC SLAVERY:
1. *Generally* - - - - 556
2. *Papers laid before the Committee* 556
Pawns - - - - - - 641
Dos Amigos Slaver - - - - 557
Duties on Imports into Africa - - - 558
East Coast of Africa - - - - 558
Echo, The (Slaver) - - - - 558

EDUCATION:
I. *Generally* - - - - 558
II. *Establishment of Schools on the Coast of Africa how maintained:*
1. Generally. - - 558
2. At Cape Coast Castle 558
3. In the Gambia - - 559
4. In Sierra Leone - 559
III. *Capabilities*

ANALYTICAL LIST of the PRINCIPAL HEADINGS—*continued.*

Page of Index.

EDUCATION—continued.
- III. *Capabilities of the Natives for receiving Instruction; their willingness to receive it* - 559
- *Church Missionary Society* - - 544
- *Liberated Africans* - - - - 596
- *Schools* - - - - - - - 622

Elmina - - - - - - - - 559

Emancipated Negroes - - - - 559

EMIGRATION FROM AFRICA:
- 1. *Generally* - - - - 560
- 2. *From the Gambia* - - - 560
- 3. *From the Gold Coast* - - 560
- 4. *From Sierra Leone* - - 560
- 5. *Emigration into the West Indies generally* - - - - 561
- 6. *Materials for a Free Emigration from Africa to the West Indies* - - - - 561
- 7. *Whether it would be desirable for the Africans to make the change* - - - - 562
- 8. *Whether it could be carried on without a probability of creating or encouraging a new Slave Trade* - - - 562
- 9. *Objections to the Scheme* - 562
- 10. *By whom the Expense should be defrayed* - - - 562
- 11. *Evidence respecting the Emigrants who have already arrived in the West Indies* - 562
- 12. *Papers laid before the Committee* - - - - 563

- *Accra* - - - - - - - 525
- *Apprenticeship* - - - - 529
- *Fishmen* - - - - - - - 568
- *Gallinas*, The - - - - - 571
- *Kroomen* - - - - - 591

Equipment Treaty - - - - - 563
- *Destruction of Barracoons* - - 554

European Commodities - - - - 564
- *British Goods* - - - - - 537

Extension of British Influence - - - 564

Fantee Territory - - - - - 564

FERNANDO PO:
- 1. *Generally* - - - - 564
- 2. *Its Climate, and Effect thereof upon the Health of Europeans*, 565
- 3. *Government thereof* - - 565
- *Amboises*, The - - - - - 528
- *Emigration* - - - - - 560

FORTS:
- 1. *Advantages of a general extension of Forts on the African Coast* - - - - 570
- 2. *Resumption by the Crown of Forts on the Gold Coast recommended* - - - - 570
- 3. *Gambia* - - - - 570
- 4. *Sierra Leone* - - - 570

Page of Index.

FORTS—continued.
- *Blockhouses* - - - - - 534
- *Cape Coast Castle* - - - - 542
- *Dahomey* - - - - - 552
- *Gold Coast* - - - - - 576

French Settlements - - - - - 571

Gaboon, The - - - - - - 571

GALLINAS, THE:
- 1. *Generally* - - - - 571
- 2. *Trade of the Gallinas* - - 571
- 3. *Operations at the Gallinas; their Effect upon the Slave Trade, and otherwise* - - - 572
- 4. *Papers laid before the Committee* 572

Denman, Captain - - - - 552

GAMBIA, THE:
- 1. *Generally* - - - - 572
- 2. *Separation of the Government from that of Sierra Leone, &c.* 573
- 3. *Infrequency of Communication between Sierra Leone and the Gambia* - - - - 573
- 4. *Presence of Ships of War* - 573
- 5. *Extent of British Jurisdiction and Influence; Relations with the Natives* - - - 573
- 6. *Propriety of removing the Seat of Government higher up the River, or of establishing Posts there considered* - - - 573
- 7. *Commercial State and Prospects of the Settlement* - - - 574
- 8. *As to the existence of Slavery on the Gambia* - - - 574
- 9. *Probability of Emigration from the Gambia* - - - 574
- 10. *Papers laid before the Committee* - - - - 574

- *Agriculture*, 2 - - - - - 528
- *Colonial Revenue and Expenditure* - 548
- *Emigration*, II. - - - - 560
- *Forts*, 2 - - - - - - 570

Gaols - - - - - - - - 575

GOLD COAST:
- I. *Generally* - - - - 576
- II. *Government thereof:*
  - 1. Importance of its being independent of Sierra Leone - - - 576
  - 2. Re-occupation of the Forts by the Crown; future maintenance and extension thereof - - 576
  - 3. Jurisdiction and influence of the Government; improvements in the Administration suggested - 577
- III. *Present State and Prospects of Commerce on the Gold Coast* 577
- IV. *Condition of the Slave Trade* 577
- V. *Operations of the Missionaries*, 578
- VI. *Papers laid before the Committee* - - - - 578

Cape

ANALYTICAL LIST of the PRINCIPAL HEADINGS—*continued.*

Page of Index.

GOLD COAST—continued.
- *Cape Coast Castle* - - - - 542
- *Climate* - - - - - - 546
- *Education*, I. - - - - - 559
- *Emigration*, III. - - - - - 560
- *Forts*, 2 - - - - - - - 570

Head Money - - - - - - - 581

Health of the Coast of Africa - - - 581
- *Climate* - - - - - - - 546
- *Fernando Po* - - - - - - 564
- *Forts*, 1. - - - - - - 570

Hen Island - - - - - - - 581

Hutton, Messrs. - - - - - - 588

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS:
- 1. *Coast of Africa generally* - 589
- 2. *The Gambia* - - - 589
- 3. *Gold Coast, and Cape Coast Castle* - - - - - 589
- 4. *Sierra Leone* - - - 589
- *Cape Coast Castle* - - - - 542
- *Gambia*, The, 7 - - - - - 574
- *Gold Coast* - - - - - - 576
- *Sierra Leone* - - - - - 624

Instructions to Captains of Vessels - - 589
- *Gold Coast*, I. - - - - - 576
- *Hutton*, Messrs. - - - - 588

Intercourse with the Natives - - - 590

Jamaica - - - - - - - - 590
- *Emigration* - - - - - - 560

Kidnapping - - - - - - - 591

Kissy - - - - - - - - - 591

Kroo Coast and Country - - - - 591

KROOMEN:
- 1. *Their general Character, Habits and Condition* - - 591
- 2. *Their Employment on board Ships* - - - - - 592
- 3. *Their Qualifications as Emigrants to the West Indies; expediency of encouraging them to Emigrate; means of effecting that object* - - 592
- *Emigration* - - - - - - 560
- *Fernando Po* - - - - - - 564
- *Fishmen* - - - - - - 568
- *Liberated Africans* - - - - 596

Languages - - - - - - - 593

Lawful Trade - - - - - - 594
- *Blockade* - - - - - - 534
- *Commercial Intercourse with Slave Dealers* - - - - - 549
- *Gallinas*, 2. - - - - - - 571
- *Palm Oil* - - - - - - 614
- *Slave Goods* - - - - - 626
- *Slave Trade* - - - - - 626
- *Suppression of the Slave Trade* - - 631

Page of Index.

LIBERATED AFRICANS:
- I. *In the Gambia:*
  - 1. Generally - - - 596
  - 2. Papers laid before the Committee - - 596
- II. *In Sierra Leone:*
  - 1. Generally - - - 596
  - 2. Their present Condition 596
  - 3. Their willingness to Emigrate; whether any Benefit would accrue to them by their being sent to the West Indies 597
  - 4. Present Cost of Maintaining them - - 597
  - 5. Papers laid before the Committee - - 598
- *Agriculture* - - - - - - 528
- *Apprenticeship* - - - - 529
- *Communication with the Interior* - 549
- *Education* - - - - - - 558
- *Kidnapping* - - - - - - 591
- *Kroomen* - - - - - - 591

Liberia - - - - - - - - 598

Liverpool - - - - - - - 598

Maclean, Captain - - - - - - 601
- *Cape Coast Castle* - - - - 542

Madden, Dr. - - - - - - - 605

Magistrates - - - - - - - 605

Manna, Prince - - - - - - 606

Marriages - - - - - - - 606

Mary's, St., Island - - - - 606

Military Force - - - - - 609

Militia (Sierra Leone) - - - - 609

MISSIONARIES:
- 1. *On the Coast of Africa generally* - 609
- 2. *On the Gambia* - - - - 609
- 3. *In Sierra Leone* - - - - 609

MIXED COMMISSION COURT:
- 1. *Generally* - - - - - 610
- 2. *Constitution of the Court; Mode of proceeding* - - - - 610
- 3. *Removal of the Court from Sierra Leone recommended* - - - 610
- 4. *Objections to the Removal of it* - 611

Morgan, Rev. Mr. - - - - - 611

Native Chiefs - - - - - - 612

Niger Expedition - - - - - 613

Nunez, Rio - - - - - - - 613

PALM OIL:
- 1. *Generally* - - - - - 614
- 2. *Increase in the Trade* - - - 614
- 4. *Decrease of the Slave Trade in consequence of this* - - - 614

Pawns - - - - - - - - 614
- *Domestic Slavery* - - - 556

Pensions

ANALYTICAL LIST of the PRINCIPAL HEADINGS—*continued.*

Page of Index.

Pensions - - - - - - 615
Peppel, King - - - - - 615
Bonny, The, 2 - - - - 536
Piece Goods - - - - - - 616
Popo - - - - - - - 616
Captured Slavers - - - - 543
Gold Coast, 3 - - - - 576
Quitta - - - - - - - 617
Religious Instruction - - - - 618
Aquapim - - - - - 529
Church Missionary Society - - 544
Jamaica - - - - - - 590
Missionaries - - - - - 609
Right of Search - - - - - 619
Robert Heddle, The - - - - 619
Rules and Regulations - - - - 621
Sailing Vessels - - - - - 621
Cruisers - - - - - 551
Steam Vessels - - - - - 630
Sales of Captured Slave Ships and their Equipments - - - - - 621
Auctions - - - - - 530
Captured Slavers - - - - 543
Mixed Commission Court - - - 610
Slave Goods - - - - - 626
Sea Witch, The - - - - - 622
Senegal, The - - - - - - 623
Sénégambie, The - - - - - 623
Serawoollies - - - - - - 623

SIERRA LEONE:
1. *General Condition of the Colony* 624
2. *Extension of its Limits recommended* - - - - 625
3. *Population of Sierra Leone; Means of Employment* - 625
4. *General Trade of the Colony* 625
5. *Commercial Intercourse with Slave-trading Places* - - 626
6. *Papers laid before the Committee* - - - - 626
Benin, Bight of - - - - 626
Cape Coast Castle - - - - 542
Colonial Revenue - - - - 548
Education - - - - - 558
Emancipated Negroes - - - 559
Emigration - - - - - 560
Evidence before the Committee - - 564
Gallinas, The - - - - 571
Gambia, The, 2 - - - - 573
Gold Coast, II. 1 - - - - 576
Kroomen, 1 - - - - - 591
Slave Goods - - - - - - 627
Commercial Intercourse with Slave Dealers - - - - - 549
Lawful Trade - - - - 594

Page of Index.

SLAVE TRADE:
I. *General state of the Slave Trade on the West Coast; Increase or Diminution thereof:*
1. Generally - - 627
2. At Ashantee - - 628
3. Bonny - - - 628
4. The Gallinas - - 628
5. Gold Coast - - 628
6. Sierra Leone - - 628
7. Whydah - - - 629
II. *Operations of the Cruisers; effect thereof upon the Slave Trade* - - - - 629
III. *Opinions and Suggestions as to the means of preventing the Slave Trade* - - - 629
IV. *Papers laid before the Committee* - - - - 629
Baring, Brothers, & Co. - - - 532
Bissao - - - - - - 534
Blockades - - - - - 534
Cabenda - - - - - - 540
Cameroons, The - - - - 540
Cestos, New - - - - - 544
Canoes - - - - - - 542
Canot, Mr. - - - - - 542
Cruisers - - - - - 551
Destruction of Barracoons - - 554
Gallinas, The, 1 - - - - 571
Lawful Trade - - - - 594
Slave Goods - - - - - 626
Suppression of the Slave Trade - - 631
Specie - - - - - - - 630
Steam Vessels - - - - - 630
Coals - - - - - - 547
Cruisers - - - - - 551
Fuel - - - - - - 571
Sailing Vessels - - - - 621

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE:
1. *Extent to which the Trade has already been suppressed* - 631
2. *Measures already taken, and that should be resorted to for its more effectual Suppression* 631
3. *Papers laid before the Committee* 631
Lawful Trade - - - - - 594
Slave Trade - - - - - 627
Timber Trade - - - - - 634
Timmances, The - - - - - 635
Trade - - - - - - - 635
Credit - - - - - - 550
Floating Trade - - - - 568
Gallinas, The - - - - - 571
Lawful Trade - - - - 594
Restrictions on Trade - - - 619
Slave Trade - - - - - 627

ANALYTICAL LIST of the PRINCIPAL HEADINGS—*continued.*

	Page of Index.
Trinidad	635
Ascension, Island of	530
Emigration	560
Wages	636
Wesleyan Missionary Society	636
Agriculture, 3	528
Cape Coast Castle, 1	542
Education, 3, 4	558
Emigration	560
West Indies:	
Apprenticeship	529
Captured Slaves	543
Condition of the Natives	549
Emigration	560
Health on the Coast of Africa	581
Jamaica	590
Kroomen	591
Liberated Africans	596
Trinidad	635
Whydah	637
Captured Slavers	543
Dahomey	552
Gold Coast, III.	576
Robert Heddle, The	619

I N D E X.

[*N. B.*—In this Index, *Rep.* i. v. &c. refers to the Page of the Report; the *Figures* following the Names of Witnesses, to the Number of the Question in the Evidence; *Ev. p.* to the Page of the Evidence; and *App.* to the Page of the Appendix.]

A.

ABOLITION of the Slave Trade. Case brought by witness from his employers for the opinion of the Attorney-general, on the meaning of the Act of the 5th Geo. 4, c. 113, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade;" opinion of the Attorney-general on this case, *Innes* 5739–5742, *Ev. p.* 342.

Accra. Willingness of the free men at Accra to emigrate; there are a great many free men there; they are petty traders, to the detriment of the merchants; way in which this free popolution has arisen, *Broadhead* 2740–2745.

Commissioners' Report regarding Accra, *App.* 17——Queries addressed to Mr. J. Topp, commandant of James fort, Accra, on Gold Coast of Africa, dated 6th March 1841, on the state of the forts, administration of justice, &c. at this settlement, *Ib.* 75, 76——Also on the subject of the imports and exports, and trade generally, of the settlement, *Ib.* 78, 79——And respecting the slave trade in the neighbourhood of Accra, and the means by which it might be suppressed, *Ib.* 85–87——Queries addressed to the commandant on the climate, soil, and health of this settlement, *Ib.* 104–106.

Adjudication of Captured Slave Ships. Inconvenient situation of Sierra Leone for the adjudication of slave ships, *Rep.* ix——Adjudications relative to slavers taken in the Bight of Benin should not be at Sierra Leone, *Swanzy* 680——Accra or Cape Coast would be more suitable places for the court, *Ib.* 681——Slaves, when captured, might as well be landed at the West Indies as at Sierra Leone, *Beecham* 3670, 3672——Expenses in detail attendant on the adjudication of captures; explanation of the charges made in particular instances; general working of the system, *Macaulay* 5164–5191. 5474——Remarks on the passage in Dr. Madden's Report, page 34, regarding the charges on the adjudication of prizes in the Commission Courts at Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 5349–5365——Amount of the charges in particular cases, *Ib.* 5349, 5350——There is a regular scale of fees drawn up on the model of the schedule of fees paid in the Vice-Admiralty Courts, *Ib.* 5351——Observations on Dr. Madden's recommendation "that the effects of the captured vessel, prior to adjudication, should remain in them under the charge of the captors," *Ib.* 5378–5386.

Administration of Effects:

Cape Coast Castle.—Capt. Maclean confined the exercise of his functions with regard to the administration of deceased persons' effects to one commercial house; some authority should exist for this purpose at Cape Coast; the person at the head of the government would be the best qualified to act; complaints against the governor's exercising this authority, *Madden* 9169–9185.

Sierra Leone.—Irregularity in the system of rendering accounts of deceased persons at Sierra Leone, *Sauerbray* 10367–10369——Want of regularity and correctness in administering to the effects of deceased persons in Sierra Leone; the number of lawyers and law courts is one great cause of this evil; Gambia is much better in this respect, *Redman* 3483–3490. 3496–3518. 3533–3538——The governor of Sierra Leone should have the responsibility attached to him of managing the property of persons who die without executors or administrators, *Ib.* 3505–3515——Explanation of the abuses complained of in the system of administering to the estates of deceased persons at Sierra Leone, *Findlay* 3540–3548. 3557–3560——Want of commercial integrity at Sierra Leone; delay and misapplication of funds in the administration of property of deceased persons in the colony; the evil is of long standing; causes to which it may be attributed, *Forster* 10697, 10698.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE:

1. *Generally.*
2. *At the Settlement of Anamaboe.*
3. *At Cape Coast Castle.*
4. *In the Gambia.*
5. *On the Gold Coast.*
6. *At Sierra Leone.*

1. *Generally:*

Strictures on certain parts of Dr. Madden's Reports relative to the administration of justice, *Swanzy* 810–814——System of criminal law in force in the colonies, *Macaulay* 5314, 5315——Present number of criminal and civil courts; their constitution and jurisdiction; anomalies in the administration of justice, *Hughes*, 7941–7961——Utmost importance of a speedy and certain administration of justice at an African settlement, *Ib.* 7971.

Principles upon which we should model and introduce judicial institutions into our African dependencies; policy of extending our influence over parts of the country which it may not be advisable to subject to territorial jurisdiction, *Forster* 10678.

2. *At the Settlement of Anamaboe:*

Great preference shown by the natives to our principles of law; anxiety displayed by them to have their disputes settled by our laws, *Gedge* 8575-8590——Kind of law administered by witness; necessity of conforming in some measure to the native laws and social habits, *Ib.* 8591–8594——Punishments inflicted by the magistrates; rarity of resistance to the punishment decreed; officers by whom carried into execution, *Ib.* 8605–8608——Advantage that would result from having the law administered by a regularly educated lawyer, *Ib.* 8610–8617.

3. *At Cape Coast Castle:*

Reasons why trial by jury should take place at Cape Coast as well as at Sierra Leone, *Madden* 9096-9100——List of prisoners confined in the gaol of Cape Coast Castle on the 22d March 1841, with a detailed statement showing the length of each person's imprisonment, and the circumstances under which each was confined, *App.* 162–168.

Copy of proceedings at a meeting of council at Cape Coast Castle 24th December 1839 and 13th April 1840, relative to the trial of a prisoner for murder, *App.* 158, 159——Copy of proceedings at a meeting of council at Cape Coast Castle, dated 10th February 1841, relative to two cases of murder, *Ib.* 161——Proceedings at a meeting of council, dated Cape Coast Castle 1841, relative to the charge of murder made against the people of Aggeryfooah village, *Ib.* 171.——*See* also *infra*, 5.

4. *In the Gambia:*

Appointment of a district judicial officer for that settlement recommended, *Rep.* viii.——Serious inconvenience suffered by the colony from its dependence on Sierra Leone for the discharge of the judicial office, and in other respects, *Finden* 7431–7434——Rarity of gaol deliveries at the Gambia; serious effects resulting from the delays, *Hughes* 7939. 7970——Manner in which the evidence of witnesses is taken; weight attached by them to an oath, *Ib.* 7962–7965——Great inconvenience arising from the connexion of the Gambia with Sierra Leone in judicial matters, *Hook* 8205——Necessity for a court of justice, independent of Sierra Leone; magnitude of the evil, *Forster* 10665.

Queries addressed to Lieutenant-governor Huntley on the judicial establishment, &c. maintained at the settlement, *App.* 211, 212——Copy of despatch from Mr. T. L. Ingram, administering the government of the Gambia, dated 27th November 1841, to Lord Stanley, representing the serious injury sustained by the colony from there being no periodical gaol delivery, and including papers bearing on the subject, *Ib.* 230–232——Copy of Despatch from Mr. Ingram to Lord Stanley, dated 10th February 1842, on the same subject, and enclosing papers, *Ib.* 232, 233.

5. *On the Gold Coast:*

Remarks of the Committee that the judicial authority at present existing in the forts is not altogether in a satisfactory condition; in whom it is vested, *Rep.* v.——Alteration recommended, *Ib.*——Plan suggested with regard to the judicial arrangements, by which a supreme judicial officer might be placed at Ascension, at Fernando Po, or at some other island off the coast, visiting with the aid of a steamer the various settlements on the Gold Coast periodically, *Ib.* vi.

There is no judicial authority; application has been made to the Colonial Office, but no funds are applicable to the purpose, *Nicholls* 6——No difficulty in hearing complaints; the judicial authority vested in the president of the council and the magistracy, *Ib.* 14——Want of judicial authority on the Gold Coast, *Sewell* 1397–1403——Cases brought before the magistrates at Cape Coast are decided free of expense; it is not so with cases brought

. Report, 1842—*continued.*

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—continued.

5. *On the Gold Coast*—continued.

brought before the native judges; fees paid them, *Ib.* 1467–1469——Nature of the forms of law which would be desirable for the administration of justice on the Gold Coast, *Madden* 9066–9073——No two classes of persons upon the coast hold the same opinion with respect to the jurisdiction, *Ib.* 9073——The forms of British law would give greater sanction to our adjudication, and greater satisfaction to the people; complaints made against the present mode of administering justice; not only the forms, but the spirit of English justice is wanting, *Ib.* 9083–9093.

Questionable advantage of the natives submitting their disputes to English notions of justice, *Madden* 9831——Time employed by witness in an examination into the cases of the prisoners confined at Cape Coast Castle; dissatisfaction at the result; case of a debtor, Ecottie, *Ib.* 9860–9862——Evidence respecting a complaint brought before witness by a black soldier, *Ib.* 9893–9899.

Suggestions for placing the legal powers of the president on a different footing; appointment of a stipendiary magistrate proposed, *Hutton* 10203–10207——Extent to which the jurisdiction of the stipendiary magistrate should be carried in civil and criminal cases, *Ib.* 10208–10210——Upon what authority the execution of the sentence or decree should devolve, *Ib.* 10211–10217. 10224–10227——The magistrates need not now be of legal education, *Ib.* 10218–10230——Suggestions for the appointment of an assessor to interfere in disputed accounts between merchants and traders, and to take charge of insolvent and intestate estates, *Ib.* 10229——The present system of administering justice has not worked well; objections to the discretionary power exercised by the Governor; appointment of a special officer unconnected with mercantile affairs urged, *Ib.* 10231–10236.

6. *At Sierra Leone:*

The legal forms used in the colony are too numerous for the good of the colony, *Findlay* 3554–3556——Courts for judicial purposes at Sierra Leone; their powers and jurisdiction, *Hook* 8206–8214——Statement of the fines imposed by the police magistrates at the police office, Freetown, during the year 1840, *App.* 272.

See also *British Jurisdiction. Death, Punishment of. Gaols. Magistrates. Prisoners. Prisons.*

Adultery. Principal jurisdiction exercised by the natives in the neighbourhood of Dixcove in cases of adultery; fines imposed according to the rank of the party, *Swanzy* 452, 453.

African Committee. Recommendation of the Committee that the government of the forts on the Gold Coast should be transferred from the African Committee to the Crown, *Rep.* iv.——Witness does not derive any advantage, either pecuniary or in trade, from being a member of the committee of merchants for the management of the trade on the Gold Coast; duties of the committee; how appointed; powers exercised by them, *Hutton* 3928–3941.——*See* also *Gold Coast.*

African Company. Authority formerly exercised by the company; it was exercised almost exclusively for the protection of merchants, *Sewell* 1350–1363——They maintained troops; they have never carried on war, except in defending their own forts and towns, *Ib.* 1364, 1365——Mode in which the soldiers under the company were paid; English money is not used by the natives, but its value is fully understood, *Ib.* 1487–1489. 1504–1516——Extracts from the 1 & 2 Geo. 3, for abolishing the African Company, and transferring the forts on the Gold Coast to Government, *Madden* 9030.

African Institution. Lengthened examination respecting the African Institution, the African Civilisation Society, and respecting Messrs. Macaulay, Stephen, and Thornton, as connected therewith, *Forster* 10681–10696. 10829–10863. 10880.

Agents. Some of the Sierra Leone merchants act as agents to the slave dealers at the Gallinas and other places; all the returns are in dollars, *Hook* 8471–8474. 8481——The practice has decreased since the destruction of the barracoons at the Gallinas by Captain Denman, *Ib.* 8475——Necessity for the law being put on such a footing that agents may be able to understand what course they are to pursue with their correspondents, with respect to fulfilling any orders they may send, *De Zulueta* 10479–10482.

Aggression of the Natives. Witness would have considered it his duty to interfere to protect the factories and stores of the merchants of Sierra Leone beyond the jurisdiction of the colonies from plunder by the natives, *Findlay* 3572.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

AGRICULTURE:

1. *Generally.*
2. *In the Gambia.*
3. *In Sierra Leone.*

1. *Generally:*

Agricultural instruction given in the schools of the Church Missionary Society, *Hook* 8404——The establishment of farms would be found a source of profit, *Campbell* 8444——Proposed establishment of Government farms for adults; plan on which they should be conducted; trifling expense that would be incurred, *Ib.* 8898–8900——Additional superintendence that would be required, *Ib.* 8901. 8913, 8914——Desirableness of selecting persons of colour for the office of manager or director of the model farm; importance of this point with reference to emigration, *Ib.* 8915, 8916.

2. *In the Gambia:*

The details in witness's Report of the agriculture of the settlement at the Gambia were found in the Blue Book in the year 1840, *Madden* 10172.

3. *In Sierra Leone:*

Agriculture is not at all followed at Sierra Leone for export, *Macaulay* 5134. 5533——Little encouragement offered in promoting a regular system of agriculture, *Ib.* 5135–5139——The little progress made in the internal improvement of the colony, in relation to agriculture, is to be ascribed to the payment for the produce being made in goods instead of money; injurious working of the system, *Schœn* 7297. 7302——Want of capital amongst the blacks to employ in agricultural pursuits; preference given by them to commerce, *Ib.* 7303–7309.

Agriculture might be prosecuted to a much greater extent in the colony than it is at present, and it would support a much greater population than it now contains, *Beecham* 7704——Extract of a letter from the Rev. William Sanders, one of the Wesleyan Society's missionaries in the colony, on this subject, *Ib.*——Want of a systematic plan for the instruction of the liberated Africans in agriculture, *Ib.* 7704, 7705——Want of facility for the regular cultivation of exportable produce within the peninsula of Sierra Leone itself, *Whitfield* 9703——Articles which might be grown with advantage if encouragement were given, *Ib.* 9704–9707——Steps that should be taken to encourage the cultivation of these articles, *Ib.* 9708——Observations on the past efforts for the introduction of improved agriculture on the West Coast of Africa; on the causes of their failure, and on the principles by which they should be guided in future efforts, *Forster* 10681–10696.

See also *Aquapim. Napoleon Coffee Plantation.*

Akoos. Observations on the remarks of Colonel Doherty on that part of witness's Report in which the colonel says that witness represents the Akoos as strangers, who are all liberated Africans, *Madden* 9907, 9908.

Albredar. Grounds for thinking that the French have no right to the settlement at Albredar, *Findlay* 2890–2893; *Finden* 7586–7589——The French have a settlement on the Gambia, at Albredar, which is a source of great annoyance; establishment maintained there, *Finden* 7455–7457. 7586–7589.

Alimam Dalla Muhammad. King of the Bulum country; his general character, and disposition towards the British, *Campbell* 8870–8874.

Almirante, The (Slaver). Case of this vessel, for which 600 *l.* was offered by an officer of Government, to be used as a tender, which offer was refused, and the vessel sold for 1,500 *l.*, and immediately employed in the slave trade; such things were taking place continually, *Macaulay* 5238. 5519–5522——Attempt made by witness to negotiate for the purchase of the Almirante, a condemned prize vessel; with whom the negotiation was made; sum offered, *Nichol* 5731–5737.

Amboises, The. There is slavery at Amboises, opposite Fernando Po, *Midgley* 4311, 4312——The Amboises are not so healthy as Fernando Po, but more so than the Cameroons, *Ib.* 10804.

America. The Americans have more trade with the East Coast than the English, *Bosanquet* 4470——Reason for the cessation of the supply of goods to slave factories on the part of the Americans; contemplated introduction of a law, by Mr. Van Buren, to prohibit American vessels from frequenting slave factories and supplying them with goods, *Madden* 9743–9745. 9750, 9751——Disinclination on the part of the Americans to engage in the slave trade, *Ib.* 9752, 9753.

See also *United States.*

Report, 1842—*continued.*

American Vessels. There is a great deal of competition between the English and American ships along the coast, *Clegg* 1865, 1866——There are a good many American vessels trading down the coast from point to point, and also continental vessels, *Madden* 9765, 9766——Very few vessels under the American colours are engaged in the lawful trade, *Dring* 2086–2091——No *bonâ fide* American vessels are engaged in the slave trade; but for one year almost every slaver was under American colours, *Broadhead* 2617, 2618——Large number of vessels seized in the years 1838 and 1839 with American papers, and sailing under the American flag, *Macaulay* 5017–5021——Course pursued with respect to these vessels; alteration made in the practice of the Mixed Commission Court by Lord Palmerston so as to reach them; they were usually Spanish vessels in disguise, *Ib.* 5022–5046.

Anabon Island. Brief geographical and general notice of Anabon Island, *App.* 206.

Anamaboe. Limits of the British jurisdiction from the fort of Anamaboe, *Gedge* 8563–8574——Present state of the fort and garrison of Anamaboe, *Ib.* 8579, 8580——Beneficial effects of British influence on the natives; suppression of human sacrifices; great spread of Christianity, *Ib.* 8595–8601——Number of missionaries at Anamaboe, *Ib.* 8602–8604——Inutility of keeping up the forts unless the present influence is allowed to go on among the natives, *Ib.* 8609.

Commissioner's Report regarding Anamaboe, *App.* 16——Queries addressed to Mr. Brodie Cruikshank, commandant of Anamaboe Fort, dated 1st March 1841, on the state of the forts, administration of the laws, &c. at this settlement, *Ib.* 71–73——Queries addressed to Mr. Brodie Cruikshank, dated 1st March 1841, on the subject of the imports and exports and trade generally of the settlements, *Ib.* 79–81——Also on the subject of the slave trade in the neighbourhood of this settlement, and the means by which it might be suppressed, *Ib.* 83–85——Queries addressed to the Rev. L. Hesk, at Anamaboe, dated 22d February 1841, respecting the Christian missions: state and means of education and marriages at this settlement, *Ib.* 94–96——Queries addressed to Mr. Cruikshank, dated 1st March 1841, respecting the climate, soil, and health of this settlement, *Ib.* 106–108.——*See* also *British Jurisdiction.*

Appolonia. The last case of slave trade on the coast of Dixcove in 1822 was at Appolonia, *Swanzy* 462——State of Appolonia, *Ib.* 898——Re-occupation of the fort recommended, *Ib.* 903——Atrocities committed by the king, *Ib.* 905——Expedition of Governor Maclean, *Ib.* 916.

Apprenticeship. Reasons for raising the fees on apprentice bonds, *Findlay* 2990–2992——Premiums paid for apprentices; terms of apprenticeship, &c. *Hamilton* 4644–4649——Doubt thrown on Dr. Madden's assertion that the payment of the 20 *s.* fee by the master on receiving a liberated African as an apprentice, is looked upon as a payment made for the purchase of the freedom of the child, *Ib.* 4854——The system of apprenticeship of liberated African children should be done away with altogether, *Ib.* 4856, 4857——Difficulty of otherwise disposing of the children; inefficiency of the Government schools to which they are sent, *Ib.* 4858, 4859——Manner in which the apprentices are employed; the children should be sent to the West Indies, *Ib.* 4867–4873——General treatment of the apprentices by their masters, *Ib.* 4876, 4877.

Different classes of duties imposed upon the masters to whom the negroes are apprenticed; the whole system is bad, and ought to be done away with, *Macaulay* 5583–5588——System witness would propose to substitute for it; no other system could be substituted without considerable expense to the Government, *Ib.* 5589–5598——Points in which the apprenticeship system worked ill; modifications effected by witness, *Campbell* 8775–8798——Form of indenture for liberated African children, *App.* 273, 274.

See also *Emigration. Liberated Africans.*

Aquapim. The natives of Aquapim are capable of improvement; human sacrifices are not so frequent amongst them as in Ashantee, *Rües* 3227–3232——Case in which witness interfered and succeeded in saving a man's life; respect with which he was treated, *Ib.* 3233——Europeans behaving properly would be perfectly safe amongst those tribes, *Ib.* 3234——Simplicity of their mode of living, *Ib.* 3235——They have no wants, and therefore have no inducement to cultivate the earth better, *Ib.* 3236–3239——The manufactures they chiefly use are British; the trade is increasing; they give oil and gold dust in exchange, *Ib.* 3240–3244——Mode of carrying their products down from the interior, *Ib.* 3245–3251.

The chiefs engaged in the slave trade complain that there is greater difficulty than there was in carrying it on, *Rües* 3252, 3253——Extent of the Danish settlement; injudicious interference of the Danish governor, Mr. Möick, in the disputes of the natives, *Ib.* 3255–3259——Witness, whilst missionary, got all his supplies from the negroes, and the first portion of the time he lived in a hut like them; it is very undesirable that Europeans should live in that manner, *Ib.* 3274——Improvement in the condition of the people while witness was there, *Ib.* 3275, 3276——Maize is cultivated, and coffee upon the hills; efforts have been made to cultivate cotton and sugar, *Ib.* 3277,

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Aquapim—continued.

3278——There are no roads, but materials exist for their construction, *Ib.* 3279, 3280——Willingness of the natives to receive religious instruction, *Ib.* 3293——The natives were willing to entrust the education of their children to witness, *Ib.* 3298, 3299.

Arabia. Description of merchandise sent in exchange for slaves from Arabia, *Bosanquet* 4469.

Ascension, Island of. Means at Ascension for providing sustenance, *Nicolls* 10555——Healthiness of the island, *Ib.*——Length of the voyage from Ascension to Trinidad, *Ib.* 10556——Negroes taken off the East Coast must go to the Cape first, but from 20° north to 20° south, where the greatest proportion of negroes are taken at present; you run straight before the wind to Ascension; advantages of this spot to men-of-war in getting their prize crews back quicker and safer, *Ib.* 10558. 10562.

See also *Mixed Commission Court.*

Ashantee. Copy of a treaty entered into by Captain Maclean with the king of Ashantee and other chiefs, *Nicholls* 93——Evidence concerning stipulations in the treaty of Captain Maclean, *Ib.* 115–124——Power of interference on behalf of the natives in future should be vested in a governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by magistrates, *Swanzy,* 655, 656——It would contribute to the interests of the trade on the Gold Coast, if there was a white resident at Ashantee, *Ib.* 823——Witness was cautioned not to speak to the king on the atrocity of human sacrifices, *Rües* 3232——Export of slaves from Ashantee; the king of Ashantee keeps a very great number of slaves constantly in chains, chiefly for the purpose of sacrifice; number sacrificed upon the death of the last king of Ashantee, *Beecham* 3692–3698——A beneficial influence, to a certain extent, is exercised in Ashantee by the English settlement, *Ib.* 3710–3712.

There is a very friendly feeling cherished by the king of Ashantee towards the English, and there are great opportunities now afforded for cultivating a friendly acquaintance with the Ashantee nation, *Beecham* 7693——Explanation respecting the force of British soldiers employed under Sir Charles Macarthy in the engagement with the Ashantees, mentioned in page 2 of witness's Report, *Madden* 10127–10137——Increased tranquillity and confidence latterly existing between the Ashantees and the neighbouring tribes on the Gold Coast, *Forster* 10593, 10594——Policy that should be pursued as regards the Ashantees and other tribes for the maintenance of peace between them, *Ib.* 10595–10602——Probable ultimate importance of the trade with Ashantee, and the district immediately connected with it, *Forster* 10637, 10638——Extracts from the Rev. T. B. Freeman's journal and letters, illustrative of his intercourse with the king of Ashantee, *App.* 489–492.——*See* also *Human Sacrifices.*

Ashantee Dialect. Countries in which it is spoken, *Rües* 3261.

Ashantee Wars. Ruin in which the settlements were involved when under the management of the Crown, owing to the Ashantee war carried on by Sir C. Macarthy, *Nicholls* 205——The Ashantee war was undertaken for British purposes; results of this war, *Sewell* 1414–1427. 1474–1478.

Auctions. Objections to Dr. Madden's suggestion that the auctions of slave trade cargoes and equipments should be abolished, and that instead they should be placed at the disposal of the British Government, *Hamilton* 4897–4900——Result of the system of selling the prize goods by auction in Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 4901–4908.

Vessels, as also prize goods, have been sold to agents of slave traders on the coast; there is nothing to prevent it, *Macaulay* 5108–5113——Lower price paid for goods at auction at Sierra Leone than for goods imported in other ways; advantage derived by the liberated Africans from those sales; reason for the merchants not purchasing those goods at the sales, *Ib.* 5128–5131——Impossibility of making regulations for the sale of prize goods without contributing to the encouragement of the slave trade, *Ib.* 5157–5160——Advantage is given by the forced sales of prize goods by auction at unnaturally low prices, though it may interfere with the regular trade of the colony for a time, *Ib.* 5239–5250.——*See* also *Slave Goods.*

Augusta, The (Slaver.) Case of the Augusta, originally called the Gollupchik, which was seized at the Gallinas by witness; connection of Messrs. De Zulueta with the vessel, *Hill* 7145–7149. 7958*–7976*—— Way in which Messrs. De Zulueta & Co. were criminally implicated in the transactions connected with the Augusta; whether a shipping agent is bound to make himself acquainted with the pursuits of the parties to whom he ships lawful goods, *Ib.* 7158–7173——Possibility of custom-house officers being ignorant of goods being unlawfully shipped, *Ib.* 7175–7177——The right we possess by the treaty of preventing goods from going in foreign vessels into slave-trading ports, was exercised in the case of this vessel, which had no equipments on board, but a quantity of merchandize and letters, and papers proving the guilty intention of the parties, *Madden* 9739.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Augusta—continued.

Part taken by Messrs. De Zulueta & Co. in regard to the purchase of the Augusta; manner in which Mr. Jennings is mixed up in the transactions connected with such purchase, comments generally on the evidence given on the subject, *De Zulueta* 10375–10394. 10400–10405. 10438. 10447–10454——Explanation respecting the cause of the Augusta having put into Cadiz on her voyage from Liverpool to the Gallinas, *Ib.* 10464——Case of "the Augusta," taken under the British flag and condemned, for aiding and abetting the slave trade, *App.* 321.

B.

Badagry. Emigration has been going on to a considerable extent from Sierra Leone to Badagry; there are a large number of liberated Africans there, *Macaulay* 5469.

Bailey, Captain *Richard.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Commanded a vessel in the palm oil trade; on what part of the coast, and in whose employ, 1868–1873——Is well acquainted with the trade on the coast, 1874–1877——Effect of the increase in the legitimate trade on the slave trade, 1878–1890——Nature of his proceedings on arriving in the Bonny to commence trade, 1879–1882——Most of the persons engaged in the palm oil trade are more or less engaged in the slave trade, 1883, 1884——Slave dealers visiting the Bonny in search of slaves regard English traders as very unfavourable to their operations, 1887——It would take a great many ships of war to put down the slave trade on the coast, 1891, 1892——The import of goods supplied from Europe and North America to the coast has greatly increased, 1893–1895——No permanent connexion is formed between the natives and the English merchants, 1896——Vessels always have to wait for the collection of palm oil; the natives do not keep it in store, 1898–1903——The Bonny is a very unhealthy place, 1912–1921——Extent of country in which the Kroomen are to be found; how they are employed on board vessels on the coast; how paid; character of the Kroomen, 1922–1955——Mode best calculated to promote civilisation in Africa, and to put down the slave trade, 1956–1958——Sir Patrick Campbell has done a deal of good in suppressing the slave trade in the Bonny, 1958——A steamer would be very useful on the coast, 1959, 1960——If British vessels visiting the coast would only deal with those natives who did not engage in the slave trade, it would have a good effect, 1961–1963. 1967–1970.

There is no one in the Bonny who does not engage in the slave trade, 1964–1966——King Peppel is a slave-trading chief, 1973——If a British vessel were to refuse to deal with any of the slave-trading chiefs in the Bonny, they would get goods from some other quarter, 1974–1984. 1993–1995——Produce is generally brought to the coast by slaves, 1985, 1986——As far as the English are concerned, the chiefs confine themselves to the trade in manufactured goods, bartering them for the produce of their own country, 1988——There is no demand in the Bonny for slaves now, 1990–1992——Slavery exists in the interior of the Gold Coast, 1998——A cargo of goods will do more than purchase a cargo of slaves, 2001, 2002——How slaves are generally shipped on board, 2003–2005——How they are generally paid for, 2006, 2007——When the slave dealing prevailed more in the Bonny it retarded the regular trade, 2008–2011——Description of the canoes made in the Brass River for carrying the produce down the river, 2012, 2013——The natives generally have about 40 wives, and if any of them displease them they sell them; the more wealthy they are the more wives they have, 2015——Principal articles of commerce, 2016, 2017——The trade in English manufactured goods is increasing, 2019–2021.

Ballast. Vessels frequently come home to Africa in ballast or only partially loaded, *Madden* 9774–9777. 9783–9785——Witness never recollects a vessel having come home from Africa in ballast, *Sauerbray* 10347–10349.

Bannerman, James. Extract from letter from Mr. James Bannerman, dated British Accra, 19th March 1842, relating to the attempts made by the French to obtain a footing on the coast, *Ev. p.* 700——Copy of a letter from Mr. J. Bannerman, dated 1st September 1841, to Dr. Madden, respecting the slave-trade factories on the coast, *App.* 66.

Barclay, Mr. *A.* Printed notices addressed by Mr. Barclay, as emigration agent for Jamaica, to the inhabitants of Sierra Leone, *App.* 282, 283.

Baring, Mr. *F.* Letter from Mr. F. Baring to Sir George Grey, dated 27th February 1838, requesting information as to whether there is any commercial settlement at Rio Nunez, on the West Coast of Africa; whether it is considered a dependency on Sierra Leone; and also whether coffee is grown to any extent in the neighbourhood, *Forster* 10699——Letter from Mr. Stephen, by direction of Lord Glenelg, dated 6th March 1838, in reply to the foregoing, *Ib.*

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Baring, Brothers & Co., Messrs. Witness never knew but of one bill being drawn by a slave dealer in the neighbourhood of the Gambia on a London house, and that was on Baring Brothers & Co. in 1833, *Hughes* 8754-8759——There is no reason to presume that Messrs. Baring are in any way connected with the slave trade, *Ib.* 8760 ——Explanation of a transaction connected with a bill drawn upon them by Pedro Blanco, *Whitfield* 9714-9731.

Barra Point. Barra Point is itself dry, being a rock, but round it is swampy and low; there is no anchorage near it, and there is danger in landing with boats, *Findlay* 2848 ——Witness differs from Dr. Madden's opinion that Barra Point would be a good situation for a commercial settlement, *Ib.* 2855, 2856.

Barsansang, Upper Gambia. Extract of a letter from Rev. Mr. Fox, dated 13th July 1841 respecting the slave war at Barsansang, Upper Gambia, *App.* 207.

Barter. The trade of Africa is entirely carried on by barter; goods and produce pass in payment without the introduction of currency, *Sewell* 1394-1396——The French and American trade is not a barter trade; the ships generally go away in ballast, having carried goods for the slavers, *Levinge* 3987-3995.

Bassamen. Reasons for supposing the Bassamen would not emigrate; they do not work much on board ship, *Courtland* 2368-2370.

Beavor, Mr. See *Bulama*, Island of.

Beecham, Rev. *John.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—One of the general secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 3586——Extent of British influence among the natives on the Gold Coast; this influence has beneficially interfered with the internal arrangements of the natives, 3587-3597——The check which has been put to the practice of human sacrifices is an especial instance of this, 3591-3593——The Dutch forts do not exercise a similar influence, 3598, 3599——Another instance of the benefits arising from British influence is the advancement of education among the natives, 3599—— The missionary name and character are so much respected by the native kings that they have always travelled in safety when they have penetrated into the interior, 3602, 3603 ——Extent of the operations of the missionaries on the Gold Coast; whole number of persons employed in the mission, 3604, 3605. 3608-3610——Extracts from the correspondence of Mr. Freeman on the Ashantee character delivered in, 3606, 3607—— Salary given to the missionaries, 3611, 3612——There is an establishment of native agents; they have been drawn from the schools which have been founded at Cape Coast; their pay; the missionaries are generally satisfied with their services, 3613-3618——The native mind is susceptible of being brought by proper education to the same level as that of Europeans, 3619——The missionaries manage, with regard to the language of the country, chiefly through the medium of interpreters; they can be got on the coast; the employment of them is a source of additional expense, 3620-3623.

Attempts made by witness and others to present the language in a written form; an extensive vocabulary has been formed, 3624-3626——There has been no translation made yet of any part of the Bible; it is an object, however, that will be kept in view, 3627——Effect of the climate of the Western Coast upon the missionaries; it is thought best to allow them to return to this country for a time after three years of service, 3628-3632——How far it would be advantageous to establish a commissioner or civil representative of the British Government at Coomassie, 3633-3636——The evil example and influence of some of our countrymen present one of the greatest obstacles to the endeavours of missionaries to promote the improvement of the natives, 3634——Extent to which a beneficial change has been observed by the missionaries of witness's society in the people under their immediate care, 3637, *et seq.*—— Effect it has had upon polygamy, 3638——Number directly under the influence of the Wesleyan missionaries, 3639-3641——There is a taste induced for the decencies and comforts of civilised life to a great extent; orders brought to this country by Mr. Freeman from Christian natives for English articles of dress and furniture, 3645——The natives are willing to labour steadily for the purpose of obtaining these articles of English manufacture, 3646-3664——Commission given by the Chief of Domonasi to Mr. Freeman to obtain for him in this country implements of husbandry, that he might cultivate his land in a superior manner and make improvements in his style of living; situation of Domonasi, 3646-3648.

Nature of the difficulties which the missionaries have experienced in promoting the improvement of the natives, 3649——Domestic slavery is one of the great obstacles that oppose themselves to all efforts to improve the natives; all who till the soil are slaves, 3649-3652——Countries from which the people have come into the Fantee boundary, in order to enjoy British protection, enumerated, 3652——The Fantee country, from these immigrations, has become much more populous than it was a few years since, 3653, 3654——The chiefs of the countries enumerated would, to a great extent, bring their cases to be adjudicated before the British authorities upon the Gold Coast, 3655-3657——Great hope expressed by Mr. Freeman, that he should induce the old chief of Domonasi to let out his land to his captains, and thus raise them to the condition

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Beecham, Rev. *John.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

condition of free tenants, instead of being serfs or slaves, 3658–3660——The missionaries always pay the persons they employ themselves, 3661——Many of the native converts are slaves; since their conversion they have become more industrious, 3662–3664.

It would be extremely difficult to adopt any safe plan for carrying on emigration from Africa to the West Indies, without producing a real or seeming slave trade, 3665. 3674, 3675——Whether it would be as advantageous to their temporal interest as individuals, as their remaining in their own country, 3666–3669——Slaves, when captured, might as well be landed at the West Indies as at Sierra Leone, 3670–3672——The remuneration for labour is higher in the West Indies than in any part of Africa, 3671——The population is not very redundant at Sierra Leone; there is ample employment for those that are there, 3673. 3675——Information from letters, &c. respecting the king of Dahomey; his territory is the scene of some of the principal slave trade in that part of Africa, 3675–3685——Population of the Gold Coast upon which the Wesleyan missionaries act, 3686, 3687——Evil example to the natives set by Europeans generally, in all our settlements upon the coast of Africa, 3689.

The missionaries find no appearances of the slave trade being carried on internally in the district connected with the Gold Coast, 3690, 3691——Export of slaves from Ashantee; the king of Ashantee keeps a very great number of slaves constantly in chains, chiefly for the purpose of sacrifice; number sacrificed upon the death of the last king of Ashantee, 3692–3698——Witness conceives the Gold Coast to be a peculiarly favourable situation for missionary operations; the mission derives considerable advantage from the support of the English forts upon the coast, 3699–3706——The influence of the British settlements on the coast of Africa promotes general peace; it affords facility for the introduction of all manner of improvements, 3707–3709——A beneficial influence to a certain extent is exercised in Ashantee by the English settlement, 3710–3712——It would be productive of good effects if British influence were to be exerted for the purpose of attempting to get rid of domestic slavery on the Gold Coast, 3713–3718——The government upon the Gold Coast as at present constituted, is the best adapted for the spread of civilisation on that coast, 3719–3722.

[Second Examination.]—Since his previous examination before the Committee he has received further information from the coast of Africa with regard to the Wesleyan missions there, 7688——States to the Committee the purport of them, and puts in documents comprising passages from the journal of Mr. Freeman, 7689–7693——Reason of the society or not purchasing Napoleon Farm; its distance from Cape Coast, 7694——The society has no schools there, 7695——Further remarks respecting the administration of the settlements on the Gold Coast, 7696——Length of time witness's society has carried on operations at Sierra Leone; present establishment maintained in the colony, and annual cost of the same, 7697——Course of instruction pursued with the higher classes in the schools belonging to the mission, 7698——Situations in the colony filled by the best of the scholars, 7699——Employment of them as native teachers, 7700——Evidence respecting Charles Knight, a native of Eboe, and Joseph May, an Aku, who were brought to this country, and placed at the Borough-road school, 7701–7703——Agriculture might be prosecuted to a much greater extent in the colony than it is at present, and it would support a much greater population than it now contains; extract of a letter from the Rev. William Sanders, one of the society's missionaries, on the subject; want of a systematic plan for the instruction of the liberated Africans in agriculture, 7704, 7705.

Views of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone on the subject of emigration to the West Indies; extract of a letter from the Rev. Thomas Dove, one of the society's missionaries, with reference to the failure of the emigration plan, 7706——General opinion of the society with regard to emigration, 7707–7712——No liberated Africans have reached such a state of improvement as to be trusted with the charge of the mission, 7713——Number of missionaries maintained by the society at the Gambia; establishment maintained there; annual expense of the same, 7716–7718——Nature and effects of the Civilisation Institution maintained by the society at Macarthy's Island, 7719, 7720——State of the country contiguous to Macarthy's Island, 7721——Furthest point from the English settlement to which any of the society's missionaries have proceeded, either from Sierra Leone or the Gambia; treatment which they have received from the native powers, 7722–7724——The instructed Africans are looked upon with respect among their own countrymen when they go forth as teachers, 7725.

Belgium. The Belgians and the Dutch, and the Hamburghers, are in the habit of supplying slave goods, *Redman* 3452, 3453.

Benin, Bight of. Adjudication relating to slaves taken in the Bight of Benin should not be at Sierra Leone, *Swanzy* 680——Average passage of sailing-vessels from the Bight of Benin to Sierra Leone, *Hill* 7203–7207——Average passage from the Bight to the Havannah, *Ib.* 7208, 7209——Length of the passage from the Bight of Benin to British Guiana,

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Benin, Bight of—*continued.*

Guiana, *Hook* 8407——Doubts as to the utility of attempting to form any settlement on shore in the Bight of Benin, *Forster* 10574——Copy of letter from Mr. F. Swanzy to Lord Ingestre, offering hints on the most effectual method of putting a stop to the slave trade in the Bight of Benin, *App.* 514-516.

See also *Mixed Commission Court.*

Biafra, Bight of. The slave trade is much reduced at Bight of Biafra, *Levinge* 4000——The slave trade is carried on very little in Bight of Biafra, between Cape Lopez and Cape Formosa, except at the island of St. Thomas and Prince's Island, *Blount* 6006——In the Bight of Biafra there has not been a single vessel captured during the last two years with slaves on board, *Madden* 9789.

Bible. No translation has been made yet of any part of the Bible into the native language; it is an object, however, that will be kept in view, *Beecham* 3627.

Bills. Operations connected with the acceptance of bills by Messrs. De Zulueta & Co. drawn by slave traders on the coast, *De Zulueta* 10374, 10375. 10455-10458. 10462, 10463——Evidence respecting the acceptance of bills by the house of De Zulueta & Co. drawn by Pedro Blanco and others at the Gallinas, *Ib.* 10455-10458. 10462, 10463. 10477-10479.——*See* also *Baring, Brothers & Co. De Zulueta*, Messrs. & Co.

Bimbia. Copy of the treaty made by Colonel Nicolls with the chief of Bimbia, dated 24th January 1833, *Ev. p.* 722.

Bissao. The factories at Bissao are principally supplied by English vessels, *Blount* 6169-6171——There is a little trade carried on at Bissao, such as hides and bees' wax, but the principal trade is the slave trade, *Ib.* 6172-6174——Case of a French squadron being sent to Bissao to seek redress for the plunder of a French merchant vessel, *Ib.* 6311-6314——Great difficulty of cruising off Bissao; two steamers are indispensable, assisted by two cruisers at least, for eradicating the slave trade between the isle of Bulama and Bissao, *Denman* 6571-6575. 6578.

Truth of the charge frequently made against the Governor of Bissao of his being engaged in the slave trade, *Hill* 7278-7280——Bissao is a Portuguese settlement; establishment maintained there, *Finden* 7557, 7558——The slave trade is carried on at Bissao and Cacheo; the same persons who carry on the slave trade are engaged in the legitimate trade; at Cacheo the currency is regulated by the value of slaves, *Hughes* 7762-7769——Extensive and increasing trade carried on at Bissao, *Ib.* 7906-7910——The diminution of the slave trade in the neighbourhood of Bissao is not to be attributed to the burning houses and property on shore, *Ib.* 7914——Toleration of the slave trade by the Portuguese authorities at Bissao, *Ib.* 7918——Almost all the residents at Bissao and Cacheo are slave dealers, *Ib.* 8084

To some extent both produce and slaves are exported from Bissao, *Madden* 9786——Dr. Madden's Report on the Portuguese slave trade at this settlement, *App.* 190——Queries addressed to Mr. Colonial Secretary Ingram, dated 10 June 1841, respecting the trade carried on between the Gambia and Bissao, *Ib.* 214.

Blanco, Pedro. A merchant formerly engaged for a long series of years in the Gallinas, and the principal person carrying on the slave trade there, *Macaulay* 5476, 5477——Probable returns which would come from the West Coast to this country to provide payment for a bill of exchange drawn by Pedro Blanco on a mercantile house in London, *Forster* 10620-10624——*See* also *Baring, Brothers & Co.*

Blockades. Upon the blockade of the settlements depends the success of the cruisers; the blockade of a port materially obstructs the slave trade for some time afterwards, *Macaulay* 5064-5074——The establishment of a blockade on the coast would not interfere with legitimate trading, *Ib.* 5124——Effectiveness of blockades in driving the slave trade out of any particular spot, *Hook* 8305——Change in the present system of blockade compared with the former system, *Denman*, 6562-6568——How far it would be possible to establish an effective blockade upon the coast which has been the scene of the slave trade by means of a combination of steamers and sailing cruisers; force necessary for this purpose, *Ib.* 6613-6625——Effect of witness's proceedings at the Gallinas in suppressing the slave trade; blockade alone is quite sufficient to stop the slave trade there, *Ib.* 6789-6791.——*See* also *Bonny*, The, 2. *Gallinas*, The.

Blockhouses. Erection of small blockhouses, suggested by the Committee, either up the Gambia itself, or along the coast, as at Cestos and the Gallinas on points where British commerce is superseding the slave trade, *Rep.* viii.——They would protect the lawful trade, and prevent the re-appearance of the slave trade where it has been extinguished or is dying away. *Ib.*——*See* also *Forts.*

Blount, Capt. *William Simpson.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has lately returned from the command of the Pluto on the coast of Africa; service in which he has been engaged, 5997-5999——Relative efficiency of steam-boats and sailing-vessels in the prevention of the slave trade, 6000. 6106-6111——Witness took very few prizes; reason of this, 6001-6005——The slave trade is carried on very little in the Bight of Biafra between Cape Lopez and Cape Formosa, except at the island of St. Thomas and Prince's Island, 6006——Witness had no difficulty in dealing with the slave trade in those islands; protection

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Blount, Capt. *William Simpson.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

tection afforded to the slave trade, 6007–6009——Refusal of the native chiefs of Gaboon to enter into any treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, 6010–6019——How fuel is procured for the use of the steamers, 6020–6022——Every obstacle is put in the way of men-of-war on the coast by the natives, as they interfere with the slave trade, 6023–6027.

There is no difficulty in getting fuel at Sierra Leone or at Bathurst, 6029——Depôts for coals should be established by Government upon the coast; an enormous price is charged for coals sent on speculation, 6030–6036——One steamer is equal in efficiency to three sailing-vessels, 6037——Range in which the slave trade is carried on on the coast, 6039–6044——Evidence respecting the capture of 70 slaves near Bulama, 6045–6049——Length of time it took witness to navigate from Fernando Po to Bissoa, 6050——Tonnage of the Pluto; quantity of fuel she carries, 6051–6057——Evidence relating to the system of kidnapping men from Sierra Leone, 6061–6066——Sails are of very little advantage to steam-vessels on the coast of Africa, 6068, 6069——System pursued by witness in the execution of his orders for the suppression of the slave trade, 6070–6076. 6082–6088——The slave trade up the Brass is carried on by agents from the Brazils and from the Havannah, 6079–6081——Crews of slave vessels landed on the banks of the Bonny, would not receive any assistance there; their only mode of escape is by the merchant vessels that are in the rivers; many of them perish, 6089–6099.

Witness deterred slave vessels from coming to the coast, in addition to those captured and destroyed, 6102——Welsh coal makes little or no smoke; it is more destructive to the machinery than other coal, 6103–6105——Inconvenience experienced by witness from the machinery being out of order; great difficulty attending the repair of a steam-vessel where there are no established factories, 6112——Witness was engaged lately in an expedition to the Gallinas; circumstances attending the expedition; the natives encourage the slave trade, 6113–6139——Manner in which the slave dealers obtained a footing at Gallinas, 6140——Reasons for fearing that witness's operations will not put an effectual stop to the exportation of slaves from that river, 6144–6147——Treaties are in some measure a check upon the slave trade, 6148–6150——No English vessels whatever go to the Gallinas; reasons for this, 6153–6168——The factories at Bissoa are principally supplied by English vessels, 6169–6171——There is a little trade carried on at Bissao, such as hides and bees' wax, but the principal trade is the slave trade, 6172–6174.

Capture of a slave ship off Bulama; few of our cruising vessels visit the neighbourhood of Bulama; a steamer is more useful on that station, 6175–6178——Principal depôts upon the north of the line for the slave trade; a steamer might be usefully employed on that part of the coast, 6179–6185——Number of sailing-vessels employed; the crews generally suffer most in point of health from the boat service, 6186, 6187——British articles are preferred on the coast of Africa for the slave trade; description of articles usually carried, 6190–6198. 6202, 6203——Evidence respecting the destruction of the house of Signior Mattos, a perfect receptacle for slaves on Hen Island, one of the Biquegas, 6204–6207. 6212–6248——The natives and chiefs at Gallinas do not regard slave trading as any crime or offence, 6249, 6250.

If all persons who were found supplying noted slave dealers with goods were treated as pirates, the slave trade would be very soon abolished; nothing short of absolutely prohibiting any trade with a factory dealing in slaves can be effectual for the object, 6251–6259. 6266, 6267——Mr. Caitano is a known slave dealer; he is also a dealer in lawful produce, 6261. 6265——The island of Fernando Po does not appear to be under any control; somebody should be placed there with power to regulate and govern the island; it is very healthy; extent to which the clearing has been carried, 6268–6274——Settlers might be drawn from the adjoining coast; the climate is much the same as all the rest of Africa; the wages of labour are very trifling, 6275–6279——Fernando Po, Clarence Cove, is not a good naval station, it is too far in the Bight, 6283, 6284——St. Thomas's is the finest point on the coast as a depôt for steamers, 6285, 6286——Sierra Leone is the best position on the coast for the Mixed Commission Court, 6287, 6288——Kroomen are very glad to work on any part of the coast for very trifling wages; they are to be found on every part of the coast, 6292, 6293.

If a ship of war got information of any English factory being engaged in the slave trade, they would be justified in destroying it, 6295–6298——Under whose orders witness acts, 6299–6302——The smaller the steamers are which are employed for the service the better, 6303——Witness has found very great obstruction both from the Portuguese and Spanish authorities, 6304——Numerous depots for coals ought to be established on the coast; places at which it would be most useful to establish them, enumerated, 6305–6307——Number of steamers witness would recommend to be employed upon the coast, 6308, 6309——Number of sailing-vessels at present upon the coast, 6310——Case of a French squadron being sent to Bissao to seek redress for the plunder of a French merchant vessel, 6311–6314——Joined plank is considered one of the prohibited articles as indicating the carrying on of the slave trade, 6315–6331——There is a great quantity of wood in the Cameroons fit for slave-decks, 6332–6336——Witness never saw any fir on the coast of Africa, 6337.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Bold, Mr. (Liverpool.) Instructions given by him to his captains to avoid trading with slave dealers, *Hutton* 10276.

Bonny, The:

1. *State of the Country generally in the neighbourhood of the Bonny; Climate; Produce, &c.*
2. *State of the Slave Trade there.*
3. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *State of the Country generally in the neighbourhood of the Bonny; Climate; Produce, &c.:*

Articles of produce supplied at Bonny besides palm oil, *Clegg* 1587——The country in the neighbourhood of the Bonny is intersected by water communication, *Ib.* 1605-1611——Description of the country round Bonny, and how the natives live, *Ib.* 1653-1661——If the supply of goods were interrupted at Bonny it would still be very difficult for the cruisers to keep down the slave trade, *Ib.* 1833, 1834——The Bonny is a very unhealthy place, *Bailey* 1912-1921——No Europeans are settled at Bonny; they cannot live on shore for any time; witness never allows his white sailors to go on shore without an officer, *Midgley* 4142——A British resident at Bonny would be of great service, but he could not live there long, *Ib.* 4143-4145.

2. *State of the Slave Trade there:*

Extensive slave trade carried on at the Bonny, *Vidal* 355——In what way the slave trade is principally carried on in Bonny and at Whydah; how the slaves are generally paid for; mode of collecting the slaves, *Clegg* 1704-1744——There were formerly some slave factories in Bonny, *Macaulay* 5601——Possibility of English goods sent to the Bonny in return for palm oil being used by the chiefs there to purchase slaves, *Madden* 9789, 9790.

Witness has formerly seen 20 vessels in the river, all engaged in the slave trade; now there is not such a thing there, *Levinge* 4000——On the Bonny River the principal slave dealers give all their energies to the palm oil trade as there are no slavers there, *Midgley* 4121, 4122——Different classes of slave traders on the Bonny; chiefs and their slaves; their dependence on King Peppel, *Ib.* 4133-4137——There have been no slave vessels at Bonny since the treaty with King Peppel, and the trade in the creeks of the Brass River is very much reduced, *Ib.* 4265-4273.

Great diminution in the slave trade in the Bonny; the blockade has been the cause of this; this system is pursued at great risk and loss of life; a great number of Kroomen are employed in this service; they can be relied on in case of actual contest, as well as for the management of the boats, *Peters* 5805-5813——Crews of slave vessels landed on the banks of the Bonny would not receive any assistance there; their only mode of escape is by the merchant vessels that are in the rivers; many of them perish, *Blount* 6089-6099——Witness deterred slave vessels from coming to the coast in addition to those captured and destroyed, *Ib.* 6102——Great influence of the legitimate trade in putting down the slave trade in the Bonny; efficiency of the blockade established by Commodore Tucker, *Madden* 9817.

3. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

List of Bonny trading ships, 1840, showing the name, tonnage, and crew, of each vessel, *App.* 54——Queries addressed to Captain Gentle Brown, master of the Brig May, trading to Bonny, dated 2d February 1841, on the subject of the trade in that river, *Ib.*. 115-118.——*See* also *Peppel*, King.

Boollibamy. Extract from Mr. Fox's journal, descriptive of Boollibamy, *Beecham* 7724.

Boonsoo, Chief. Evidence respecting the execution of a chief of the Ashantees, named Boonsoo, by the Dutch general Veerveer, in 1838, mentioned by Dr. Madden, at page 76 of Appendix (B.) of the Gold Coast Report, *Swanzy* 10548, 10549.

Bosanquet, Captain *Charles John*, R. N. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Commanded the Leveret, off the coast of Africa, from September 1835 to July 1839; 4438-4441——The slave trade latterly had increased on every part of the coast, 4442, 4443——The large number of cruisers, and the numerous captures, had rendered it necessary to send up more slaves, and the market was better supplied at the Havannah, 4444-4446——Reasons for believing that the slave trade has been driven from the West to the East Coast, 4447-4457——While witness was there about 15,000 a year were sent across the Atlantic, and still more to Arabia, from the Portuguese settlements on the East Coast, 4458-4461——Very great commercial intercourse is carried on with the East Coast; but the Portuguese have latterly put on an extra duty of 30 per cent., in addition to the five per cent. of the treaty, 4462-4464——The export of slaves was with the sanction of the Portuguese authorities, though not permitted by the laws of Portugal, 4465, 4466——British commerce on the West Coast has a favourable tendency to improve the country, and to suppress the slave trade, 4467, 4468——Description of merchandise sent in exchange for slaves from Arabia, 4469——The Americans have more trade with the East Coast than the English, 4470——The 30 per cent. duties are illegal,

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Bosanquet, Captain *Charles John,* R.N. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

illegal, but have not yet been removed, 4471, 4472——Taking the whole coast of Africa, the slave trade has enormously increased of late, 4473–4482——The slavers from the East Coast come round the Cape of Good Hope, where there are so many vessels that they are not detected, 4482*, 4483——It was usual to put the crews of slavers ashore anywhere; it is a barbarous system, but cannot well be avoided without detriment to the suppression of the slave trade, 4484–4488——When put on shore in a desert place, some got to Sierra Leone or across the Atlantic, and many died; case of the Marineto, 4489, 4490.

Brass River. Slaves may be taken from the Bonny to the Brass River, and are taken there; the Brass River is not under King Peppel, and separate treaties must be made with the kings, *Midgley* 4258–4261——The slave trade up the Brass is carried on by agents from the Brazils and from the Havannah, *Blount* 6079–6081.

Bricklayers. Natives on the Gold Coast are very good bricklayers, *Swanzy* 888.

British Commerce. Remarks of the Committee on the subject of the facilities which British commerce is charged with having furnished to the slave trade, and of the extent and nature of the connexion which exists between them, *Rep.* xvii.

See also *Slave Goods.*

British Goods. The English always have the preference over the commodities of other countries; of what the bulk of the merchandise chiefly consists, *Clegg* 1771, 1772——When goods are sold at Bonny or Whydah, they are sold indiscriminately to any man who pays, without inquiring to what object he appropriates them, *Ib.* 1773–1776——It is impossible for a merchant to be aware of the ultimate purposes to which the goods which he sells in exchange for produce on the coast of Africa may be applied, *Hutton* 3741——British articles are preferred on the coast of Africa for the slave trade; description of articles usually carried, *Blount* 6190–6198. 6202, 6203——Extent to which British manufactures are made serviceable to the slave trade, *Finden* 7540, 7541——There is an increase in the demand for our goods, *Hughes* 7773——Probability of British goods being employed in the purchase of slaves; description of goods usually so employed, and from whence obtained, and mode of payment for the same; impossibility of excluding British goods, *Ib.* 8085–8113——It is since the year 1835 that the practice of the slave factories obtaining their supplies through the means of British merchants first arose, *Madden* 9741, 9742——Fallacy of attempting to prevent British subjects from selling goods to persons known to be engaged in the slave trade, *Forster* 10870, 10871.

See also *Lawful Trade. Slave Goods.*

British Guiana. Extract from the despatch of Governor Light to the Secretary of State, dated 21st September 1841, respecting the condition of the liberated Africans transferred to this colony, *Rep.* xiii.—— Extract from Report of Committee on Emigration respecting the means of general education and religious instruction in this colony; also with regard to the rate of wages and allowances to the negroes beyond money wages, *Ib.*——Papers delivered in by Mr. W. Holmes, M. P. agent for British Guiana, relative to the emigration of liberated Africans to that colony, *App.* 462–465.——*See* also *Benin,* Bight of.

British Influence:

Sierra Leone.—Instances in the administration of Sierra Leone of the error of declining to exert a material influence over the neighbouring tribes; necessity of granting adequate protection to merchants, *Forster* 10678–10680.

British Jurisdiction:

Gold Coast.—Limitation of our authority on the Gold Coast; the magistrates are strictly prohibited from exercising jurisdiction even over the natives and districts immediately under the influence and protection of the forts, *Rep.* v. vi.——Extent over which British jurisdiction prevails on the Gold Coast; compulsory jurisdiction is exercised, *Madden* 9032–9046——It would be very desirable if the bounds of our jurisdiction on the Gold Coast were determined, *Ib.* 9105——British law should be administered to all those living within native towns under British protection, *Ib.* 9106–9110.

British Merchants. In every case the dealings of British merchants with slave dealers, although their produce trade may be mixed with the slave trade, is in a very high degree objectionable and improper, *Denman* 6835–6837.

British Settlements:

1. *On the Coast generally.*
2. *In the Gambia.*
3. *On the Gold Coast.*

1. *On the Coast generally:*

The influence of the British settlements on the coast of Africa promotes general peace; it affords facility for the introduction of all manner of improvements, *Beecham* 3707–3709——The British settlements on the coast of Africa have done some service in the suppression of the slave trade, but not half so much as they might have done, *Denman* 6648–6651. 6674–6677.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

BRITISH SETTLEMENTS—continued.

2. *In the Gambia:*

For the purposes of trade and useful communication of every kind with the interior of Africa, the settlement in the Gambia seems to possess advantages far beyond those of any other settlement on the coast of Africa, *Rep.* vii.

3. *On the Gold Coast:*

The British settlements on the Gold Coast have put down the slave trade, but this has not been by the unassisted force of commerce, *Denman* 6692–6703.

See also *Forts.*

British Subjects. Subjects who may be considered British subjects on the Gold Coast, *Madden* 9080–9082.

British Trade. The British trade, by offering means of exchange, has induced the chiefs not to part with their slaves, *Findlay* 2862–2867——British trade to a certain extent gives facilities for the slave trade, *Macaulay* 5441–5444——Although some additional facility to the slave trade may arise from the lawful traffic, on the balance much more good accrues; legitimate commerce, even with slave-dealing natives, may be used as a means of inducing them by negotiation to give up dealing in slaves, *Ib.* 5448–5456.

See also *Lawful Trade.*

British Waters. As to what may be considered British waters on the coast of Africa, *Macaulay* 5047–5050.

Broadhead, Captain *Henry,* R.N. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been serving three years and a half on the coast of Africa, engaged in the suppression of the slave trade (from November 1837 to July 1841), 2452, 2453——Nature of the change witness has observed in the slave trade during that period; whether this change is to be attributed to the extension of the palm-oil trade, 2454–2464——It would be advantageous to plant a fort at Whydah; other means less expensive by which the slave trade might be put an end to in that part of the coast, 2465–2467——The use of steamers would be far preferable to sailing-vessels in the capture of slavers; there would be no difficulty in obtaining fuel; reasons for supposing there would be difficulty in having depôts of coals, 2468–2477——The English trade has tended nearly as much in the last three years to suppress the slave trade as the exertions of the cruisers, 2478——Way in which the slave trade has been carried on lately, 2479–2489——If evidence were furnished of a vessel being engaged in supplying goods for the purpose of the slave trade, witness would consider himself justified in seizing, 2490–2496——Witness has never heard that the English trade was in any way employed in furnishing goods to be paid for in slaves, 2497.

It is a very common thing for slavers to lie in one of the British ports and purchase English goods; grounds upon which witness seized a vessel so employed, 2498–2502——Preventing the legal trade from England with ports known to be engaged in the slave trade would not tend to diminish the slave trade, unless the trade of every other nation with that port could be suppressed, 2503–2510——Reason for supposing that De Souza would throw every difficulty in the way of extending the palm-oil trade, 2511, 2512——The slave trade is carried on very much by the aid of large canoes; from whence they are supplied; it would contribute materially to put down the slave trade if this supply were cut off, 2511–2517——The slave trade has become so unprofitable that the risk cannot be insured at the Havannah, 2518–2520. 2524–2535——Number of slavers taken by witness during the three years and a half he was on the coast, 2521–2523——Witness never heard of any English vessel or any English subject being directly or indirectly engaged in the slave trade, 2536–2539.

Influence exercised by our settlements on the internal condition of the people, 2540–2553——The slave trade is very much extinguished upon the Gold Coast and at Popo, and also materially diminished at Whydah, 2554, 2555——The slave trade at Bonny and at Calabar has been done up these three years; process by which it has been put an end to, 2556–2568——Extreme points between which the slave trade has, to any extent, been extinguished, 2569–2571——Evidence respecting the capture of slaves and the treatment of them, 2572–2574——State of the slaves on board the Liberal brig which was seized by witness, 2575–2577——Instances of persons who have been hitherto engaged in the slave trade on the coast, turning their attention to lawful traffic; cases of De Souza and Canot, 2578–2585——With a view to the suppression of the slave trade, an improved system of cruisers would be more desirable than the establishment of an increased number of forts upon the coast, 2586. 2607. 2643——Manner in which the slave vessels are disposed of at Sierra Leone; objections to the course pursued in the disposal of them; method witness would suggest of disposing of the crews, 2608–2615——French ships are never engaged in the slave trade, 2616.

No *bonâ fide* American vessels are engaged in the trade; but for one year almost every slaver was under American colours; this embarrassed witness considerably, 2617, 2618——Way in which goods are disposed of, seized on board a slaver which is condemned at Sierra Leone, 2619–2621——Whether they are made use of in fostering the

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Broadhead, Captain *Henry,* R.N. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

the slave trade or not, is never inquired into, 2622, 2623——The island of St. Thomas would be much more convenient for the adjudication than Sierra Leone, 2624–2633——Evidence respecting the shipment of slaves from the Nunez, 2634–2636——It would be of great service if steamers could be employed upon that coast; drawback to the employment of steamers in a tropical climate, 2637, 2638——Case of Captain Grove, of the Robert Heddle, bringing out a house for De Souza, 2639–2642——Per centage in the year in the sacrifice of life in the men-of-war upon the coast, 2644, 2645——Circumstances connected with an expedition witness made 100 miles up the Gaboon, 2646–2648——There are particular regulations with a view to health on board the men-of-war; difficulty of carrying them out on the coast of Africa; impossibility of sailing on what are termed temperance principles, 2649–2652——The chance of capture by sending boats up the rivers, is not worth the risk of the sacrifice of human life. 2653.

The destruction of barracoons on shore is decidedly advantageous, 2654–2657——Circumstances connected with the destruction of a slave factory called New Cestos, 2658–2660——The destruction of the barracoons interferes in some measure with the lawful trade, as it is so mixed up with the slave trade, that it is impossible for any merchant to trade to the coast without being indirectly mixed up with it, 2661–2666——In proportion as the slave trade is stopped, or the barracoons destroyed, the natives will turn their attention to the collection of palm oil, or the growth of produce, 2667–2669——By the operations at the Gallinas, all trade, lawful and unlawful, was put an end to for a short time, 2670, 2671——Twelve fast-sailing men-of-war, commanded by efficient officers, and properly kept up, that is, relieved at proper times, would entirely suppress the slave trade, 2671–2674——The immense quantity of goods which has lately been sold at Sierra Leone as prize goods, have come from Cuba and Brazil, but they have originally gone out from England to Cuba and the Brazils, 2675–2688.

Witness was allowed 20 Kroomen in his vessel; how they were procured from the coast, 2689–2694——Witness prefers the liberated Africans when they have served their seven years' apprenticeship; it is the government of Sierra Leone which interferes with the employment of them, 2694–2709——From witness's experience of the character of the Kroomen, he does not conceive that they would form a useful element for labour in the West Indies, 2710, 2711——At Sierra Leone almost all the liberated Africans would be willing to emigrate; witness is not competent to say whether they could be employed beneficially as free labourers in the West Indies, 2710–2715. 2729, 2730——The Kroomen would be equally willing to emigrate, 2716–2721——It would be a good thing to remove the liberated Africans from Sierra Leone to the West Indies; their removal would rather stop the slave trade in the interior than encourage it, 2722–2728. 2734, 2735——Vessels owned and commanded by blacks, 2731——It would not be safe to allow any emigration from the parts of the coast where English authority is not in activity, 2732, 2733. 2736, 2737——It might be carried on at any British fort, if the whole thing were conducted entirely by the Crown officers, and not left in the hands of private individuals, 2738, 2739——Willingness of the freemen at Accra to emigrate; there are a great many freemen there; they are petty traders to the detriment of the merchants; way in which this free population has arisen, 2740–2745——There is not sufficient employment for the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, 2746–2751.

Bulama, Island of. Propriety of re-establishing the former British settlement on the island of Bulama, recommended by the Committee to consideration, *Rep.* viii.——The climate is unhealthy, but not more so than that of Sierra Leone or some other places on the coast, *Ib.*——Importance of the island of Bulama to commerce, *Denman* 6576, 6577. 6579–6597*——Time required to go from Sierra Leone to Bulama; distance, *Ib.* 6598, 6599——Great advantages afforded in the island of Bulama for a British settlement, *Hughes* 8114, 8115——Excellence of its situation for commanding the trade of the opposite rivers and the neighbouring coast; distance from the main lands, *Ib.* 8117, 8118——Desirable situation of the island of Bulama as the site of a British factory; trifling expense at which it could be maintained, *Hook* 8285——Establishment that would be required, *Forster* 10574——Recommendation of Bulama as the site for a colonial post, *Ib.* 10657——It would be essential to take the whole island of Bulama, to which we have already a fair and reasonable claim, *Ib.* 10663.

This colony should be dependant upon the government of Sierra Leone in preference to its being attached to the Gambia, *Denman* 6600–6602——Distance of the island from the Gambia, *Hughes* 8116——Reason of its being abandoned by Captain Beavor in 1793 or 1794, *Ib.* 8119–8122——Present state of the island, *Ib.* 8123, 8124——Dispute respecting the claim to the sovereignty, *Ib.* 8125. 8135–8137——Lamentable results of the attempt of Captain Beavor to form a settlement, *Ib.* 1826, 1827——Settlement of Mr. Caitano there, *Ib.* 8128–8132——Advantage of a settlement at Bulama in connexion with that on the Gambia, *Forster* 10574——Evidence respecting the capture of 70 slaves near Bulama, *Blount* 6045–6049——Capture of a slave ship off Bulama; few of our cruising vessels visit the neighbourhood of Bulama; a steamer is more useful on that station, *Ib.* 6175–6178——Dr. Madden's Report on the slave trade carried on at this settlement by the Portuguese, *App.* 190, 191——Observations on the mortality at Bulama, *Ib.* 435.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Bulum, or *Bolm*. Religion of the people on the Bulum shore; means of education; cultivation of rice, *Dicker* 4994–5001——Influence possessed by the British over the king of the Bulum country; progress making in the habits of civilised life in that country, *Campbell* 8869–8874——Treaties entered into, and friendly relations established by witness during a visit into the interior in 1836, *Ib.* 8875–8877.

Burgoyne, Mr. Disputes with Captain Maclean satisfactorily adjusted, *Nicholls* 7.

C.

Cabenda. The greatest slave trade is about Cabenda, and Benguela, and Ambris, *Levinge* 4004–4007——There are usually 500 slaves on board, and 12,000 in a year, *Ib.* 4008, 4009——An immense number have been taken, *Ib.* 4009–4015——State of things as regards the slave trade in the Cabenda and Congo, *Peters* 5825–5835.

Cabooceers. Nature of their office among native tribes, *Swanzy* 407–409.

Caitano, Mr. Mr. Caitano is a known slave dealer; he is also a dealer in lawful produce, *Blount* 6261–6265——Is a notorious slave dealer; he has the credit of doing all that is done at Bissao, *Hughes* 7871, 7872.——*See* also *Bulama*, Island of.

Calabar. Diminution of the slave trade in the Calabar, *Peters* 5814–5817.
See also *Cameroons*, The.

Calomel. The use of calomel on the African station is less general than it was, *Peters* 5905.

Cameroons, The. Description of the trade on the Camerôon River, *Clegg* 1638–1640——The practice of collecting slaves is the same in the Cameroons and Gaboon as in the Bonny, *Ib.* 1745——There is no slave trade in the Cameroons; witness made a treaty with the king to stop it, *Levinge* 4002——There is little slave trade at the Cameroons; the ivory trade is of more importance than that of palm-oil, *Midgley* 4148–4153——State of things as regards the slave trade in the Cameroons, *Peters* 5820, 5821——The Cameroons is more healthy than Benin or Old Calabar, but dysentery and other diseases prevail; there is excellent anchorage there, *Midgley* 10803–10805.

Campbell, Colonel *Henry Dundas*. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Was governor of Sierra Leone from 1834 to 1837; 8761–8763——Nature of the instructions received by witness from the Colonial-office on his going out, 8764–8768——Particular points to which his attention was directed on his arrival, 8769, *et seq.*——Ignorance of Mr. Morgan, the colonial chaplain, of the state of religion and education in the colony, 8769——Advantageous system carried out by Mr. White, the Church missionary; that system described, 8769–8773——Steps taken by witness in carrying out that system under the Government; alteration of the apprenticeship system; establishment of schools, 8774, 8775——Points in which the apprenticeship system worked ill; modifications effected by witness, 8776–8797——His opinion generally of the system, with the improvements effected, 8798——Outline of the plan adopted in the establishment and support of schools, 8798–8807. 8811——Great importance of education in raising the condition of the liberated Africans; beneficial effect of religious and moral instruction among the adults, 8806. 8808, 8809.

Failure of the Government plan of locating the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, from the want of a regular system, 8810——Amalgamation of colony-born children and the children of liberated Africans in the Government schools; line that was previously drawn between the two classes, 8812, 8813. 8822——Nothing is paid by the children; in the Church Missionary schools they do pay, 8814, 8815——Number of schools established by witness; number at present existing; reason for some of them being given up, 8816–8818——None of the missionary schools would receive the imported children, 8819–8821——Line drawn between the liberated African traders and the Maroons and Nova Scotians, 8823. 8881, 8882——Observations on the system adopted with respect to the liberated Africans, 8824–8830——Persevering habits of individuals of that class on becoming traders and hawkers, 8831——Possibility of adopting a system by which a greater stimulus might be given to their industrious habits; means suggested, 8832–8834.

System pursued on witness's arrival in the colony, in the instruction of the liberated Africans in agricultural pursuits; great want of judgment displayed in the providing supplies for that department, 8835–8839——Effect upon the colony of the introduction of large numbers from captured slave ships, 8840——Very small portion of the colony in cultivation; the finest land in Sierra Leone has never been touched, 8841, 8842——Superior quality of the coffee grown in the colony, 8843——The establishment of farms would be found a source of profit, 8844——There are no marked limits to the colony, 8845——There is no legal authority to prevent liberated Africans from leaving the colony, 8846–8848——Policy of extending the limits of the colony into the Timmanee country, 8849–8852. 8856——Want of roads in the colony; general character of the country, 8853–8858——It is adapted for tropical cultivation; nature of the soil, 8859–8861——
Great

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Campbell, Colonel *Henry Dundas.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Great disadvantage to Sierra Leone of not having water communication with the interior, 8862–8864——Means by which British influence should be extended; good policy of extending the colony, so as to occupy both banks of the river for a considerable distance, 8865–8869.

Influence possessed by the British over the king of the Bulum country; progress making in the habits of civilised life there, 8869–8874——Treaties entered into, and friendly relations established by witness during a visit into the interior in 1836; 8875–8877——Articles of which the exportation increased after witness's visit, 8877, 8878——Every restriction in the way of tax or duty should be taken from the legitimate trader, 8879——Causes of the failure of the commercial prosperity of the colony, 8880. 8883–8885——Probable disposition of the liberated Africans to emigrate across the Atlantic; great fault in the present system of emigration; justifiable part taken by the missionaries in the question; the success of the system depends entirely upon the fairness with which it is carried out, 8886–8891——Under an improved system the colony of Sierra Leone might be so managed as to make it more advisable for them to remain in the colony than to go to the West Indies, 8892–8896——To civilize Africa, commerce must form a very prominent feature in any system, 8897.

Proposed establishment of Government farms for the adults; plan on which they should be conducted; trifling expense that would be incurred, 8898–8900——Additional superintendence that would be required, 8901. 8913, 8914——Present staff maintained in connexion with the Liberated African Department, 8901–8912——Desirableness of selecting persons of colour for the office of manager or director; importance of this point with reference to emigration, 8915, 8916——The Liberated African Department is not too large; alterations made in it since witness left, 8917——Reduction that might be effected in the Government expenditure at Sierra Leone, *Ib.*——Uselessness and inefficiency of the military establishment in the colony; number of troops usually there, 8917–8922——Witness on his arrival in the colony found the public departments in a state of confusion, 8923, 8924——Dr. Madden, in his Report upon Sierra Leone, extols Sir John Jeremie, who was there only a few months, but never mentions witness's name, 8925——Creation by witness of the appointment of inspector of schools; nomination of Mr. White as inspector; his salary, and qualifications and duties, 8925–8927.

Beneficial result to be anticipated from sending slave ships captured at a certain distance from Sierra Leone direct to the West Indies; general unhealthy state of slave vessels, 8934–8940——Witness is not aware of there being any difficulty in the Government obtaining as much territory as they could wish at the Gambia, 8943——The Gambia is a dependency of Sierra Leone, 8945——A considerable length of time often intervenes between the communications of the two places; there should be a small schooner, 8946–8948——Policy of rendering the Gambia independent of Sierra Leone; injurious results of the connexion with respect to the passing local Acts, 8949, 8950——Difficulty experienced in sending down the Chief Justice, 8951, 8952——Extent of the communication between Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle, 8953, 8954——Constitution of the council at Sierra Leone; number of *ex-officio* members, 8955–8959——Increase in the expenditure of the colony under the head of "Military;" abuses in the whole system; establishment of a militia to furnish the gaol and convict guard; inefficient state of the troops; the abolishment of the commissariat recommended 8960–8962——The expenditure under the head of "Military Force" might be very much reduced, 8962–8968. 8975——Supposing the military force to be reduced, there are means of providing a militia for the colony, which can be depended on, 8965, 8966——The militia is entirely constituted of liberated Africans; want of efficient officers, 8967——There should be a paid staff, 8969——The West Indian regiments are recruited entirely from the liberated Africans, 8970——There is nothing to prevent the militia force from being moved from one British fort to another if necessary, 8972.

Sober habits of the liberated Africans, 8973, 8974——Great fault in the present system in not having the means of employment for them, 8974——Whether the money now paid to the liberated Africans for their subsistence might be more advantageously and economically employed under any other system, 8976–8978 The duties at present performed by the Mixed Commission Courts would be much better done in the Vice-Admiralty Court; possible objection of foreign powers, 8979–8983——Amount of saving that might be made by the arrangements recommended by witness, 8984——Number of European females, and of Europeans not holding official appointments resident in the colony, 8985–8987——Creole population born in Sierra Leone now living there, 8988–8991——State of morals in the colony, 8992——Officers of the Mixed Commission Court alone have retiring pensions; desirableness of officers serving for a certain period being allowed retiring pensions, 8993–8995.

[Second Examination].—Nature of the arrangements made by witness with the various tribes in the interior in 1836, and how carried out; circumstances connected with his journey into the interior, &c., 9258–9267.

[Third Examination.]—Impracticability of carrying on a free emigration from Africa to the West Indies without endangering a renewal of the slave trade, or kidnapping of

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Campbell, Colonel *Henry Dundas.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

the people in the interior, 9327. 9354——High character of the liberated Africans as regards honesty and sobriety, 9333——The natives who come down to the Gambia for temporary work have to pay a sum to their chiefs for permission to come, 9340, 9341——Improvement effected by witness in the dress of the Africans at Sierra Leone, 9344——Harsh working of the laws with respect to hawking as regards liberated African traders, who receive payment for their wares in goods instead of money, 9344–9348——Evasion by Europeans of the spirit licence; alteration in the law effected by witness, 9348–9352——Condition of society in the interior, 9353——Impossibility of inducing the chiefs of tribes to emigrate with their people, 9354.

Campbell, Mr. Extract from a letter from Mr. Campbell, dated Kykandy, Rio Nunez, 20 April 1842, representing the urgent necessity existing for cruisers visiting that river, *Ev. p.* 736.

Campbell, Sir *John.* His opinion on the subject of the implication of shareholders in mining companies in Cuba and the Brazils in the legal guilt of their agents abroad, so far as regards the purchase of slaves, *Madden* 10066.

Campbell, Sir *Patrick.* Sir Patrick Campbell has done a great deal of good in suppressing the slave trade in the Bonny, *Bailey* 1958.

Canoes. Attention called by the Committee to the suggestion that we should endeavour to secure the co-operation of our Dutch and Danish neighbours in licensing the canoes which ply along the Gold Coast, *Rep.* vii.——They seem to afford considerable facilities to such slave trade as still exists along the Leeward coast, *Ib.*——Canoes are used for conveying slaves on board the slave vessels, *Clegg* 1826–1828——Slaves are carried from place to place in canoes, *Seward* 2291, 2292——The slave trade is carried on very much by the aid of large canoes; from whence they are supplied; it would contribute materially to put down the slave trade if this supply were cut off, *Broadhead* 2511–2517——Great use made of canoes at Whydah in carrying on the trade; arrangements proposed with respect to vessels wanting the same, *Hutton* 10330.

Canot, Theodore. Explanation of the transactions of witness's house with Don Theodore Canot, *Redman* 2754–2760——He is a dealer in produce as well as in slaves, *Hutton* 3784—— Cases of British merchants aiding and abetting the slave trade; supply of goods and arms to Theodore Canot's establishment at New Cestos by an English vessel, *Hill* 7150–7154.

Cape Coast Castle:

1. *British Establishment there, and Condition of the Settlement generally.*
2. *Government of this Settlement.*
3. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *British Establishment there, and Condition of the Settlement generally:*

Observations and recommendations of the Committee thereupon, *Rep,* iv——The establishment at Cape Coast ought to be placed on a more efficient footing than at present, *Sewell* 1519——Excellent condition of the schools at Cape Coast Castle; many of the assistants that the Wesleyans have had in their mission have been brought up in Governor Maclean's school, *Rües* 3295, 3296——Little communication between Sierra Leone and Cape Coast; ordinary length of voyage, *Levinge* 4086-4089——Extent of the communication between Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle, *Campbell* 8953, 8954——There is no soil tilled in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast, *Madden* 9132.

2. *Government of this Settlement:*

Recommendations of the Committee regarding the future government thereof; general observations as to the character and influence of the present government *Rep.* iv.——The condition of the people is better near the British settlements, especially by Cape Coast Castle, where Governor Maclean's influence is extensive, *Rües* 3252*–3254*——Instance given of the influence of Governor Maclean over the native chiefs, *Ib.* 3255*–3260——Cape Coast is as well governed as Sierra Leone, if not better, *Levinge* 4085——Witness has always received every assistance from Governor Maclean; the forts were in good order, and the people kind, *Ib.* 4102.

It is not the duty of the Governor of Cape Coast to act as consignee for any commercial house; witness's authority for stating that the Governor did so act for vessels belonging to the house of Forster & Smith, *Madden* 9190–9195——The Governor is prohibited by his instructions from dealing as a merchant; Captain Maclean did act in this capacity, *Ib.* 9199–9203. 9210—— Cape Coast Castle is a commercial settlement; it was handed over to the merchants for commercial purposes; impropriety of the President of the settlement giving his advice and assistance to captains of vessels resorting there for the purpose of trade, *Ib.* 9211, 9212——Absurdity of Dr. Madden's charge against Mr. Maclean, *Forster* 10878.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

CAPE COAST CASTLE—continued.

3. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Commissioner's report regarding Cape Coast, *App.* 11.——Distances of various places in the vicinity of Cape Coast Castle, *Ib.* 41, 42——List of British merchant vessels arrived at Cape Coast Castle for the year 1840, *Ib.* 42——Table showing the amount of invoices of stores, &c. received from England for the service of Cape Coast Castle and its dependencies, for the three years ending 30th September 1840, *Ib.* 55–58——Detailed return showing the manner in which the Parliamentary grants for Cape Coast Castle, &c. have been expended, for the three years ending 30th September 1840, *Ib.* 59——General return of Parliamentary grants for Cape Coast Castle, &c. for three years ending 30th September 1840, *Ib.* 60——Queries addressed to Mr. Maclean, dated 25th February 1841, on the state of the forts, administration of laws, &c. at that settlement, *Ib.* 68–71.

Queries addressed to Captain Maclean, dated 25th February 1841, on the subject of the imports and exports, and trade generally of the settlement, *App.* 76–78——Queries on the subject of the slave trade in the neighbourhood of this settlement, and on the means by which it might be suppressed, *Ib.* 81–83——Also queries respecting the Christian missions, schools, and marriages at this settlement, *Ib.* 87–90——Queries addressed to the Rev. J. B. Freeman, superintendent of Wesleyan missions on the Gold Coast, on the same subject, *Ib.* 92–94——Queries addressed to Captain Maclean, dated 25th February 1841, respecting the climate, soil, and health of the settlement, *Ib.* 96–99——And to Dr. Cobbold, medical officer resident at Cape Coast Castle, dated March 1841, on the same subject, *Ib.* 99–101.

Returns of the imports and exports, Cape Coast Castle, from 1st January to 30th June 1840, together with correspondence between the Colonial-office and the committee of merchants, relative to the same, *App.* 132–134——Correspondence and papers relative to the merchants at Cape Coast Castle being prohibited from having communication with vessels suspected of being indirectly connected with the slave trade, *Ib.* 146. 150–152.

See also *Education.*

Cape de Verd Islands. Brief geographical and general notice of the Cape de Verd Islands, *App.* 207.

Capital. See *Agriculture*, 3.

CAPTURED SLAVERS:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Usual Mode in which the Slaves are treated and disposed of.*
3. *Recommendation that the Slaves should be taken direct to the West Indies.*
4. *Complaints made by the Captors of the smallness of their Remuneration.*

1. *Generally:*

The chance of capture by sending boats up the rivers is not worth the risk of the sacrifice of human life, *Broadhead* 2653——Points on the coast at which the great bulk of seizures has been made, *Macaulay* 5054-5058——Impossibility of the British Government buying those ships in, *Ib.* 5106, 5107——Amount of captures to the south and north of the Line in 1838 and 1839, *Ib.* 5140, 5141——There has been an increase of captures south of the Line since the years 1835 and 1836; the practice of making captures south of the Line has been introduced since 1835, *Ib.* 5152-5156.

2. *Usual Mode in which the Slaves are treated and disposed of:*

Evidence respecting the capture of slaves, and the treatment of them, *Broadhead* 2572-2574——Arrangements made by the Portuguese and old Spanish treaties with respect to the landing of captured slaves, *Macaulay* 5536-5539.

3. *Recommendation that the Slaves should be taken direct to the West Indies:*

If the slaves were taken direct to the West Indies after capture, they would understand the agreements that would be entered into by them, *Hamilton* 4602-4606——It would be better to tranship the captured negroes at once to the West Indies without landing at Sierra Leone, if they were willing to go, *Ib.* 4752-4763——They would be equally happy in the West Indies, and their moral condition would be improved; they perfectly understand that they are free, *Ib.* 4775-4782——Crew requisite to bring a vessel under condemnation into Sierra Leone; number that would be required to take such vessel to the West Indies, *Ib.* 4922-4928.

4. *Complaints made by the Captors of the smallness of their Remuneration:*

Complaints made by captors of the very little benefit they obtain from the present mode of sale; variation in the remuneration paid to them, *Macaulay* 5161-5163——Bounty received by the captors on the breaking up of a vessel, *Ib.* 5273-5275——Impossibility of carrying out Dr. Madden's recommendation, that a vessel when captured should be put into the possession of the capturing officer to be disposed of, *Ib.* 5276-5278——Insufficiency of the present rate of remuneration to officers for captures; alteration of the bounties suggested, *Ib.* 5326-5336——Prize vessels are cut up and destroyed

Report, 1842—*continued.*

CAPTURED SLAVERS—continued.

4. *Complaints made by the Captors, &c.*—continued.

and the materials sold piecemeal, is a check to the slave trade to a certain extent, *Hook* 8315–8320——Proportion which the price at which a vessel is sold by auction at Sierra Leone bears to the price which would be given in America, *Ib.* 8323.

See also *Adjudication of Slavers. Auctions. Crews of Slavers. Mixed Commission Court.*

Cargoes. Usual cargoes of vessels homewards; the cargo homewards represents the value of the cargo outwards, *Sauerbray* 10350, 10351——Average value of a cargo homewards, *Ib.* 10356–10359.

Carpenters. Natives on the Gold Coast are very good carpenters, *Swanzy* 888.

Carriage of Passengers Act. Act of Council, dated 28 December 1841, extending the provisions of the Carriage of Passengers Act, of 5 & 6 Will. 4, to the colony of Sierra Leone, *App.* 482.

Cassamanza River. The French have a settlement at the River Cassamanza, which is understood to be a Portuguese possession, *Finden* 7583–7585——Projected settlement of the French at Cassamanza; probability of the same commercial policy being pursued there as at Senegal, *Hook* 8274–8276——Deprecation of the attempt of the French to exclude us from the trade of the Cassamanza River, *Madden* 10160–10162——Establishment of a fort on the Cassamanza River, recommended, *Forster* 10574——Copy of compact, dated 3 April 1838, entered into between the King of the French and the inhabitants of the Bondhie (Cassamanza) for the purchase of land at Sejen, *App.* 202.

Cattabar. Observations respecting the remarks of Sir Henry Vere Huntley on witness's Report, on the subject of the course adopted for the defence of Cattabar, *Madden* 9947.

Cestos, New. The slave trade is still carried on at New Cestos, *Dring* 2183–2186——There was a celebrated slave trader at New Cestos; he has come under the British flag; meaning of that term, *Ib.* 2072–2082——Explanation of the destruction of a barracoon at the River Cestos, *Courtland* 2327–2330——Evidence respecting the destruction of a slave factory by Capt. Denman in this neighbourhood, *Ib.* 2331–2341. 2419–2422; *Broadhead* 2658–2660——Recommendation of the River Cestos as the site for a colonial post, *Forster* 10657.——*See* also *Canot, Theodore.*

Chaplains. Recommendation of the Committee, that provision should be made for the advancement of religion and civilization on the Gold Coast, by the appointment of a colonial chaplain, and by encouragement to schools of a higher class than exists at present, *Rep.* vii.

Character of the Natives (Gold Coast). Considerable experience requisite to become acquainted with the habits and character of the natives on the Gold Coast, *Sewell* 1517, 1518.

Chief Justice of Sierra Leone. The office of Chief Justice has frequently been vacant; temporary appointments have been made of gentlemen not having a legal education, *Macaulay* 5302–5307——Difficulty of filling the situation of Chief Justice from among the residents in the colony, *Ib.* 5311–5313.

Children of the Africans (Sierra Leone). Reasons why the African children should not be kept separate from the Creoles; this has been one of the greatest evils of the colony, *Morgan* 6458–6462.

Christianity. Indisposition on the part of the natives to embrace the Christian faith; spread of Mahometanism, *Hook* 8338–8343——Jealousy of European influence is one main obstacle to the introduction of the Christian religion, *Ib.* 8348, 8349.

Church Missionary Society. The Church Missionary Society has settlements on the Western Coast of Africa, in the colony of Sierra Leone and its neighbourhood; their establishment at Sierra Leone, *Coates* 6472–6474——Present number of children in the schools connected with the Church Missionary Society, *Schon* 7313——Despatches in explanation of the causes of the discontinuance of the education of liberated African children in the Church Missionary schools, *Findlay* 2988, 2989——System of instruction pursued in the higher schools supported by the Church Missionary Society, *Schon* 7324–7326——Object of the institution at Fourah Bay; course of study pursued, *Ib.* 7326–7328. 7334——A great number of the pupils have become clerks in shops or mercantile houses; one pupil, Samuel Crowther, is coming over to be ordained, *Ib.* 7329–7333.——*See* also *Education.*

Civilisation of Africa. Facilities for civilizing and educating negroes which would be afforded if the adjudication of slaves were removed to Accra or Cape Coast, *Swanzy* 691–695——It has increased in many ways; in commerce, domestic comforts, and agriculture, *Ib.* 830, 831——There is no point on the coast from whence any improvement may be made in civilization will have so steady, certain, and diffusive an effect as Cape Coast; reasons for this supposition, *Sewell* 1471–1478——Mode best calculated to promote civilization

in

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Civilisation of Africa—continued.

in Africa and to put down the slave trade, *Bailey* 1956–1958——Improvement of the African population in industry and comfort from their intercourse with the English merchants on the Gambia, *Findlay* 2858–2860——The evil example and influence of some of our countrymen present one of the greatest obstacles to the endeavours of missionaries to promote the improvement of the natives, *Beecham*, 3634——Extent to which a beneficial change has been observed by the missionaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in the people under their immediate care, *Ib.* 3637, *et seq.*

Number of native communicants directly under the influence of the Wesleyan Missionaries, *Beecham* 3639–3641——Nature of the difficulties which the missionaries have experienced in promoting the improvement of the natives, *Ib.* 3649——The further you recede from the coast the more civilised the people are, *Laird* 5629——Grounds for forming the opinion that it is from Sierra Leone that civilisation is to be diffused over Africa, *Coates* 6528–6539——To civilise Africa, commerce must form a very prominent feature in any system, *Campbell* 8897.

The British settlements have not proved instrumental in promoting civilisation, *Madden* 9823——The remark applies in a lesser degree to Sierra Leone than to the Gold Coast and the Gambia, *Ib.* 9824, 9825——It is the duty of the English Government to adopt more effectual measures for the civilisation of the natives than are at present adopted, *Ib.* 9847——Remarks on the measures lately adopted by the advocates of the civilisation of Africa; deprecation of the injudicious tone and violent measures taken, *Forster* 10877.

See also *Foolahs. Gold Coast*, II. 3.

Civilisation Institution, (Macarthy's Island). Nature and effects of the Civilisation Institution maintained by the Wesleyan Missionary Society at Macarthy's Island, *Beecham* 7719, 7720.

Clegg, John Arden. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Supercargo in the African trade; branch of the trade in which he has been principally engaged, 1568–1574——Palm-oil trade has greatly increased since 1828; nature of the trade, 1578–1580. 1590——Customs payable on palm oil; to whom payable, 1581–1585——The trade in palm oil appears to have lessened the slave trade, 1586. 1588–1597——Articles of produce supplied at Bonny besides palm oil, 1587——Plan to improve the coast of Africa and destroy the slave trade, 1589——The natives in the Bonny have no other means of procuring what articles they require than by exchange for produce or slaves, 1598——Effect of the English squadron in suppressing the slave trade, 1599–1604——The country in the neighbourhood of the Bonny is intersected by water communication, 1605–1611——If British trade were encouraged at Whydah, and along the coast in like manner as in the Bonny, it would have a great effect in suppressing the slave trade, 1613, 1614——Witness has traded at Whydah with a person named De Souza; he is a slave dealer, 1617–1625——The vigilance of the cruisers renders the slave trade more difficult and expensive, 1627–1633——Sovereignty of Popo, 1634–1637——Description of trade on the Cameroon river, 1638–1640——How trade is carried on at Gaboon, 1641–1644——The supply of goods on the coast has increased enormously, 1645–1649——The natives in Bonny scarcely take the trouble of buying slaves now, they get so well remunerated by palm oil, 1649–1652——Description of the country round Bonny, and how the natives live, 1653–1661——Treaty between Captain Tucker and King Peppel, 1663–1665——Slavery is general throughout Africa, 1666–1668.

Slavers bring their own cargoes out, 1671——Witness has traded with King Peppel, 1673–1678——There is very little ivory or indigo in Bonny, 1679–1680——King Peppel deals in slaves for his own domestic purposes; he does not discourage the slave trade, 1681–1686——Commodities with which slaves are purchased, 1687, 1688——The supply of palm oil is increasing, 1689——To what the decrease in the slave trade at Bonny is to be attributed, 1690–1693——The condition of the natives has improved since the decrease in the slave trade, 1702, 1703——In what way the slave trade is principally carried on in Bonny and at Whydah; how the slaves are generally paid for; mode of collecting them 1704–1744—— The practice is the same in the Cameroons and Gaboon as in Bonny, 1745——Practice at Whydah, 1745–1750—— Dealings between witness and De Souza, 1751–1758——In the Bonny doubloons or dollars are to be had sometimes; they are brought by slavers, 1759–1764——Commodities taken to Whydah by French and Dutch vessels, 1767–1770——The English always have the preference; commodities of which the bulk of the merchandise chiefly consists, 1771, 1772——When goods are sold at Bonny or Whydah they are sold indiscriminately to any man who pays, without inquiring to what objects he appropriates them, 1773–1776——Lawful traffic has co-operated considerably in putting down the slave trade, 1777–1780——The native merchants appear to be pleased at the increase of trade, 1787–1790——More profit is made by palm oil than used to be made by selling slaves, 1792–1794——The quality of the exports from Liverpool is improved, 1795, 1796——Reason for desiring the continuance of the slave trade; chiefs have the power to sell their slaves, 1797–1808.

The native merchants are compellable to labour if the king calls upon them, 1809, 1810——The population of Bonny is increasing, 1814, 1815——Extent of the king's authority round Bonny, 1816–1820——Whydah could not be blockaded by ships of

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Clegg, John Arden. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

war in like manner as Bonny, 1822, 1823——A slaver furnished expressly for the purpose of carrying slaves is liable to be seized by the cruisers, 1824, 1825——Canoes are used for conveying slaves on board the slave vessels, 1826–1828——It is exceedingly difficult to carry on the slave trade under the existing treaties, 1829–1831——If the supply of goods were interrupted at Bonny, it would still be very difficult for the cruisers to keep down the slave trade, 1833, 1834——Every person on the coast is engaged in the slave trade; if captains of vessels would not trade with any person connected with the slave trade, he would have nothing to do, 1835–1842——Traders trade both in manufactured goods and slaves, 1843——What is generally done with goods sold to the natives, 1847–1850——If goods were not supplied from Europe and North America, and were scarce and dear, slave dealers would supply them, 1851–1856——Trade carried on by foreign vessels on the coast, 1857——Description of vessels used as slave ships, 1859–1861——At Cape Coast vessels are obliged to produce their register, 1863, 1864——There is a great deal of competition between the English and the American ships along the coast, 1865, 1866——Letter from witness, containing an account of a sacrifice made by King Peppel to commemorate the death of his father, *Ev. p.* 100——Corrections of various answers given by witness in his evidence, *Ib.*

Clegg, Captain. Extract from a letter from Captain Clegg, dated Liverpool, 16th June 1842, on the subject of the landing the crews of slavers on the coast, *Forster* 10874.

Clergy. Want of, at African stations; funds of merchants inadequate, *Nicholls* 10——The settlement of Gambia is without a clergyman, *Ib.*——Whether there is any probability of having the church at Sierra Leone supplied by natives after a short time, *Morgan* 6449–6457.

CLIMATE:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally:*

Climate at Whydah, Cape Coast, or Accra, much better than at Sierra Leone, *Swanzy* 634——The Gold Coast is healthier than Sierra Leone, on account of the sea breezes, and absence of any large river, *Ib.* 1213——Parts of Jamaica are as unhealthy as Sierra Leone; periods of life most favourable for serving there, *Findlay* 3185–3190——Effect of the climate of the Western Coast upon the missionaries; it is thought best to allow them to return to this country for a time after three years' service, *Beecham* 3628–3632——Losses on board witness's ships as regards the health of the men between the years 1836 and 1842, *Hutton* 3964–3967——The negroes suffer more from the climate of Sierra Leone than Europeans, as they have not the same comforts, *Hamilton* 4562——The climate of Africa presents an insurmountable obstacle to the profitable employment of the industry of the inhabitants by European capital, *Laird* 5751–5755.

2. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Comparison between the climate of Socotra and Fernando Po, *Ev. p.* 585——Queries addressed to Mr. D. Robertson, colonial surgeon at the Gambia, dated May 1841, respecting the climate, soil, and health of that settlement, *App.* 221–223——Queries addressed to Dr. Fergusson, staff surgeon, &c. &c. Freetown, dated 30th April 1841, relative to the climate, soil, and health of the settlement, *Ib.* 351–354——Queries addressed to Mr. Colonial Secretary M'Donald, dated 26th April 1841, on the same subject, *Ib.* 354–356——Queries addressed to Dr. Aitkin, colonial surgeon, Freetown, dated 30th April 1841, on the same subject, *Ib.* 356–359——Report of Her Majesty's Commissioner on the state of the British settlements on the Western Coast of Africa with regard to the climate, and its influence on health, *Ib.* 411–448——Observations on the climate generally, and its influence on health, *Ib.* 411–413.

Meteorological table contrasting the weather at river Gambia (175 miles up), Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, and off the coast (at sea), *App.* 203, 204——Thermometrical variations at Macarthy's Island, Gambia; thermometer in the shade kept by Dr. Robinson, *Ib.* 204——Table showing the atmospherical changes in 1840, taken on board Her Majesty's ship Saracen, *Ib.* 290.——Table showing the mean range of Fahrenheit's thermometer during each month of the years 1835–6, 1839, 1840, and 1841, at the river Gambia, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, and on the cruising station off the coast, *Ib.*——Journal of the atmospheric variations at Napoleon Plantation, near Cape Coast, between 1 January and 31 December 1840, with remarks, *Ib.* 291–294——Comparison of the rain gauge in the West Indies and Western Coast of Africa, for eleven months, *Ib.* 294——Meteorological journal kept at Cape Coast Castle by Captain Maclean for each month, from April 1840, to February 1841, both inclusive, *Ib.* 295–305. 438–448.

Observations on Professor Daniel's Report, addressed to Sir John Barrow in 1840, on the waters of the coast of Africa, and the causes of disease in tropical climates, *App.* 414–

Report, 1842—*continued.*

CLIMATE—continued.

2. *Papers laid before the Committee*—continued.

414-417——Observations on the climate of Sierra Leone, and its influence on health, *Ib.* 417-418——Observations on the climate of the Gambia and its influence on health, *Ib.* 418-421——Observations on the climate of the Gold Coast, and its influence on health, *Ib.* 421-423——Observations on the influence of climate on the manners, laws, and religious opinions of the natives, *Ib.* 430-432——Maxims for European residents and travellers in Africa, *Ib.* 435, 436——Rules for the preservation of health, *Ib.* 436, 437.

See also *Bulama*, Island of. *Health on the Coast of Africa. Fernando Po.*

Coals. Depôts for coals should be established by Government upon the coast; an enormous price is charged for coals sent on speculation, *Blount* 6030-6036——Numerous depôts for coals ought to be established on the coast; places at which it would be most useful to establish them, enumerated, *Ib.* 6305-6307——Places at which the depôts of coals for the steamers might be established; the steamers need never be far removed from the depôts, *Denman* 6608-6612.

Coasting Trade. Nature of the traffic established along the coast, *Hill* 7198——Value of the import coasting trade, *Hook* 8469, 8470.

Coates, Dandeson. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Lay Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, 6471——The society has settlements on the Western Coast of Africa, in the colony of Sierra Leone and its neighbourhood; statement of their establishment at Sierra Leone, 6472-6474——Observations upon a statement delivered in by Colonel Findlay, in which a charge is made against the Rev. Mr. Davey, one of the missionaries of the society 6476-6481——Resolutions come to by the society upon the subject *Ev. p.* 390 *et seq.*——There are schools supported at the expense of the Government at Sierra Leone, 6482, 6483——Facts bearing upon the existing state of the colony in its moral and social condition as compared with previous periods; particularly as regards education, 6484-6486——The catechists are Europeans sent out after having undergone preparation in this country; qualification required; salary, 6486-6490. 6492——Salary of a missionary, 6491——Length of time a catechist or missionary to Sierra Leone is expected to stay there; the health of the missionaries has, of late, permitted their remaining there five years, 6493, 6494.

There is no difficulty in inducing clergymen to go out to that mission, 6495, 6496. 6502, 6503——The quality of the missionaries has been improving gradually since the establishment of the Islington College for preparing missionaries in 1825, 6497-6501——The accounts which the missionaries themselves give in their reports from foreign countries are not entirely to be depended upon, 6504——Applications made to the Missionary Society by the African committee for the services of a clergyman for Cape Coast Castle, 6505——Remarks upon the subject of emigration from Sierra Leone to the West Indies; objections to any such system being adopted 6506-6509. 6517-6524——The West Indies do not present the means of improving the moral and social condition of the liberated Africans as compared with Sierra Leone, 6510-6516. 6525——The agricultural resources of Sierra Leone have not been duly developed; if such means were applied as are capable of being applied to that object, a much larger population might be located there than is at present located, 6526, 6527——Grounds for forming the opinion that it is from Sierra Leone that civilisation is to be diffused over Africa, 6528-6539.

Coffee. Small quantity of coffee in cultivation at Sierra Leone; poor appearance of the plant there; quality of the berry, *Hamilton* 4716-4733——Superior quality of the coffee grown in the colony of Sierra Leone, *Campbell* 8843.

A considerable quantity of coffee is grown up the Rio Nunez; it is considered the finest coffee in the world, *Hughes* 7892-7896——Reason of its being excluded from our markets; the French and Americans now get the whole of it; its value as compared with Jamaica coffee, *Ib.* 7897-7905——Coffee from Rio Nunez could not be admitted as British produce, *Hook* 8256——Explanation of a passage at page 8 of witness's Report, That the duty on the importation of African coffee into England amounts to a prohibition; and that there can be no hope of its cultivation increasing to any extent while such is the case, *Madden* 10138-10143.——*See* also *Aquapim.*

Coffee, George. Questions addressed to a native of Grand Cestos, called George Coffee, and answers taken down on the spot as delivered, respecting religion, &c., *App.* 280, 281.

Coffee, Tom. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—The boys would go from witness's country to the West Indies if they had plenty of work and plenty of money; but if there is plenty of work and no money they will not go; some would take their wives, some would not 2780-2783——They would go as free men but not as slaves; they would be obliged to ask their father (chief) and give him money, 2784-2794——Sum witness is paid for a voyage to England; he is paid in goods, when he returns he carries them to his chief, 2795-2808——Boys have been from witness's country to the West Indies, they have stopped there to work and do not wish to go back again, 2809-2819.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Colonial Engineer. Is the officer called the surveyor of highways in this country; he is allowed an assistant, *Hamilton* 4842, 4843.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT:

1. *Of the West Coast generally.*
2. *Of the Gambia.*
3. *Of Sierra Leone.*

1. *Of the West Coast generally.*

Separate governors at each settlement on the West Coast of Africa are required, *Findlay* 3071–3075——Inadequacy of the machinery in use for the government of our colonies; impossibility of good government under the present system; urgent necessity of doing something to remedy the evil, *Forster* 10698.

2. *Of the Gambia:*

Dr. Madden's Report on the Government, Administration of the Laws, and Public Establishments, *App.* 182——Copy of despatch from Mr. T. L. Ingram, administering the government of the Gambia, to Lord Stanley, dated 2d April 1842, inclosing a memorial of the merchants and other inhabitants of the colony, praying a charter of justice and a legislative council for the Gambia settlements, with remarks and explanations relative to the same, *Ib.* 234–241——Copy of despatch from Lord Stanley to Mr. Ingram, dated 25th June 1842, acknowledging the receipt of the foregoing despatch with the memorial therein inclosed, and replying to the same, and forwarding papers on the subject, *Ib.* 241, 242.

3. *Of Sierra Leone.*

Dr. Madden's Report on the Government of the Colony of Sierra Leone, *App.* 251, 252.

See also *Cape Coast Castle.* *Gambia,* The. *Gold Coast.* *Sierra Leone.*

Colonial Office. Ignorance of the Colonial Office on matters relating to the trade and condition of the West Coast of Africa, *Forster* 10699–10703. 10864–10868–9.

See also *Gold Coast,* II. 1.

Colonial Posts. Description of colonial posts recommended by witness to be established; slight force that would be required, *Forster* 10654–10656——Places at which such posts should be formed, *Ib.* 10657, 10658——They should be established only in places where they could be useful in promoting and extending our trade, *Ib.* 10659——Their undoubted utility in repressing and discouraging the slave trade, *Ib.*——The multiplication of posts would not multiply the chances of getting into difficulty occasionally, *Ib.* 10662.

See also *Gambia,* The, 6.

COLONIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE:

1. *Of Cape Coast Castle.*
2. *Of the Gambia.*
3. *Of Sierra Leone.*

1. *Of Cape Coast Castle:*

Return of expenditure at Cape Coast Castle and its dependencies, for the years ending 30 September 1838, 1839, and 1840, *App.* 36——Of the revenue and resources of Cape Coast Castle, and its dependencies, for the three years ending 30 September 1840, *Ib.* 45.

2. *Of the Gambia:*

Observations on the remarks of Lieutenant-governor Huntley, on witness's Report, under the head of "Expenditure and Revenue," *Madden* 9960, 9961——The merchants at the Gambia have no control over the colonial funds; the accounts are not seen by them; there is no council; frequent complaints have been made, *Finden* 7416–7427——Want of a check over the application of the colonial revenue; check suggested, *Hughes* 7983–7986——Dr. Madden's Report on the Expenditure and Revenue of the settlement, *App.* 185.

3. *Of Sierra Leone.*

Amount of the Parliamentary grant for the civil establishment at Sierra Leone; that together with the local revenue is sufficient to defray the civil establishment, *Hook* 8376. 8386, 8387——Source from whence that local revenue arises, *Ib.* 8377–8380. 8385——Total revenue of the colony, *Ib.* 8380, 8381——Reduction that might be effected in the government expenditure at Sierra Leone, *Campbell* 8917——Wasteful expenditure of the colonial revenue at Sierra Leone; outlay of a sum of 80,000*l.* in the erection

Report, 1842—*continued.*

COLONIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—continued.

3. *Sierra Leone*—continued.

erection of a church, *Forster* 10574. 10581–10587——Substantiation of a statement made on a previous examination respecting the extravagant outlay on a church and other public buildings at Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 10649——Dr. Madden's Report on the expenditure of the colony, *App.* 250, 251——Tables showing the total disbursements and receipts of the colony for the year 1839, under the different heads of Liberated African Department, and the Civil, Judicial, Military, and Ecclesiastical Establishments, *Ib.* 278–280.

Colonial Schooners. Dr. Madden's Report relative to the proposition for colonial schooners, *App.* 263, 264——Expense of a colonial schooner of 80 tons, as estimated by Mr. William Hutton of London, *Ib.* 289——Estimate of the probable cost attending the purchase and annual maintenance of a colonial armed vessel of 120 tons on the Gold Coast, *Ib.* 47.

Commerce. British commerce on the West Coast has a favourable tendency to improve the country and to suppress the slave trade, *Bosanquet* 4467, 4468——The people in the interior are a very commercial people in their habits and dispositions, *Laird* 5626–5628——Doubts as to whether in some places on the coast the slave trade has been in a great measure, if not entirely, suppressed by the force of commerce alone, *Denman* 6687–6691——Articles of commerce growing wild in the Gallinas, *Ib.* 6778, 6779——There are no means of carrying on considerable commerce in the Gallinas at the present moment, *Denman* 6780.—— *See* also *Bulama*, Island of. *Lawful Trade. Slave Goods. Trade.*

Commercial Intercourse with Slave Dealers. Facts which came to the knowledge of Government in 1839, with regard to the commercial intercourse of British subjects with slave dealers, *Rep.* iii.——There would be no difficulty in forbidding vessels to trade in places where slave factories were established; manner in which they might be prohibited, *Sewell* 1381–1383——It would obstruct the slave trade if such an enactment were made, *Ib.* 1384.——*See* also *Factories. Slave Goods.*

Commission of Inquiry. Dates of witness's movements in carrying out a commission of inquiry on the Coast of Africa, *Madden* 8997–9000——Witness took a cruise on the Coast of Africa; he captured two slavers, *Ib.* 9001——Length of time spent by witness at Accra and at Prince's Island, *Ib.* 9002——And at Cape Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, and Anamaboe, *Ib.* 9011–9015——Observations on the statements which have been made in the evidence respecting witness's Report, *Ib.* 9017, 9018.

Communication with the Interior. Attempts made to open a communication with the interior, through the liberated Africans or natives, *Schœn* 7341——Few of the natives who come down to Sierra Leone for the purposes of trade, settle permanently in the colony, *Ib.* 7342–7344——Goods are sent from Sierra Leone to Port Logo in the Timmanee country, sixty or seventy miles from the colony, *Ib.* 7345, 7346.

Condemned Slavers. Manner in which the slave vessels are disposed of at Sierra Leone; objections to the course pursued in the disposal of them; method witness would suggest of disposing of the crews, *Broadhead* 2608–2615——Way in which goods are disposed of seized on board a slaver which is condemned at Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 2619–2621——Whether they are made use of in fostering the slave trade or not is never inquired into, *Ib.* 2622, 2623——Observations with respect to Colonel Doherty's remarks on witness's report as regards condemned slavers being purchased by parties at Sierra Leone, and afterwards re-sold to the Spanish agents of notorious slave dealers, *Madden* 9944——The conduct of the authorities at Sierra Leone in respect to the condemnation of foreign vessels seized under a charge of slave dealing adverted to, *Forster* 10784.

See also *Auctions. Captured Slavers. Mixed Commission Court. Slave Ships.*

Condition of the Natives. The condition of the natives has improved since the decrease in the slave trade, *Clegg* 1702, 1703——Memorandum of measures for the present improvement of Africa, *Laird* 5777——There has been very little improvement in the natives on the Coast of Africa, *Ib.* 5778——Relative condition of the natives upon the coast of Africa and the negroes in the West Indies, *Madden* 9101–9103.

Consolidated Slave Trade Act. Matters to be considered in amending the Consolidated Slave Trade Act, 5 Geo. 4, and the 6 Will. 4, with respect to aiding and abetting the slave trade, and the holding of slaves or pawns in the British settlements on the coast of Africa, *App.* 471.

Conversion of the Natives. Much has been done in the way of the conversion of adults among the liberated Africans; proofs of the reality of their conversion, *Schœn* 7351, 7352——Employment of blacks in religious duties by the Church Missionary Society, *Ib.* 7356——Many of the native converts are slaves; since their conversion they have become more industrious, *Beecham* 3662–3664.——*See* also *Christianity.*

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Coomassie. How far it would be advantageous to establish a commissioner or civil representative of the British Government at Coomassie, *Beecham* 3633–3636.

Corn. Quantities of corn have lately been exported from the African coast, *Swanzy* 836–838.

Cotton. Nature of the trade carried on in cotton, *Hook* 8252.

See also *Bulama,* Island of. *Gallinas,* 2.

Cotton Goods. Description of cotton goods manufactured in Lancashire for shipment to Cuba and the Brazils, and usually understood to be intended for the purposes of the slave trade; competition with us in these goods by foreigners, *Hutton* 3871–3915.

Courtland, Captain *John.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been engaged in the African trade since 1829, ten years as master and three years as mate; has acted as master and supercargo in Captain Spence's employment formerly, and latterly in Laurie & Hamilton's, 2309–2313——Has traded from Liberia to Whydah, but chiefly on the windward coast, 2314——The lawful trade has increased on this coast; this has had the effect of lessening the slave trade, 2314–2318——Probable difficulty of establishing British forts on this coast, 2319–2324——There are some favourable situations for placing either factories or forts still to be had, 2325——No slave trade takes place upon the Kroo coast, 2326——Explanation respecting the destruction of a barracoon at the river Cestos, 2327–2330——Evidence respecting the destruction of a slave factory by Captain Denman in this neighbourhood, 2331-2345. 2419–2422——The destruction, by our ships of war, of these factories on the coast will assist in putting down the trade, 2346–2349——Witness had no instructions from his owners to refuse to trade with any person at an English or foreign factory, who could pay him in produce or in money, 2350–2354.

Probability of the Kroomen being induced to go to the West Indies as free labourers; from their habits and character they would be useful there, 2355–2366——The Fishmen would also be willing to emigrate, 2367–2369——Reasons for supposing the Bassamen would not emigrate; they do not work much aboard ship, 2368–2370——Witness did business with De Souza and Fernandos at Whydah, in exchange for specie, 2371–2375. 2389——Increase in the palm-oil trade at Popo; decrease in the slave trade there consequent upon this; beneficial effect of the English establishment there, 2376–2388——Witness was at Popo in 1840, in the employment of Messrs. Laurie & Hamilton; name of his vessel; trade carried on by him there; instructions received, 2390–2395——Cases in which witness had dealings with Canot, a slave dealer; remonstrances made by witness's employers on account of the difficulty of getting his draft paid here, 2396-2410 Description of a little coin called a manilla; they are not much used upon the windward coast; they are used upon the leeward coast; the people are very fond of them between St. Andrew's and Appolonia, 2411–2418——Although witness's instructions were not precisely to that effect, it was understood that he was not to traffic with slave ships; slave vessels are well known, 2423–2437——Witness has traded with Liberia; the black troops of the United States prohibit traffic with the natives in the neighbourhood; they claim the land; extent claimed by them, 2438–2450——No English vessel can trade between Liberia and Grand Bassa at all, 2451.

Cragie, Captain, R. N. Copy of letter from Mr. Under Secretary Hope to Captain Craigie, R. N. dated 16th April 1842, transmitting an extract from Dr. Madden's Report on Gambia, relative to certain measures taken by the late Sir Patrick Campbell for obtaining the surrender, from the government of Sierra Leone, of one man and two women, slaves of Madame Pereira, of Prince's Island, who had taken refuge at Sierra Leone, and requesting an explanation of the circumstances, *App.* 230.

Credit. Extent of credit which is commonly given now to the natives; losses arising from this system, *Redman* 3347–3353——In all instances it has been to the loss of the merchants in London giving any coloured man credit, *Ib.* 3493–3495——Extent to which trade is carried on upon the principle of credit; it is a most objectionable and unfortunate system, and has been productive of very bad effects, *Forster* 10705–10714.

Crews of Slavers. Practice of cruisers to land the crews of captured slavers in a destitute state, to avoid taking them to Sierra Leone, *Swanzy* 1181——The cruisers land the crews of captured slavers on the coast nearest to capture; in some places they almost all die, *Levinge* 4026–4030——Those landed at Whydah, Popo, and Prince's Island, are fed by the Portuguese and Spanish residents, *Ib.* 4031——The practice of leaving the crews on the coast may give the natives a bad idea of us, but the crews know what they have to expect, *Ib.* 4031–4035——The cruisers land the captured crews on the beach, who are sure to die if they stop a week or so; they make their way to Bonny to get employed again, *Midgley* 4318–4322——The cruisers might take them to Prince's Island, *Ib.* 4323–4325——They would either go thence to the Brazils, or engage in the slave trade, *Ib.* 4326–4328.

Witness has repeatedly seen the captured crews in a state of starvation on the beach, *Midgley* 4329–4332——He has seen the officers also blistering in the sun, and has given assistance to them and to the men; other captains have done the same, *Ib.* 4333–4335 ——Opinion

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Crews of Slavers—continued.

——Opinion of Captain Tucker, of the Pluto, that they deserved no compassion, *Midgley* 4336, 4337——On the Gold Coast, the slave crews are taken care of by Admiralty orders, and the expense charged to the governments to which they belong, *Nicholls* 4342–4352——Cruisers land the crews of captured slavers in the Spanish or Portuguese settlements, and not anywhere on the coast, *Levinge* 4419, 4420——Those seen at Bonny by Captain Midgley had not been landed from cruisers; how they came there explained, *Ib.* 4421–4424.

Witness, when governor of Fernando Po, had instructions from the Colonial-office to take care of the crews of slavers; and he thought they were well treated, *Nicholls* 4426——Witness has known several instances in which men have been left on shore by the cruisers, and have been unable to get on board Spanish and Portuguese vessels, *Midgley* 4426–4430——The whole of the crews of slavers, except the captain and mate, and the cook, are invariably landed on the African coast; generally within two or three days' journey of the Spanish factories, *Levinge* 4431–4437—— It was usual to put the crews of slavers ashore anywhere; it is a barbarous system, but cannot be avoided without detriment to the suppression of the slave trade, *Bosanquet* 4484–4488——When put on shore in a desert place, some got to Sierra Leone, or across the Atlantic, and many died; case of the Marineto, *Ib.* 4489, 4490——Necessity for increased measures for the punishment of crews of slave vessels, *Macaulay* 5196–5199——Wages given on board slave ships, *Ib.* 5200.

The parties usually engaged in the slave trade are perfectly aware of the risk they run of being put on shore in case of capture; it has been the practice to land the crews ever since the cruisers were on the station, *Ib.* 5201–5204. 5599——Impracticability of fixing upon certain points of the coast at which the crews could be landed before the vessels were sent to Sierra Leone for judgment, *Ib.* 5205–5208——The whole crew is landed except three or four, who are required as witnesses at Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 5209-5211——The price paid to foreign governments for the maintenance of the crews is sufficient; if the crew was brought to Sierra Leone, the expense would be increased considerably, *Ib.* 5212–5219——Severe animadversions passed upon the practice of the cruisers of landing the crews of captured slave vessels on the coast without money, food, or means of reaching assistance; its effect with respect to the due fulfilment of our slave treaties with other countries, *Forster* 10874.——*See* also *Clegg*, Captain. *Dawson*, Mr. *R. West Indies.*

Crime. List of prisoners confined for crime in Cape Coast Castle, 22 March 1841, and observations on the same, *App.* 37, 38.

Criminal Cases. Punishments inflicted in criminal cases; flogging and imprisonment, *Swanzy* 413, 414.——*See* also *Death*, Punishment of.

Cruisers. None but the swiftest vessels should be employed, and some of the best prizes should be converted to the purposes of the service, *Rep.* xxi.——The vigilance of the cruisers renders the slave trade more difficult and expensive, *Clegg* 1627–1633—— It would take a great many cruisers to guard the coast against the slave vessels, *Seward* 2256–2258——There are particular regulations with a view to health on board the men-of-war; difficulty of carrying them out on the coast of Africa; impossibility of sailing on what are termed temperance principles, *Broadhead* 2649–2652——In witness's last cruise of two years the crew was very healthy; the ship was kept dry, and the men sober, and not exposed to wet, *Levinge* 4403–4406——Witness went in all the rivers and 30 miles up the Niger with the expedition, *Ib.* 4407——More attention is paid to cleanliness on board the ships, and the men cannot get drunk, *Ib.* 4408, 4409——The cruisers were dull sailers until lately, but are now in course of being replaced by fast ships, *Ib.* 4410–4418.

Impossibility of concurring in Dr. Madden's recommendation, that men-of-war vessels on the coast should only be employed two years, *Macaulay*, 5323, 5324——Cruising off the coast of Africa has the advantage of protecting British trade incidentally, as well as showing to the natives that the English flag is employed to put down the slave trade, *Denman* 6628–6631——Great improvement of late years in the class of vessels employed in cruising; the present class of vessels is efficient for the service, *Ib.* 6637–6641—— Witness has received assistance, but never obstruction, from English trading vessels, in the prosecution of his duty, *Hill* 7155–7157——Frequent remonstrances have been made by the merchants at the Gambia on account of the non-appearance of vessels of war; inconvenience complained of, *Finden* 7507–7512. 7560–7564——Frequent complaints are made by the merchants of the Gambia, of the settlement being so seldom visited by men-of-war; essential importance of having the presence of men-of-war as frequently as possible, *Hughes* 7782–7789——Indispensable necessity existing for the occasional presence of men-of-war at the recognised settlements, and at the factories of individual traders on the coast, *Forster* 10873.——*See* also *Sailing Vessels. Steamers.*

Cruising Stations. Queries addressed to Surgeon Charltan of the Wolverine Brig of war, dated 10th April 1841, respecting the climate and healthiness of the cruizing station in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, *App.* 111–113——Queries addressed to Assistant Surgeon Bernard, of Her Majesty's ship Saracen, dated 12th June 1841, respecting the climate and health of the Sierra Leone station, *Ib.* 113–115.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Cuba. The diminished supply of sugar from our West India colonies, consequent on emancipation, gives an extraordinary stimulus to the slave trade for the supply of Cuba and Brazil, *Rep.* x.——The demand for slaves in Cuba and the Brazils is the root of the evil; how the cure is to be effected, *Laird* 5672-5684——Slavery and slave dealing are extensively carried on in Cuba and in Brazil; and also in the southern states of the North American Union, *Denman* 6827-6830——Average annual importation of slaves into the island of Cuba, *Madden* 9795, 9796——Considerable difficulties caused in Cuba by the embarrassment of the Americans, who are a good deal connected with the island, *Ib.* 9797-9799. 9803——Exertions made to establish a joint stock bank in Cuba, by shareholders principally resident in London; tendency of such a bank to facilitate operations of slave traders, *Ib.* 10069-10080.

Currency:

Gold Coast.—Currency under the old African Company; currency at present employed on the coast, *Sewell* 1496-1503.

Sierra Leone.—There is a good deal of currency in the colony, but it soon disappears, as they conceal their savings by digging a hole in the ground for that purpose; probability of the establishment of savings banks succeeding, *Morgan* 6409-6411.

See also *Bissao.*

D.

Dahomey. Importation of slaves from Dahomey into Whydah continually going on, *Swanzy* 615—— Proceedings of the king of Dahomey relative to the palm-oil trade, *Seward* 2283, 2284——Great difficulty in getting a fort at Dahomey, *Ib.* 2285——Information, from letters, &c. respecting the country of the king of Dahomey; it is the scene of some of the principal slave trade in that part of Africa, *Beecham* 3675-3685.

See also *De Souza.*

Danish Accra. Slavers could always get goods at Danish Accra, if refused at Cape Coast, *Swanzy* 595.

Dawson, Mr. *R.* Extract from a letter from Mr. R. Dawson, dated Liverpool, 14th May 1842, on the subject of the landing of the crews of slavers on the coast, *Ev. p.* 738.

Death, Punishment of. When the magistrates on the Gold Coast adjudicate in cases of punishment for death, native cabooceers, pynins, and elders of the town, attend, *Nicholls* 57——Form of trial observed in the settlements on the coast of Africa when sentence of death is passed; the cases in which natives have been put to death were cases that would have been punished with death in England, *Madden* 9146-9150——Injurious effect of allowing a British governor to put people to death without the form of British law, *Ib.* 9059, 9060——Existence of an order prohibiting prisoners under sentence of death being visited without an order from the chief justice, *Ib.* 9906, 9907.

See also *Administration of Justice.*

Debt. No courts in Africa for the recovery of debts; manner in which debts are recovered, *Nicholls* 15-32. 48. 55-81——Jurisdiction in matters of debt, when carried beyond limits of town and fort, is done with the assent of the chief of the country, *Ib.* 43.

Debtors. Arrangements in African settlements as to arrest and enforcement of payment between debtor and creditor, *Swanzy* 400-405——List of prisoners confined for debt in Cape Coast Castle 22d March 1841, with observations on their cases, *App.* 38, 39.

See also *Imprisonment for Debt.*

Denman, Captain the Hon. *Joseph,* R. N. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Nature of his service on the coast of Africa, 6540——Since witness's first acquaintance with the coast of Africa the slave trade has changed both with regard to the locality, and with regard to the method in which it has been carried on, 6541——Respect in which it has been changed as to the locality, 6542-6550——When the slave trade is checked for a period, legitimate commerce grows up in its place, and the desire to resume it is diminished, 6551-6561——Change in the system of blockade at present as compared with the former system, 6562-6568——Points which have been the principal resort of the slave trade during the last two years enumerated, 6569——Gallinas has been the place where the slave trade has been carried on with immeasurably the greatest vigour; at Bissao, since the destruction of the Gallinas, it has increased considerably, and will continue to increase, unless proper measures be taken, 6570.

Great difficulty of cruising off Bissao; two steamers are indispensable, assisted by two cruizers at least, for eradicating the slave trade between the Isle of Bulama and Bissao, 6571-6575. 6578——Importance of the island of Bulama to commerce, 6576, 6577. 6579-6597*——Time required to go from Sierra Leone to Bulama; distance, 6598, 6599——This colony should be dependent upon the government of Sierra Leone, in preference to its being attached to the Gambia, 6600-6602——Evidence as to the state of the slave trade at Nunez, 6603-6607——Places at which depôts of coals for the steamers

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Denman, Captain the Hon. *Joseph,* R. N. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

steamers might be established; they need never be far removed from the depôts, 6608–6612——How far it would be possible to establish an effective blockade upon the coast, which has been the scene of the slave trade, by means of a combination of steamers and sailing cruisers; force necessary for this purpose, 6613–6625——There is no possibility of suppressing the slave trade by any system pursued in the interior of Africa without an effectual suppression of it upon the coast, 6626, 6627.

Cruising off the coast of Africa has the advantage of protecting British trade incidentally, as well as showing to the natives that the English flag is employed to put down the slave traffic, 6628–6631——Most of the treaties require that officers of a certain rank shall alone be empowered to carry out the search, 6632–6636——Great improvement of late years in the class of vessels employed in cruising; the present class of vessels is efficient for the service, 6637–6641——Respective functions witness would assign to the sailing-vessel and to the steamer, the two acting in combination; system usually pursued by witness in the course of his service, 6642–6647——The British settlements on the coast of Africa have done some service in the suppression of the slave trade, but not half so much as they might have done, 6648–6651. 6674. 6677——Respect in which witness considers Sierra Leone has lent assistance to the slave trade; cases in which slave vessels have been repeatedly purchased there by people, notoriously agents of Pedro Blanco and others at the Gallinas, and have gone back into their hands, 6652–6668*.

Cases in which liberated Africans have been kidnapped and sold again into slavery, 6669*–6669——Remedy for this evil suggested, 6670——No other settlements have given facilities to the slave trade besides Sierra Leone, 6671–6673——It is desirable that there should be a commercial intercourse between Sierra Leone and the Gallinas, it is the only means of eradicating the slave trade, 6677–6679——Impossibility of distinguishing between the lawful and the unlawful trade in a place where both are going on together, 6680–6686——Doubts as to whether in some places on the coast the slave trade has been in a great measure, if not entirely, suppressed by the force of commerce alone, 6687–6691——The British settlements on the Gold Coast have put down the slave trade, but this has not been by the unassisted force of commerce, 6692–6703.

[Second Examination.]—Circumstances under which witness attacked and destroyed the Spanish slave factories of the Gallinas; the detention of a woman named Fry Norman and her child, by a man of the name of Manna, eldest son of King Siacca, were the grounds upon which witness relies to justify this proceeding; reason assigned by Manna for detaining her, 6742–6763. 6772–6774——The Spaniards were settled at the Gallinas with the consent of the chiefs, 6764–6771——It has been owing to the preference given to Spanish slave dealers that British merchants have not sooner established themselves at the Gallinas, and carried on commercial pursuits there, 6775–6777——Articles of commerce growing wild in the Gallinas, 6778, 6779——There are no means of carrying on any considerable commerce at the present moment, 6780——How far our navy is justified in destroying the property of foreigners in a foreign country for the purpose of putting down the slave trade, 6781–6783——If a native chief had collected slaves in barracoons upon his own territory for exportation, witness would have felt himself justified in destroying such places, 6786–6788.

Effect of witness's proceedings at the Gallinas in suppressing the slave trade; blockade alone is quite sufficient to stop the slave trade there, 6789–6791——If British vessels had entered the Gallinas with goods for slave dealers during the time of witness's blockade, he would have seized them, 6792–6802——Witness's operations at the Gallinas were not prejudicial to British commerce, 6803, 6804——The natives are perfectly sensible of the injustice of the custom of selling their fellow creatures; but they do not consider it a crime, as it is not against their laws, 6805–6810——Copy of a letter from Messrs. Tucker, of Sea Bar, to witness, alluding to General Turner's endeavours to get possession of their country, and also relating to intelligence received by them of witness's intention to destroy their slave factories, as he had done at the Gallinas, 6811–6813. 6854–6860—— Requisition from Governor Doherty to witness to recover the woman and child who had been made slaves of by Prince Manna; the Governor expressed, in the strongest way, his satisfaction at the result of witness's expedition to the Gallinas, 6814, 6815.

Satisfaction expressed by the Colonial Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, and the Admiralty, at witness's proceedings in the Gallinas, 6816–6819——The Admiralty has issued orders to all officers in similar cases to follow the same course, 6820——Legitimate trade will eventually keep the slave trade down, 6821–6823——There should be an alteration in the law to enable us to seize and condemn any vessel that trades with a notorious slave factory; also against the supplying of slave ships with goods for their traffic, and against the sale of vessels calculated for the slave trade to slave dealers, 6824–6826——Slavery and slave dealing are extensively carried on in Cuba and in Brazil; and also in the southern states of the North American Union, 6827–6830——Distinction between slaves sold and shipped from Virginia to New Orleans, as compared with slaves shipped from the coast of Africa, 6831–6834——In every case the dealings

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Denman, Captain the Hon. *Joseph,* R. N. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

of British merchants with slave dealers, although their produce trade may be mixed with slave trade, is, in a very high degree, objectionable and improper, 6835-6837.

Witness considers himself perfectly qualified to give a sound opinion on the collateral tendency of trade to supersede the slave trade on the coast of Africa, even when carried on with persons connected with the slave trade, 6838-6840——The Gallinas has been principally supplied with goods for the slave trade by foreign ships, and not by British traders, 6841-6843——Legitimate commerce at the Gallinas has been eradicated and annihilated by the sole influence of the slave trade, 6844-6846——How the slaves in the barracoons at the Gallinas were procured for that slave market; the general system of society in Africa is slavery, 6847-6850——The chiefs, the owners of slaves in Africa, have no right to sell their own slaves; the population would at once rise against it, 6851-6853——Observations upon the climate of the Gallinas; how far it would be fit for Europeans to live there, 6861-6863——Case of witness's falling in with a vessel called the Echo, with a cargo consigned from the Havannah, from Mr. Charles Tyng to Mr. Canot, a notorious slave dealer at New Cestos; had she been an English vessel witness would have seized her, but being a Hamburgh vessel, he could not apply the English law to her case, 6864-6930——Lengthened examination respecting the commercial transaction between Pedro Blanco and Mr. Canot, 6931, *et seq.*

[Third Examination.]—Information respecting the Kroo coast; relative merits of the Fishmen and Kroomen as sailors; capabilities of the Kroomen and Fishmen as emigrants to the West Indies, especially of the former, 6962, *et seq.*

[Fourth Examination.]—Evidence respecting the discovery of two British subjects in the barracoons at the Gallinas, mixed with other slaves for exportation, 10646-16048.

Denman, Captain. Captain Denman has struck the greatest blow at the Gallinas, that the slave trade has ever received, *Madden* 10084——Disapproval of the exploits of Captain Denman at the Gallinas and other places on the coast, *Forster* 10575-10580. 10589-10591. 10639-10645——Copy of letter from the Hon. Captain Denman to the Chairman of the Committee, dated 19 July 1842, relative to the subjects before the Committee, *App.* 512, 513.——*See* also *Gallinas,* The, 2, 3, 4.

Destruction of Barracoons. The destruction of the slave factories would not have any permanent good effect in putting down the slave trade, *Dring* 2104-2106——The destruction by our ships of war of the slave factories on the coast will assist in putting down the trade, *Courtland* 2346-2349——The destruction of barracoons on shore is decidedly advantageous, *Broadhead* 2654-2657——The destruction of the barracoons interferes, in some measure, with the lawful trade, as it is so mixed up with the slave trade that it is impossible for any merchant to trade to the coast without being indirectly mixed up with it, *Ib.* 2661-2666.

Benefit resulting from the destruction of barracoons; care should be exercised in doing it, *Hill* 7178-7180——Opinion of the slave dealers themselves on this method of putting down the slave trade, *Ib.* 7184——Injurious effect of the system of operations on shore adopted by the cruisers, as it regards British mercantile interests, and also as it regards the respect of the natives for the property of Europeans, *Hughes* 7855-7861. 7874-7877——The effect of the new system of naval operations must have the effect of diminishing the slave trade, *Ib.* 7911—— Light in which the natives viewed the destruction of the barracoons at Bulama, *Ib.* 7916-7927——Protest entered by witness against the course pursued by our cruisers, under the Equipment Act, of destroying houses and property, *Forster* 10784.

De Souza. Witness has traded at Whydah with a person named De Souza; he is a slave dealer, *Clegg* 1617-1625——Dealings between witness and De Souza at Whydah, *Ib.* 1751-1758; *Dring* 2196-2204——Mr. De Souza has great intercourse with the captains of English vessels, *Dring* 2209-2211——Witness traded with De Souza at Whydah; he deals in produce as well as slaves, *Seward* 2271-2277.

De Souza is a subject of the king of Dahomey; it is a very powerful tribe, *Seward* 2278-2282——History of his settlement at Dahomey, *Ib.* 2286, 2287——Witness did business with De Souza and Fernandos at Whydah, in exchange for specie, *Courtland* 2371-2375. 2389——Reasons for supposing that De Souza would throw every difficulty in the way of extending the palm-oil trade, *Broadhead* 2511, 2512——He is generally known as a slave trader exclusively, *Hutton* 3783.

De Zulueta, Pedro, jun. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Nature of the connexion of witness's house with the shipment of goods to Africa; transactions with Pedro Martinez & Co. of the Havannah, and with Blanco & Carvalho, 10370-10431—— Operations connected with the acceptance of bills drawn by people on the coast, 10374, 10375. 10455-10458. 10462, 10463——Part taken by the firm in regard to the purchase of the Augusta; manner in which Mr. Jennings is mixed up in the transactions connected with such purchase; comments generally on the evidence given on the subject, 10375-10394. 10400, 10405.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

De Zulueta, Pedro, jun. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

10405. 10438. 10447-10454——Extent of the house's agency trade on the coast, 10395. 10406——Ignorance of witness of Mr. Kidd, whose name is mentioned coupled with that of Mr. Zulueta of London, in question 5086, 10432, 10433——Denial of the firm being connected in any way whatever with the slave trade; notoriety, both here and in Spain, of the firm setting their faces distinctly against having any interest of any kind in the slave trade, 10433-10435——Total want of truth in the assertion contained in question 5474, that it is a regular thing sending vessels to Mr. Zulueta, who sends them to Cadiz, and they get out to the Havannah and come again into the trade, 10436-10438——Purchases of vessels here to resell at the Havannah, 10439-10443——Comments on various portions of the evidence implicating witness's firm in transactions with slave dealers, 10444-10447——Evidence respecting the acceptance of bills drawn by Pedro Blanco and others from the Gallinas upon witness's house, 10455-10458. 10462, 10463.

[Second Examination.]—Further observations upon the evidence which has been given with reference to witness's house, 10464 *et seq.*——Explanation respecting the cause of the Augusta having put into Cadiz on her voyage from Liverpool to the Gallinas, 10464——And also as respects the transactions of the firm with Pedro Martinez & Co. and Blanco & Carvalho of the Havannah, and with Pedro Martinez of Cadiz, 10464, 10465——And also as regards the purchase of vessels here for Pedro Martinez, 10466——Description of legal trade carried on at the Gallinas, 10467-10469——Ships have been cleared out for the Gallinas from Liverpool; absence of necessity for concealment, 10470-10475——Case of the Arrogante, 10475——Further remarks respecting the Augusta, 10475, 10476——And also regarding certain bills referred to in former evidence, drawn by Mr. Pedro Blanco on witness's house; delivers the same in for the inspection of the Committee, 10477-10479——Desire expressed by witness for himself and partners, that the law should be put on such a footing as that they should be able to understand what course they are to pursue with their correspondents with respect to fulfilling any orders they may send, 10479-10482——If any obstruction is interposed in the way of export from this country directly to the coast of Africa, it should be at the English Custom-house, before the goods went out, 10483.

De Zulueta, Messrs., *& Co.* Evidence respecting the connexion between the house of Zulueta & Co. of London, and Pedro Blanco, the principal slave dealer at the Gallinas, *Macaulay* 5475-5518——The house of Zulueta & Co. is a very large mercantile house, *Ib.* 5479, 5480——Connexion of Messrs. Zulueta of London with slave dealers; they have aided and abetted the slave trade for a number of years, by acting as the agents of slave dealers, *Hill* 7141-7149——Messrs. De Zulueta have for a length of time been agents to slave dealers, *Ib.* 7971*.

Nature of the connexion of this firm with the shipment of goods to Africa; transactions with Pedro Martinez & Co. of the Havannah, and with Blanco & Carvalho, *De Zulueta* 10370-10431——Further explanations respecting the transactions of the firm with Pedro Martinez & Co. and Blanco & Carvalho, and with Pedro Martinez of Cadiz, *Ib.* 10464, 10465——And also as regards the purchase of vessels here for Pedro Martinez, *Ib.* 10466——Copy of letter from Messrs. Zulueta & Co. to Lord Viscount Sandon, dated 25th April 1842, acknowledging the receipt from his Lordship of a copy of Dr. Madden's Report, and remarking on certain statements in that Report relative to the mercantile transactions of the firm, and especially their connexion with the Augusta, *App.* 510.

Dicker, Edward. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—A surgeon; accompanied the Elizabeth and Jane from Sierra Leone to Trinidad in 1841, and returned to Sierra Leone in the same year in the Caroline, 4963-4967——Prejudice witness found prevailing on his return among the Africans with respect to emigration; parties by whom it was chiefly opposed, 4968-4974——Length of the voyage from Sierra Leone to Trinidad, 4975-4977——Condition of the emigrants whom witness had been instrumental in conveying to Trinidad, 4979-4985——Return of delegates to Sierra Leone, 4986-4990——Funds from which the expense of this emigration is defrayed, 4991——Superiority of the climate of Trinidad over the coast of Africa, 4992——Witness visited the Bulum shore; means of education there; religion of the natives, 4994-5001——Great extent to which emigration to the West Indies might be carried; plan proposed, 5002.

Dixcove. Settlement of disputes between the people of Dixcove and Armoo, *Swanzy* 425——There is no external slave trade at Dixcove, *Ib.* 461. 541——Commissioner's Report regarding Dixcove, *App.* 18——Queries addressed to Mr. F. Swanzy, commandant at Dixcove, dated 18th March 1841, on the state of the forts, administration of justice, &c. at that settlement, *Ib.* 73, 74.

Doherty, Governor. Objections to Governor Doherty's plan of a governor-in-chief for all the settlements on the West Coast of Africa, including St. Helena, *Findlay* 2930-2934——Witness concurs in the remarks of Colonel Doherty on the Report of Dr. Madden in almost every particular; points on which there is a difference of opinion, *Macaulay* 5560-5582——Observations on the remarks of Colonel Doherty in his communication to

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Doherty, Governor—continued.

the Secretary of State, 29th September 1841, impugning witness's Report, *Madden* 9905–9944.

Copy of letter, dated 29th September 1841, from Mr. Under Secretary Hope to Colonel Doherty, transmitting an unpublished copy of that part of Dr. Madden's Report relating to Sierra Leone, and requesting to be furnished with Colonel Doherty's observations on the same, *App.* 359——Copy of Report from Colonel Doherty, dated 27th October 1841, to Mr. Under Secretary Hope, relative to Dr. Madden's Report on Sierra Leone, with enclosure, *Ib.* 359–393.

Domestic Slavery:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally:*

Observations of the Committee relative to domestic slavery in Africa, *Rep.* vi.——Domestic slavery is universal on the coast of Africa, *Swanzy* 531; *Clegg* 1666–1668——The domestic slavery is of a mild nature generally throughout the country, *Swanzy* 850——Nature of the slavery existing among the tribes, *Ib.* 1011, 1012——Slavery is universal in Africa among the tillers of the soil, *Laird* 5692-5695——Slavery might be abolished in the forts, but in the native towns under the walls it would be very difficult to do so, *Madden* 9077–9079——The condition of the native tribes is that of hereditary domestic slavery, rather of a mild nature, *Findlay* 3118–3125——Domestic slavery prevails on the Gambia as at Sierra Leone under petty kings and chiefs, *Ib.* 3144–3149——Every chief has his slaves; they are like a family or friends, *Rües* 3219–3221——The Ashantees never sell their slaves to other people, but they kill them for sacrifice, and as a punishment, *Ib.* 3222–3224——Domestic slavery is one of the great obstacles that oppose themselves to all efforts to improve the natives; all who till the soil are slaves, *Beecham* 3649–3652——It would be productive of good effects if British influence were to be exerted for the purpose of attempting to get rid of domestic slavery on the Gold Coast, *Ib.* 3713–3718.

System of domestic slavery among the tribes on the Gambia; footing on which it exists, *Hughes* 8063–8066——Prevalence of domestic slavery and the system of pawns at Cape Coast, Accra, and Anamaboe, *Gedge* 8618——View taken by the English tribunals of the system of domestic slavery, *Ib.* 8631–8639——General treatment of domestic slaves; they are sold occasionally, *Ib.* 8640–8644——Conduct of the domestic slaves liberated at the time of Dr. Madden's visit, *Ib.* 8717–8720——Effect of Sir J. Jeremie's proclamation against slavery at Cape Coast, *Madden* 9124–9128.

The chief portion of slaves held at Cape Coast are domestic slaves; state of domestic slavery on the coast, *Madden* 9130, 9131——Witness considers Sir John Jeremie's proclamation on the subject of slavery a legal proclamation, *Ib.* 9152–9159——Further evidence on the subject of the proclamation issued by witness for abolishing domestic slavery; definition assigned to the character of "British subjects," limits within which the proclamation was to have force, *Ib.* 9526–9578——The working population in the interior are in a state of servitude to their chiefs, *Whitfield* 9696.

2. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Protest of magistrates, &c. of Cape Coast Castle against the steps taken for the abolition of slavery, *App.* 49——Copy of letter from Colonial Secretary Macdonald, dated Sierra Leone, 4th May 1841, acknowledging the receipt of the foregoing, *Ib.* 50——Proclamation by Sir John Jeremie, dated Freetown, 4th March 1841, prohibiting domestic slavery or holding of pawns within the limits of the colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies, *Ib.* 65, 66——Correspondence and papers presented by the Colonial Department relative to the suppression of domestic slavery and the system of pawns on the Gold Coast, *Ib.* 135–145——Copy of letter from Captain Maclean, dated Cape Coast Castle, 4th May 1841, forwarding copies of documents arising out of the late visit of Dr. Madden, and having reference more particularly to the measures taken for the abolition of domestic slavery and the system of pawns, *Ib.* 168, 169——Extract of a letter from the President and Council, dated Cape Coast Castle, 9th September 1841, on the subject of domestic slavery and the pawning system, *Ib.* 172——Extract of a Report from Governor Sir Charles Macarthy to Earl Bathurst, dated 16th May 1822, relative to the steps taken by him in doing away with the system of slavery prevailing on the Gold Coast, together with documents bearing on the subject, *Ib.* 517–520.

Dr. Madden's Report on the existence of slavery at the Gambia, *App.* 196.

See also *Gambia*, The, 8.

Domonase. Great hope expressed by Mr. Freeman that he should induce the old chief of Domonase to let out his land to his captains, and thus raise them to the condition of free tenants instead of being serfs or slaves, *Beecham* 3658–3660.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Dos Amigos Slaver. Information communicated to Lord Normanby respecting the Spanish slaver, the Dos Aminos, being allowed to trade freely at Cape Coast; she had been supplied there by a British merchant, a magistrate, with some of the goods, not equipments, requisite for carrying it on, *Rep.* iii.——These circumstances led to the appointment of the Committee, *Ib.*——Case of the slave vessel Dos Amigos, *Nicholls* 256——Evidence respecting the condemnation of this vessel, *Macaulay* 5319, 5320——The Dos Amigos, a Spanish vessel, under Portuguese colours, which had purchased equipments at Cape Coast Castle from a British merchant, was a case principally in reference to which witness was sent to the coast of Africa, *Madden* 9579——Amount and description of the goods sold to the captain of this vessel by parties at Cape Coast Castle, *Ib.* 10091–10095——Want of analogy in the cases of the Robert Heddle and the Dos Amigos; the latter vessel carried slave-trade equipments on board, for which she was condemned, *Ib.* 10112–10118.

Case of the Dos Amigos, as stated in the Commissioner's Report, *App.* 23——Papers presented by the Colonial Department relative to the supply of arms and ammunition obtained by this vessel from Cape Coast Castle, *Ib.* 120–131.

Doubloons. In the Bonny doubloons or dollars are to be had sometimes; they are brought by slavers, *Clegg* 1759–1764.——*See* also *Gallinas*, 2.

Dress of the Natives. Improvement effected by witness in the dress of the Africans at Sierra Leone, *Campbell* 9344.——*See* also *Condition of the Natives.*

Dring, Captain *Henry.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been acquainted with the coast of Africa for some years; capacity in which he has served; by whom he is at present employed, 2041–2047——The slave-trade has diminished on the Gold Coast, 2048, 2049——Manner in which trade is carried on at Popo and Whydah, 2050–2054——Course pursued by British vessels on the coast, 2055–2058——The lawful trade is increasing on the Kroo coast; the slave-trade was their principal source of traffic, 2059–2062——Captain Spence took considerable pains to introduce the oil trade into Kroo; how he proceeded, and what success he met with, 2063–2065——Dollars and doubloons used to be current about the Gallinas when there was slaving; the slave ships generally bring a mixed cargo, 2066–2068——The trade in goods has increased in proportion as the slave-trade has been obstructed, 2069——The slave-trade is diminishing on the coast; points to which it is principally confined, 2070, 2071——There was a celebrated slave-trader at New Cestos; he has come under the British flag; meaning of that term, 2072–2082——How slave goods are distinguished from other goods, 2083–2085——Very few vessels under the American colours are engaged in the lawful trade, 2086–2091——If the supercargo of a vessel was instructed to distinguish and discriminate his customers on the coast, he could not do so successfully, 2093–2095——The increase of lawful trade has diminished the slave-trade, 2096–2099.

If the natives were prevented from having free intercourse with English trading vessels it would have a very bad effect, 2100–2102——The less the natives deal in slaves the more they deal in palm oil, 2103——The destruction of the slave factories would not have any permanent good effect in putting down the slave trade, 2104–2106——Evidence respecting the trade carried on by Captain Spence on the coast, 2107–2109——Witness has had a good opportunity of becoming well acquainted with the natives on the coast; there is a prospect of inducing the natives to emigrate as free labourers to the West Indies; from what part of the coast that emigration would be most successful; plan for promoting emigration, 2151–2161——Several Kroomen have been in England, 2162——The number of Kroomen that offer to serve in ships is increasing, 2165——Labour in which Kroomen are usually employed, 2166–2171——They are pretty well off at home, 2174——Rate of wages paid them, 2174. 2177——On some parts of the coast a fee is obliged to be paid to the chief upon engaging people from the different towns, 2178–2180——The slave trade is still carried on at New Cestos, 2183–2186——The slave trade will not interfere with the establishment of a free emigration of Kroomen; they are never sold for slaves, 2187–2191——The slaves are generally brought from the interior of the country, 2193–2195——Dealings between witness and Mr. De Souza at Whydah, 2196–2204——The trade at Popo is the same as at Whydah, 2205–2207——Mr. De Souza has great intercourse with the captains of English vessels, 2209–2211——The oil trade is increasing on the coast; growth of the palm trees, 2213–2219——There is a great quantity of oil goes to America, but not near so much as to England, 2220.

Dulcineur, The. She was condemned at Sierra Leone, by the Court of Mixed Commission, *Hook* 8543, 8544.

Dunn, Henry. Letter from Mr. Henry Dunn, secretary to the British and Foreign School Society, expressing his views of the attainments of two young men, Charles Knight, a native of Eboe, and Joseph May, an Aku, who were placed at the Borough-road school, for the purpose of fitting them to take the management of the Wesleyan Society's schools Sierra Leone, *Beecham* 7701.

Dutch Accra: Slavers will always get goods at Dutch Accra, if refused at Cape Coast, *Swanzy* 595.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Duties on Imports. There is an objection to enforcing the payment of duties on foreign goods imported into Africa on account of the foreign settlements being near, *Sewell* 1446–1458——Expediency of high import duties on goods, *Hook* 8382-8384——Every restriction in the way of tax or duty should be taken from the legitimate trader, *Campbell* 8879——Objections to discriminating duties, such as have been suggested by the merchants, and Dr. Madden, in his report, being imposed in favour of British trade, *Hutton* 10240, 10250.——*See* also *Imports and Exports.*

E.

East Coast of Africa. Reasons for believing that the slave trade has been driven from the west to the east coast, *Bosanquet* 4447–4457——While witness was there about 15,000 a-year were sent across the Atlantic, and still more to Arabia, from the Portuguese settlements on the east coast, *Ib.* 4458–4461——Very great commercial intercourse is carried on with the east coast, but the Portuguese have latterly put on an extra duty of 30 per cent. in addition to the 5 per cent. of the treaty, *Ib.* 4462–4464——The export of slaves was with the sanction of the Portuguese authorities, though not permitted by the laws of Portugal, *Ib.* 4465, 4466——The 30 per cent. duties are illegal, but have not yet been removed, *Ib.* 4471, 4472.

Eboes. The Eboes in Freetown are the most intelligent and parsimonious race in the whole country; they will go anywhere and everywhere for money, *Hook* 8432.

Echo, The (Slaver). Evidence respecting the Hamburgh barque, Echo; grounds on which she was condemned; nature of the proofs; trial and acquittal of her captain, *Hook* 8491–8540——Severe animadversions passed upon the proceedings of the authorities of Sierra Leone, connected with the seizure and condemnation of this vessel, and the treatment of her captain and crew, *Forster* 10784.

Circumstantial report of Captain C. G. A. Sohst, of the Hambro' barque, the Echo, seized at Sierra Leone, by the Vice-Admiralty Court, *App.* 394–401.

EDUCATION:

I. *Generally.*

II. *Establishment of Schools on the Coast of Africa; how maintained:*

1. Generally.
2. At Cape Coast Castle.
3. In the Gambia.
4. In Sierra Leone.

III *Capabilities of the Natives for receiving Instruction; their willingness to receive it.*

I. *Generally:*

The advancement of education amongst the natives is one of the benefits resulting from British influence, *Beecham* 3599——The government schools to which the liberated African children are sent are not worthy the name of schools; in many cases there are not even books, and the native teachers are inefficient, *Hamilton* 4858——Neglected state of education on the Gold Coast; efforts of the Wesleyan missionaries of late; countenance given to them by the government, *Madden* 9832-9834. 9844, 9845——Great benefit that would result from carrying out Dr. Madden's recommendation for the establishment of a normal school in England for the instruction of natives destined to become masters of colonial schools abroad, *Hutton* 10250.

II. *Establishment of Schools on the Coast of Africa; how maintained:*

1. Generally:

Schools have been established on many parts of the coast, and a good many of the people educated, *Laird* 5779–5784——A few of the scattered villages are provided with schools, *Schœn* 7314——The establishment of schools depends upon the voluntary societies, *Ib.* 7315——Schools established by the government, *Ib.* 7316–7318——Number of children taught at the government expense, *Ib.* 7319——Funds by which the country schools are maintained, *Ib.* 7320——Payments made by parents, *Ib.* 7321.

2. At Cape Coast Castle:

There has been a school for many years at Cape Coast Castle, *Nicholls* 12.

3. In

Report, 1842—*continued.*

EDUCATION—continued.

II. *Establishment of Schools on the Coast of Africa; how maintained*—continued.

3. In the Gambia:

Schools belonging to the Wesleyans at the Gambia, *Finden* 7506——Provision for education in the settlement at Bathurst, *Hughes* 7993-7995——Dr. Madden's Report on the schools and missions of the settlement, *App.* 186——Queries addressed to the Rev. Mr. Fox, superintendent of the Wesleyan mission at the Gambia, dated 25th May 1841, respecting the state of education at that settlement, *Ib.* 219, 220.

4. In Sierra Leone:

Advantageous system carried out by Mr. White, the Church missionary; that system described, *Campbell* 8769-8773——Steps taken by witness in carrying out that system under the government establishment of schools, *Ib.* 8774, 8775——Outline of the plan adopted by witness in the establishment and support of schools, *Ib.* 8798-8807. 8811——Nothing is paid by the children at the government schools; in the Church missionary schools they do pay, *Ib.* 8814, 8815——Number of schools established by witness; number at present existing; reason for some of them being given up, *Ib.* 8816-8818——Considerable assistance afforded by the government in the promotion of education, *Madden* 9846——There are schools at Cape Palmas; grown-up people as well as children go; the missionaries' wives teach in the schools; they teach English; the school is full, *Matubba, or Tom Prince* 10780-10786.

Queries addressed to Rev. Mr. Morgan, colonial chaplain at Sierra Leone, dated 10 May 1841, relative to the present state of education and schools of the colony, *App.* 342, 343——Queries addressed to Rev. Mr. Warburton, of the Church Missionary Society, at Gloucester village, Sierra Leone, dated 30 April 1841, relative to the state of the schools and means of education at that settlement, *Ib.* 346, 347——Queries addressed to Rev. James Frederick Schœn, of the Church Missionary Society, Sierra Leone, dated 10 May 1841, relative to the state of education at that settlement, *Ib.* 348——Queries addressed to Rev. Mr. Dove, superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission at Sierra Leone, dated 30 April 1841, relative to the means and state of education at that settlement, *Ib.* 350, 351.

III. *Capabilities of the Natives for receiving Instruction; their willingness to receive it:*

The native mind is susceptible of being brought by proper education to the same level as that of Europeans, *Beecham* 3619——Capabilities of the children of liberated Africans compared with the children of Creoles, *Schœn* 7310——Witness would desire to see them educated; no difficulty would arise, *Ib.* 7311, 7312——Advantage taken of the schools by the native tribes, *Ib.* 7322, 7323——The instructed Africans are looked up to with respect among their own countrymen when they go forth as teachers, *Beecham* 7725——Great importance of education in raising the condition of the liberated Africans; beneficial effect of religious and moral instruction among the adults, *Campbell* 8806. 8808, 8809.

See also *Aquapim.* *Church Missionary Society.* *Liberated Africans.*

Elmina. The monopoly of supplying slaves has been in the hands of the merchants of Elmina for years, *Swanzy* 597——A place of constant resort for slavers, *Ib.* 593——If slavers were refused goods at Cape Coast they could be procured at Elmina, *Ib.* 594 Commissioner's Report regarding Elmina, *App.* 20——Queries addressed to H. C. Bartels, Elmina, Dutch settlement, dated 18 March 1841, respecting the Christian missions; state and means of education and marriages at this settlement, *Ib.* 90-92——Queries addressed to H. C. Bartels, dated 18 March 1841, respecting the climate, soil, and health of this settlement, *Ib.* 108-111.

Emancipated Negroes:

Gambia.—Queries addressed to Lieutenant-governor Huntley, dated 23 May 1841, respecting the emancipated negroes and emigration at the Gambia, *App.* 212-214.

Sierra Leone.—Dr. Madden's Report on the emancipated negroes and population of the colony, *App.* 248-250——Queries addressed to Colonel Jones, superintendant assistant of liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, dated 30 April 1841, relative to the emancipated negroes and emigration, *Ib.* 323-326——Queries addressed to Acting Governor Carr, dated 30 April 1841, on the same subject, *Ib.* 327-329——Queries addressed to Rev. E. Jones, dated 30 April 1841, on the same subject, *Ib.* 329-332.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

EMIGRATION FROM AFRICA:

1. *Generally.*
2. *From the Gambia.*
3. *From the Gold Coast.*
4. *From Sierra Leone.*
5. *Emigration into the West Indies generally.*
6. *Materials for a Free Emigration from Africa to the West Indies.*
7. *Whether it would be desirable for the Africans to make the Change.*
8. *Whether it could be carried on without a Probability of creating or encouraging a new Slave Trade.*
9. *Objections to the Scheme.*
10. *By whom the Expense should be defrayed.*
11. *Evidence respecting the Emigrants already arrived in the West Indies.*
12. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally:*

Close connexion with the question of emigration from Africa generally, and of the plan and manner of locating the Africans who are liberated from the captured slave ships, *Rep.* x——Discussion on this point, *Ib.*——It would not be safe to allow any emigration from the parts of the coast where English authority is not in activity, *Broadhead* 2732, 2733. 2736, 2737——It might be carried on at any British fort if the whole thing were conducted entirely by the Crown officers, and not left in the hands of private individuals, *Ib.* 2738, 2739——Encouragement ought to be given by Government to emigration, *Hamilton* 4816, 4817——Possible objection of foreign nations to a system of colonial emigration from other points than Sierra Leone, *Macaulay* 5540——How it might be conducted on that part of the coast which is in no way under our jurisdiction; it would not be necessary to pay acknowledgment to the chiefs, *Laird* 5607-5615——Suggestions with respect to emigration from the coast of Africa, *Ib.* 5650, 5651——Memorandum prepared by witness respecting emigration; also memorandum respecting measures for the present improvement of Africa, *Ib.* 5743-5750——General opinion of the Wesleyan Missionary Society with regard to emigration, *Beecham* 7707-7712——Means by which the natives from the leeward might be induced to emigrate; system carried on by the Dutch with their recruits, *Gedge* 8746-8750——Emigration might have been carried on if it had been properly taken in hand in the first instance; that is, if not too great inducements had been held out, and if proper people had been selected as agents, *Campbell* 9329——Impossibility of inducing the chiefs of tribes to emigrate with the people, *Ib.* 9354.

Observations with respect to the objections of Colonel Doherty to witness's remarks in his Report on the subject of emigration, *Madden* 9942-9944——The state of society in Africa prevents us from transferring labour from a land where it is so unproductive, to another where it is needed and advantageous, *Forster* 10876——It is not the interest of the African merchant to encourage emigration, since its tendency would be to enhance the price of labour on the coast, *Ib.*——Observations on emigration, supposing it to be carried on by private vessels, *App.* 485, 486.

2. *From the Gambia:*

Door which might be opened for emigration from the Gambia, *Rep.* xvi.——Tribes from which a supply of emigrants from Gambia to the West Indies might be drawn, *Finden* 7597-7687——Impossibility of establishing any extensive system of emigration from the Gambia to the West Indies, *Hughes* 8021-8024——Tribes which would enter most readily into a scheme of that kind, *Ib.* 8025-8028. 8033-8042——Best means of establishing a system of emigration; difficulty of overcoming suspicion on the part of the natives, *Ib.* 8029-8032——Whether, in order to emigrate, it would be necessary for the individual natives to get leave of their chiefs, *Ib.* 8058-8062.

3. *From the Gold Coast:*

With regard to the Gold Coast, the supply of labour there not appearing to be more than necessary for the wants of the country, the Committee would not recommend any great facilities to be afforded, *Rep.* xvi——Impracticability of emigration from the Gold Coast being carried to any extent, *Gedge* 8742, 8743——Paper delivered in by Mr. J. G. Nicholls, relative to the system that should be pursued to induce the natives of the Gold Coast to emigrate to the West India Colonies, *App.* 176.

4. *From Sierra Leone:*

The way in which this question is disposed of will materially affect other questions connected with the internal administration of the colony, *Rep.* xvii——If emigration should go on to any great extent from the settled population of Sierra Leone, it will probably be possible to dispense with some of the establishment which is now requisite for watching over the interests of the liberated Africans, *Ib.*——Twenty thousand emigrants might be removed from Sierra Leone with advantage to the colony, *Hamilton* 4557-4559——

Report, 1842—*continued.*

EMIGRATION FROM AFRICA—4. *From Sierra Leone*—continued.

4557-4559——If one-half of the colony would emigrate it would be an advantage, *Hamilton* 4734, 4735——The present population of Sierra Leone would supply a large proportion of emigrants; further immigration which might be derived from the coast of Africa after that source was exhausted, *Laird* 5767-5772——Copy of a letter, dated Sierra Leone, 19th April 1842, showing the progress of emigration in the colony, *Ib.* 7726——Extent to which emigration from Sierra Leone might be carried, *Hook* 8231——Probable result of a large emigration from Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 8240-8243.

Government should appoint an officer to superintend emigration from Lierra Leone, *Hamilton* 4783-4786——There is an emigration agent established at Sierra Leone, so that the whole machinery is ready at hand at once, *Macaulay* 5524——Prospect of promoting emigration from among the native tribes in the neighbourhood, *Hook* 8244, 8245——Tribes which would be most likely to be induced to emigrate, *Ib.* 8425-8437——How far emigration would be voluntary when a payment has to be made to the chief of each tribe for permission to emigrate, *Ib.* 8438, 8439——Whether the natives could be made to understand the advantages and disadvantages of such a scheme, *Ib.* 8440, 8441.

Unless Government expresses an opinion in favour of emigration, the African population will not be inclined to move, *Hamilton* 4736-4738——Neutrality of the Governors Sir J. Jeremie and Dr. Ferguson upon the subject, *Ib.* 4739-4746——It would be difficult to get a great number of women to leave the colony; the men remaining behind would try and prevent them, *Ib.* 4747-4751.

5. *Emigration into the West Indies generally:*

Advantages of the proposed scheme of emigration in opening a communication between the West India islands and the coast of Africa, *Macaulay* 5544-5548——Views of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone on the subject of emigration to the West Indies; extract of a letter from the Rev. Thomas Dove, one of the Wesleyan Society's missionaries, with reference to the failure of the emigration plan, *Beecham* 7706.

The captured slaves in future should be sent over to the West Indies at once, without landing; desirableness of emigration on a large scale from the coast of Africa to the West Indies being established, *Hook* 8406-8411——Difficulty of carrying it out, *Ib.* 8412, *et seq.*——The ports of embarkation should be limited, *Ib.* 8416——System on which it should be carried on, *Ib.* 8417-8420——There is no good reason why the negroes taken on board slavers should not be conveyed to the West Indies, in place of being landed at Sierra Leone or any other part of the African coast, *Forster* 10876.

6. *Materials for a Free Emigration from Africa to the West Indies:*

No likelihood of considerable emigration to the West Indies, *Swanzy* 514——The domestic manners of the people would, under emigration, be difficult of arrangement, *Ib.* 519——Witness has had a good opportunity of becoming acquainted with the natives on the coast; there is a prospect of inducing them to emigrate as free labourers to the West Indies; from what part of the coast that emigration would be most successful; plan for promoting emigration, *Dring* 2151-2161——The boys would go from witness's country to the West Indies if they had plenty of work and plenty of money, but if there is plenty of work and no money they will not go; some would take their wives, some would not, *Tom Coffee*, 2780-2783——They would go as freemen, but not as slaves; they would be obliged to ask their father (chief), and give him money, *Ib.* 2784-2794——Sum witness is paid for a voyage to England; he is paid in goods when he returns; he carries them to his chief, *Ib.* 2795-2808——Boys have been from witness's country to the West Indies; they have stopped there to work, and do not wish to go back again, *Ib.* 2809-2819.

If any individuals were willing to go to the West Indies, the chiefs would not let them without a present for each slave, *Findlay* 3150-3152——The negroes in West Africa could not at once be persuaded to go to the West Indies; they might go under the influence of a man in whom they had confidence, *Rües* 3262, 3263——The great mass of the labouring men are slaves, and their owners would not allow them to go without payment of a considerable sum, *Ib.* 3264, 3265——An European might find many willing to go with him to the West Indies; they would not like to be separated from their families, unless convinced that it would be for their benefit, *Ib.* 3266-3268——There is scarcely a man at Fernando Po who would not be willing to go to the West Indies, *Midgley* 4200-4204——The success of emigration would depend upon the reports from the West Indies of those who went first, *Ib.* 4216-4218——The natives would not agree to stop long in a strange country, *Ib.* 4221.

Great extent to which emigration to the West Indies might be carried; plan proposed, *Dicker* 5002——Favourable opinion entertained by witness on the question of emigration from the coast of Africa to the West Indies; his views generally on the subject, *Macaulay* 5468-5473——Further explanation of witness's scheme for promoting emigration, *Ib.* 5523-5548——Witness would earnestly recommend a plan for the location and settlement, in the West Indies, of all slaves hereafter embarked by

Report, 1842—*continued.*

EMIGRATION FROM AFRICA—continued.

6. *Materials for a Free Emigration from Africa to the West Indies*—continued.

decrees of the various Courts of Mixed Commission, *Macaulay* 5473——In order to make the industry of the people of Sierra Leone productive to themselves and to the capitalists who employ them, the best policy would be to transport them bodily to the West Indies and let them labour there, *Laird* 5751–5766——Remarks upon the subject of emigration from Sierra Leone to the West Indies; objections to any such system being adopted, *Coates* 6506–6509. 6517–6524.

Probable disposition of the liberated Africans to emigrate across the Atlantic; great fault in the present system of emigration; justifiable part taken by the missionaries in the question; the success of the system depends entirely upon the fairness with which it is carried on, *Campbell* 8886–8891——Under an improved system, the colony of Sierra Leone might be so managed as to make it more advisable for them to remain in the colony than to go to the West Indies, *Ib.* 8892–8896.

7. *Whether it would be desirable for the Africans to make the Change:*

It would be well for the African in every point of view, to find himself a free labourer in the free British West India Colonies, *Rep.* xv——In Sierra Leone the newly liberated African is a burden to the British Government as well as to himself; in the West Indies not only would his own condition be improved, but he would become a source of wealth and prosperity to the empire, *Ib.*——Whether it would be as advantageous to their temporal interest as individuals as their remaining in their own country, *Beecham* 3666–3669——African free labourers would be much better off by emigrating to the West Indies, *Midgley* 4358–4362——No regulations would put them in a better condition at Sierra Leone than in the West Indies, *Hamilton* 4560, 4561——Advantage both to the liberated Africans and to the Government of their being placed in a West India colony, *Macaulay* 5529–5534——The best way of benefiting the negroes would be to bring them in contact with Europeans in the West Indies, *Laird* 5603——Classes of people which might be induced to go, *Ib.* 5604——Every facility should be afforded to such Africans as will voluntarily and with a sufficient knowledge of the consequences of the act, embark from any of our own colonies for the West Indies, *Forster* 10876.

8. *Whether it could be carried on without a probability of creating or encouraging a new Slave Trade:*

Whether in transferring the liberated Africans from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, any danger would exist of creating a real or plausible suspicion of a real slave trade under another name, *Rep.* xv——It would be extremely difficult to adopt any safe plan for carrying on emigration from Africa to the West Indies, without producing a real or seeming slave trade, *Beecham* 3665. 3674, 3675——The placing the emancipated slaves in islands where they would be engaged in cultivating sugar, would in a great degree be compelling the slave trader himself to put down the slave trade, *Macaulay* 5541–5543——Regulation under which this process might be conducted so as to be free from the imputation or the reality of a slave trade, *Laird* 5604–5606——Impracticability of a general emigration from Africa to the West Indies at present; danger of a renewal of the slave trade, *Nicolls* 10563–10565. 10569, 10570.

9. *Objections to the Scheme:*

Parties by whom emigration is chiefly opposed at Sierra Leone, *Dicker* 4968–4974——Objections to a considerable emigration from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, *Schœn* 7379–7384——Parties by whom the scheme has been discouraged, *Hook* 8232–8239——Objection of the natives to emigrate to the West Indies, *Whitfield* 9701, 9702.

10. *By whom the Expense should be defrayed:*

The expense of the emigration would of course be defrayed by the colony to which each successive band of emigrants was directed, *Rep.* xvi——Reasons for recommending that it should be under the strictest superintendence of some Government authority, *Ib.*——Means by which the expense of transport across the Atlantic should be defrayed, *Macaulay* 5525–5528.

11. *Evidence respecting the Emigrants who have already arrived in the West Indies:*

Witness, who succeeded in removing 182 emigrants to Trinidad, was authorized to offer them a certain rate of wages for a certain period; and they were at liberty to work for whom they pleased, *Hamilton* 4495–4499——On issuing a proclamation, 500 of both sexes offered themselves, and he selected the best, *Ib.* 4500–4503——The sexes were nearly equal, *Ib.* 4504–4506——They landed at Trinidad in perfect health, and were amazed at the advantages they were to enjoy, *Ib.* 4507–4509——Within 20 days, every man, woman and child, had found employment, *Ib.* 4510–4513——Witness had promised that delegates should return, but they did not; and witness was on that account unable to secure a second emigration, *Ib.* 4514–4521——Wages had risen in Sierra Leone, and there

Report, 1842—*continued.*

EMIGRATION FROM AFRICA—continued.

11. *Evidence respecting Emigrants who have arrived in West Indies*—continued.

there were feelings and representations adverse to emigration from that colony, *Hamilton* 4522–4528.

How far the engagements entered into with emigrants have been adhered to in Trinidad and other colonies, *Hamilton* 4533–4545——Witness has heard from Trinidad excellent accounts of them; they show every willingness to work, and are very well behaved, *Ib.* 4546–4548. 5259——A labourer could perform two tasks a day at 1*s.* 8*d.* each, *Ib.* 4549–4551——Those who went to Trinidad had been long in the colony, and were decent, well informed people, *Ib.* 4591–4593——When settled in Trinidad, they wished witness to fetch more of their people, *Ib.* 4593, 4594.

Agreements made with the African emigrants in Trinidad; they understood them, *Hamilton* 4595–4599. 5260——The Kroomen left agricultural employment for work on the wharfs at Trinidad; but if well paid they would work on the land, *Ib.* 4600, 4601——Witness objected to delegates returning from Trinidad, until they had been some months in the island, *Ib.* 4810–4815——Condition of some emigrants whom witness had been instrumental in conveying to Trinidad, *Dicker* 4979–4985——Return of delegates to Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 4986–4990——Funds from which the expense of the emigration is defrayed, *Ib.* 4991.

The attempts at emigration into Jamaica and Demerara failed; there were reports that the emigrants would be maltreated and made slaves of, *Hamilton* 4529–4532——Causes of the failure of the system of delegates from Jamaica and Demerara, *Ib.* 4801–4807——Report of Mr. Jones as to emigrants to Demerara returning as decoys in fine uniforms, *Ib.* 4808, 4809——Result of a deputation returning from Demerara; active opposition in the colony to any system of emigration, *Hook* 8441–8445. 8449–8451——Witness, who has been lately to Demerara, saw 40 of his own countrymen there, whom he knew before as his own friends; description of employment in which he found them engaged, *Matubba*, or *Tom Prince* 10718–10724——Those who were in the bush had their wives with them, who came out from Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 10725——Willingness of witness's countrymen to go to the West Indies; terms on which their king would let them go; he would not compel them to go, *Ib.* 10726–10731——The king would not prevent women or children going, *Ib.* 10735, 10736——Witness would be willing to go to Demerara for two years to cultivate sugar; he could not take his wife because he thinks the king would not like to let the women go, *Ib.* 10737–10745——Witness saw some of his countrymen at Demerara engaged in the cultivation of the sugar cane, and they said they liked the country very well, *Coona*, or *Jack Davis* 10746–10750. 10787, 10788——Witness would be willing to go to Demerara for two years if he could get back, *Ib.* 10751, 10752——Manner in which he would dispose of the money he got, *Ib.* 10753–10756.

12. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Dr. Madden's Report relative to the subject of emigration from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, *App.* 254–258——Return of the number of emigrants from the colony of Sierra Leone in the period from the 25th October 1839 to the 30th April 1841, showing the date of departure, name of the vessel, &c. *Ib.* 282——List of emigrant ships that have sailed from this port to the West Indies, with the number of passengers on board, *Ib.*——Printed notices addressed by the emigration agents of Jamaica, Trinidad, and Demerara, to the inhabitants of Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 282–285——Observations by Mr. Macgregor Laird on emigration from Africa to the West Indies, supposing it to be carried on by the government, *Ib.* 483–485.

See also *Accra. Apprenticeship. Bassamen. Fishmen. Gallinas*, The. *Kroomen.*

English Factories. If a ship of war got information of any English factory being engaged in the slave trade, they would be justified in destroying it, *Blount* 6295–6298.

English Merchants. No permanent connexion is formed between the natives and the English merchants, *Bailey* 1896.

Enlistment of Negroes. Clause in the Act of 5 Geo. 4, c. 112, respecting the enlistment of negroes condemned by the courts, without any reference to their own will, *Macaulay* 5543.

Equipment Treaty. Owing to the equipment article in our recent treaties, which has prevented the actual slaver from hovering on the coast in safety, a large portion of the goods necessary for the slave trade is driven into vessels innocent in their apparent character, but subserving the purposes of the slaver, *Rep.* xvii——Difficulty of putting an end to this system, *Ib.* xviii. xix——The equipment treaty has very considerably checked the slave trade upon the coast, *Seward* 2259; *Hutton* 3961–3963——Effect of the introduction of the equipment article with respect to the collection of slaves in barracoons, *Hill* 7185, 7186——A great blow was struck at the slave trade in 1835, when the treaty was made in Spain, enabling our cruisers to seize vessels when they were

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Equipment Treaty—continued.
equipped for the slave trade, *Madden* 9741——Way in which the equipment treaty threw the maintenance of the supply of the trade more upon the English merchants than was the case before, *Ib.* 9746——It is now necessary to send out goods for the purpose of forwarding the slave trade in a separate bottom from that which goes to fetch the slaves, *Ib.* 9747-9749.

See also *Destruction of Barracoons.*

European Commodities. There is a taste induced for the decencies and comforts of civilized life to a great extent; orders brought to this country by Mr. Freeman from Christian natives for English articles of dress and furniture, *Beecham* 3645——The natives are willing to labour steadily for the purpose of obtaining these articles of English manufacture, *Ib.* 3646. 3664——Commission given by the chief of Domonasi to Mr. Freeman to obtain for him in this country implements of husbandry, that he might cultivate his land in a superior manner, and make improvements in his style of living; situation of Domonasi, *Ib.* 3646-3648.

See also *British Goods. Dress.*

Europeans. Evil example to the natives set by Europeans generally in all our settlements upon the coast of Africa, *Beecham* 3689.——*See* also *Aquapim. Climate.*

Evidence before the Committee. Reasons for the Committee's suppressing some of the evidence given before them with respect to the colony of Sierra Leone, *Rep.* ix.

Exports. See *Imports and Exports.*

Extension of British Influence. Probable extension of British influence if steamers were established on the Gambia; there are no other means of competing with the French than by the establishment of steamers on the rivers, *Finden* 7451-7453——Desirableness of extending British trade and British influence more widely than it is at present, *Hook* 8277-8279——How far the establishment of small forts would answer that purpose, *Ib.* 8280, 8281——Points on the coast at which it would be serviceable to have such forts, *Ib.* 8282, 8283——Additional settlements between the Gambia and Sierra Leone would be advisable, *Ib.* 8284, 8285.

Possibility of extending British influence along the coast, and with the more distant tribes in the interior, *Hook* 8357-8362——Failure of the attempts to extend our commercial influence into the interior, *Ib.* 8363, 8364——Policy of extending British territory on the coast, *Madden* 9823——Advantage of the coast from Apollonia to Whydah being under the British flag, *Hutton* 10330——Impolicy of confining our settlements to the mouths of rivers, instead of going into the heart of the country, *Nicolls* 10565-10568.——*See* also *British Influence.*

F.

Factories (Gold Coast). Factories established by witness and his captains along the Gold Coast; purposes for which these factories have been established, &c. *Redman* 2761-2764. 2769-2779.

See also *Bulama,* Island of. *Destruction of Barracoons. Foreign Factories.*

Fantee Territory. Countries from which the people have come into the Fantee boundary in order to enjoy British protection, enumerated, *Beecham* 3652——The Fantee country, from these immigrations, has become much more populous, *Ib.* 3653, 3654——The chiefs would to a great extent bring their cases to be adjudicated before the British authorities upon the Gold Coast, *Ib.* 3655-3657——Superiority of the Fantees on the Gold Coast to the natives of Bonny, *Midgley* 4363-4365.

Ferguson, Dr. He is a man of colour, and was Lieutenant-governor of Sierra Leone; he is the most popular man in the colony, *Macaulay* 5316.

Fernando Po:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Its Climate, and Effect thereof upon the Health of Europeans.*
3. *Government thereof.*

1. *Generally:*

Condition of Fernando Po; its population and classes of inhabitants; there are only three white men there, *Midgley* 4154-4158——Wages of the Kroomen at Fernando Po, *Ib.* 4205——Adjoining Fernando Po, settlers might be drawn from the coast; the wages of labour are very trifling, *Blount* 6275-6279——Fernando Po, (Clarence Cove,) is not a good naval station; it is too far in the Bight, *Ib.* 6283, 6284.

Brief geographical and general notice of Fernando Po, *App.* 206.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

FERNANDO PO—continued.

2. *Its Climate, and effect thereof upon the health of Europeans:*

It is the healthiest spot in western Africa, north of the Equator; grounds for this opinion, *Midgley* 4159–5164——It is more unhealthy than Sierra Leone, and is a very small place, *Hamilton* 4791–4793——The climate is much the same as all the rest of Africa, *Blount* 6275–6279——General healthiness of the climate of Fernando Po, *Nicolls* 10558——Comparative healthiness of Fernando Po, the Cameroons, and the Amboises, and respective merits of those places for a British settlement, *Midgley* 10799–10805.

3. *Government thereof:*

There is no government on the island but that of Mr. White, superintendent for the West African Company; disaffection of the Kroomen; bad state of the place, *Midgley* 4165–4177——The island of Fernando Po does not appear to be under any control; somebody should be placed there with power to regulate and govern the island; it is very healthy; extent to which the clearing has been carried, *Blount* 6268–6274——There should be a British consul or magistrate at Fernando Po, to protect our commerce, who if abstemious might reside there without danger, *Ib.* 4274–4278——He should visit each of the rivers once in two or three months; captains of men-of-war have not time to inquire into matters, *Ib.* 4279–4284——Not sufficient authority to enforce the execution of commercial engagements, *Ib.* 4285–4293.

See also *Amboises*, The. *Emigration*, IV. 2. vii.

Fever. Observations on the fever to which Europeans are subject on the Western Coast of Africa, *App.* 423–427——And on the question of contagion, *Ib.* 427–430.

Finden, Francis William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has resided at the Gambia in a mercantile capacity since 1831; 7388, 7389——Has read Dr. Madden's Report upon the Gambia, 7390——Observations on, and objections to certain points in that report, 7391–7430——Defective state of the drainage at the settlement; amount for which it could be effectually done; system hitherto pursued, 7393–7403——Application of the colonial funds to the public buildings of the settlement; erection of a new market, which came down as soon as finished, 7404–7412——Considerable sums have already been expended on the government wharf, which is still unfinished, 7412–7415——The merchants at the Gambia have no control over the colonial funds; the accounts are not seen by them; there is no council; frequent complaints have been made, 7416–7427——The gaol is not large enough; it is a miserable place, 7430——Serious inconvenience suffered by the colony from its dependence on Sierra Leone for the discharge of the judicial office, and in other respects, 7431–7434——Infrequency of the communication between the Gambia, and Sierra Leone; there are 30 or 40 arrivals from England to one from Sierra Leone, 7435, 7436.

Great advantage that would result from having a colonial steamer; it would be available as a sea-going steamer between Sierra Leone and the Gambia, 7437–7441——Probable length of the voyage between the two places, 7442, 7443——Fuel that would be used; source from whence the French supply their steamers, 7444–7447——Number of steamers the French have upon the Senegal; their size; use made of them, 7448–7450. 7459–7468. 7472*——Probable extension of British influence if steamers were established on the Gambia; there are no other means of competing with the French than by the establishment of steamers on the rivers, 7451–7453——Highest settlement of the French on the Senegal, 7454——Establishment at Albreda on the Gambia, 7455–7457——Mortality amongst them, 7458, 7458*——The Senegal is very narrow and shallow; the trade is opened on a certain day every year, 7459, 7459*——Principal trade up the river, 7469–7471.

Safety of the navigation of the Gambia; character of the inhabitants; trouble given by a marauding chief named Kemington, 7473–7479——The trade of the Gambia has frequently been interrupted by disturbances high up the river; a steamer would give confidence and encouragement to the natives resorting to our possessions for the purpose of trade, 7480–7482——Danger to the natives in bringing boats down the river, 7483–7485——Objection to the dependence of the Gambia upon Sierra Leone, even supposing a more frequent communication, 7486, 7487——Laws have been made at Sierra Leone, applying to the Gambia, without the governor or the merchants at Gambia being consulted, 7488–7490——Materials at the Gambia for forming a council to assist the governor; civil officer there; number of resident European merchants, 7491–7499——Ministers of religion, and missionaries resident in the island, 7500–7505——Schools belonging to the Wesleyans, 7506——Frequent remonstrances have been made by the merchants, on account of the non-appearance of vessels of war at the Gambia; inconvenience complained of, 7507–7512. 7560–7564——The removal of the seat of government higher up the river would not be attended with advantage, 7513–7518——Manner in which the liberated Africans in the Gambia are dealt with, 7522–7527——Favourable state of trade at the Gambia, 7528–7536.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Finden, Francis William. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Error fallen into by Dr. Madden, with respect to the sudden increase of trade in 1836, 7537–7539——How few British manufactures are made serviceable to the slave trade, 7540, 7541——There is very little communication between the Gambia and the Gallinas, the destruction of the barracoons, and the British merchandise at the latter place by Captain Denman in 1840, could not, therefore, affect the trade of the former place, 7542–7552——There are large exports from the Gambia to Bissao, which are sold to slave dealers having barracoons, 7553–7556——Bissao is a Portuguese settlement, 7557, 7558——All the parties connected with the slave trade, between the Gambia and Sierra Leone, are also engaged very largely in the legitimate trade, 7559.

The French acquired land on which to build forts by purchase, and then extended their influence beyond it; their African system described, 7575–7582——They have a settlement at the river Cassamanza, which is understood to be a Portuguese possession, 7583–7585——The French settlement of Albreda, in the river Gambia, is a very serious inconvenience and injury to the British trade in that river; legality of their claim to that settlement, 7586–7589——Number and state of the liberated Africans at the Gambia, 7591–7596——Lengthened examination respecting the tribes from which a supply of emigrants from Gambia to the West Indies might be drawn, 7597–7687.

Findlay, Colonel *Alexander.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Witness was on the coast of Africa from 1819 to 1833, serving in the 2d West India Regiment, then as commandant at Gambia, and lastly as Governor of Sierra Leone, 2820–2825——Extent of British jurisdiction on the Gambia, 2826–2829——No interference arose with the natives, except negotiations for free intercourse between the natives and the inhabitants of St. Mary's, 2830–2839——The commercial intercourse with the natives on the Gambia rapidly increased in witness's time, 2840, 2841——Site of St. Mary's; its selection; other points which might have been chosen, 2842–2851——Increased revenue on imports into Gambia from 1818 to 1824; 2852, 2853——Witness differs from Dr. Madden's opinion, that Barra Point would be a good situation for a commercial settlement, 2855, 2856——And as to the eligibility of Cape St. Mary's, 2857——If the troops were removed to each of those places, the merchants in the Isle of St. Mary's would be without protection, 2858——Improvement of the African population in industry and comfort, from their intercourse with the English merchants on the Gambia, 2858–2860.

The slave trade was much carried on by the French, the Portuguese, and the Spaniards, 2861——The British trade, by offering means of exchange, has induced the chiefs not to part with their slaves, 2862–2867——Witness encouraged the trade carried on with the Portuguese; he was aware that the slave trade was also carried on by them, 2868–2871——The streets of St. Mary's, since the embankment, can never be flooded; Mr. Missionary Fox's account doubted, 2872–2889——Grounds for thinking that the French have no right to the settlement at Albreda, 2890–2893——Witness was never instructed to prevent British traders from having commercial dealings with slave factories, 2893*, 2894——A merchant who had failed in business on the Gambia was appointed lieutenant-governor of that settlement in 1838, but his appointment was cancelled, 2895–2903, 2914–2922——Another person was appointed lieutenant-governor who had been a clerk in a store there, and had kept a retail store at Sierra Leone; he afterwards reached the rank of captain in the army; his appointment was cancelled, 2904–2913.

Dr. Madden has given a good deal of mis-statement in his Report on Sierra Leone and the Gambia; witness agrees with Sir Henry Huntley, who contradicts every paragraph, 2923——And with Sir Richard Doherty's observations upon Dr. Madden's Report on Sierra Leone, 2924——It would be advantageous to the settlement of the Gambia to be independent of Sierra Leone, 2925–2929——Objections to Governor Doherty's plan of a governor-in-chief for all the settlements on the West Coast of Africa, including St. Helena, 2930–2934——The Gambia has advanced more in commercial prosperity than Sierra Leone, considering its population, 2935–2938——In both, the chief exports come from beyond the limits of the settlement, 2939–2947——British influence extends further into the interior on the Gambia than at Sierra Leone, 2948, 2949——There was much commercial intercourse between Sierra Leone and the slave factories of Sherbro' and Gallinas, which tended to discourage the slave trade, by making the labour of the slaves valuable, 2950–2956——Suspicious-looking vessels, unless known to be slavers, were allowed to trade at Sierra Leone, 2957–2980——Mr. Macaulay for many years had the principal store in Sierra Leone, and conducted the trade in the usual way, 2981, 2982.

Slave goods and slave vessels were sold by auction to the highest bidder, and were, doubtless, often purchased by slave dealers, 2983–2987——Despatches given in, in explanation of the causes of the discontinuance of the education of the liberated African children in the Church missionary schools, 2988, 2989——Reasons for raising the fees on apprentice bonds, 2990–2992——Witness was recalled for fining and imprisoning a person for libel on the government, with the advice of the council and the Queen's advocate, 2993–3023——Influence of certain parties in the colony with some one in the

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Findlay, Colonel *Alexander.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

the Colonial-office; the contents of despatches were known before witness received them; this detracted from his influence, 3024–3050——Strong opposition in the colony to many of witness's measures, 3051–3059——Circumstances under which witness gave offence to Mr. Macaulay; great influence of that gentleman, 3060–3070——Separate governors at each settlement on the West Coast of Africa are required, 3071–3075——The power of the governor of Sierra Leone over the Gold Coast is merely nominal; there should be a separate governor there, 3076–3096.

The liberated Africans found no difficulty in getting employment; different modes of providing for them, 3097–3102——They would not willingly emigrate to the West Indies, 3103——On their first adjudication they should be landed in the West Indies, instead of at Sierra Leone, where they would find more employment, 3104, 3105——They might seek employment, under the same kind of assistance as they receive in Sierra Leone, 3106–3110——They are free to leave the colony; but if they get into the interior they are seized, and sold again as slaves, 3111–3117——The condition of the native tribes is that of hereditary domestic slavery, rather of a mild nature, 3118–3125——Improvement in the condition and morals of the liberated Africans and their children, 3126–3132——An extension of the colony will be needed if the population goes on increasing; purchase of territory by General Turner repudiated by Government, 3134–3143——Domestic slavery prevails on the Gambia, as at Sierra Leone, under petty kings and chiefs, 3144–3149.

If the slaves were willing to go to the West Indies, the chiefs would not let them, without a present for each slave, 3150–3152——Dr. Madden's remarks as to the existence of slavery within the settlement of the Gambia are erroneous; they must refer to artificers belonging to the French, 3153–3162——There are no "pawns" in Sierra Leone or on the Gambia, being persons who submit to voluntary slavery for debt, 3163–3165——Mulatto ladies and merchants from Senegal and Goree had domestics at Gambia, who it was well understood were free, but they went backwards and forwards between those places, 3166–3171——Extent of the jurisdiction of the British government round the Gambia, 3172–3178——An establishment higher up the river than Macarthy's island would be advantageous, and might easily be maintained, 3179–3181——The climate is not more unhealthy up the river than at St. Mary's, 3182, 3183——Parts of Jamaica are as unhealthy as Sierra Leone; period of life most favourable for serving there, 3185–3190——A great deal of produce, such as wax, hides, ivory, and gold, might be collected on the Gambia, 3191–3193——The buildings on the Gambia are all of stone and lime, and have stood well since they were erected by witness, 3194–3199.

[Second Examination.]—It would be desirable for the improvement of commerce and the suppression of the slave trade, to establish forts between the settlements of Gambia and Sierra Leone, 3539——Explanation of the abuses complained of in the system of administering to the estates of deceased persons at Sierra Leone, 3540–3548. 3557–3560——Bad practice of admitting persons, either white or coloured, without education, into practice in the courts of Sierra Leone as solicitors, 3549–3553——The legal forms used in the colony are too numerous for the good of the colony, 3554–3556——Official complaint made against the Rev. Mr. Morgan by witness, on account of his refusing to administer religious consolation to the prisoners confined in the gaol under sentence of death, 3561–3571——Witness would have considered it his duty to interfere to protect the factories and stores of the merchants of Sierra Leone beyond the jurisdiction of the colonies from plunder by the natives, 3572——There is no information in Dr. Madden's Report but what could have been obtained as correctly in this country, 3573——It was not the practice when witness was governor of Sierra Leone to deliver up runaway slaves to the neighbouring chiefs, 3574–3580.

[Third Examination.]—It would have a good effect in procuring a better qualified class of officers, if some pension or allowance were provided in case of long service on the coast of Africa, 3723–3730——There are many applications, even from persons of high character and respectable station, upon every vacancy of the higher offices at Sierra Leone and at the Gambia, 3731.

Findlay, Colonel. Witness was never ordered to attend a prisoner under sentence of death, and refused to do so, as stated by Colonel Findlay, *Morgan* 6339, 6340. 6342–6346——Order which was made by the council, which witness refused to obey; reasons for this refusal, *Morgan* 6341 *et seq.*——Observations upon a statement delivered in by Colonel Findlay, in which a charge is made against the Rev. Mr. Davey, one of the missionaries of the society, *Coates* 6475–6481.

Fines. Table of the fines inflicted on natives at Cape Coast Castle, in the year 1839, *App.* 40.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Floating Trade. Explanation of what is meant by floating trade, *Redman* 3340-3346—— The number of foreign vessels in the floating trade has greatly increased of late years; distinction between the floating trade and other trade, *Hutton* 3776-3782.

Fisheries. Have greatly extended in Africa, *Swanzy* 839, 840.

Fishmen. The Fishmen would be willing to emigrate from the West Coast of Africa, *Courtland* 2367-2369.

Foolahs. The Foolahs are by far the most enlightened race, and much more advanced towards civilization, than the people in any other part of Africa, *Hill* 7287.

Foreign Factories (Gold Coast.) Copy of letter from the merchants at Cape Coast Castle, dated 24 October 1840, to Mr. President Maclean, submitting the expediency of restraining foreigners, owing no allegiance to the British flag, from establishing factories on shore for the disposal of foreign produce, *App.* 169, 170.

Foreign Settlements. Form of government and system of administration in the foreign settlements, *Sewell* 1459-1463——Neither the Dutch nor the Danes meet with the same respect from the natives as the English, *Ib.* 1464——Foreign settlements on the coast, *Hutton* 10330.

Foreign Vessels. Trade carried on by foreign vessels on the coast, *Clegg* 1857.

Forster, Matthew, Esq. M.P. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Considerable importance of the trade with the West Coast of Africa; great augmentation of which it is susceptible, 10574——Rapid success of the colony on the Gambia; it is the most valuable of our West African possessions, *Ib.*——Limited capabilities of Sierra Leone, *Ib.*——Want of communication with the interior possessed by the settlements on the Gold Coast; their past services in the suppression of the slave trade; their future value as a curb upon the negro states within our reach, *Ib.*——Policy of re-occupying the post at Whydah, *Ib.*——Advantage of a settlement at Bulama, in connexion with that on the Gambia, *Ib.*——Doubtful utility of attempting to form any settlement in the Bight of Benin, *Ib.*——Efforts of the French to form settlements on and in the neighbourhood of the Gold Coast; extracts from letters received from the Gold Coast on the subject, *Ib.*——Annual expense of keeping up the forts on the Gold Coast, *Ib.*——Wasteful expenditure at Sierra Leone, *Ib.*

Disapproval of the exploits of Captain Denman at the Gallinas and other places, 10575-10580. 10589-10591. 10639-10645——Mismanagement and jobbing in the building of a church at Sierra Leone, on which 80,000*l.* was expended; other and similar jobs which have taken place, 10581-10587——Doubts as to persons having been sold at the slave factories at the Gallinas, who bore the character of British subjects, 10588, 10589. 10640-10644, 10645——Favourable prospects of increased trade on the Gold Coast, notwithstanding the want of water communication with the interior, 10592—— Increased tranquillity and confidence latterly existing there between the Ashantees and neighbouring tribes, 10593, 10594——Policy that should be pursued, as regards the Ashantees and other tribes, for the maintenance of peace between them, 10595-10602 ——Increase in the export and import trade on the Gold Coast; chief articles of import from the Gold Coast, 10603-10607——Circulation of specie on the coast; impossibility of obtaining any official information of the quantity imported into this country, 10603-10636——Amount of the imports of gold dust into London, 10629-10630——Ultimate importance of the trade with Ashantee, 10637-10638.

[Second Examination.]—Substantiation of a statement made on previous examination respecting the extravagant outlay on a church and other public buildings at Sierra Leone, 10649——Opinion of the Queen's advocate, that the proceedings of Captain Denman, at the Gallinas, New Cestos, and Sea-bar, are not strictly justifiable, or such as can with safety be repeated, 10649, 10650——Proportion which the amount of returns from the Coast of Africa in specie bears to the returns in the products of the country, as relates to witness's house, 10650-10652——Return showing the amount of gold dust from the Coast of Africa, melted by Messrs. Browne & Wingrove, in the years 1831-1841, with estimated value, 10652——Circumstance proving that specie is sent from a part of the coast where no slave trade is carried on, 10652, 10653——Description of colonial posts recommended by witness to be established; slight force that would be required, 10654-10656——Places at which such posts should be formed, 10657, 10658 ——Their undoubted utility in repressing and discouraging the slave trade, 10659—— Utility of forming posts high up the Gambia, 10660, 10661——The multiplication of posts would not multiply the chances of getting into difficulty occasionally, 10662—— Whether the ground immediately necessary for such posts only should be purchased, 10663——How far, in carrying on trade with the Coast of Africa, produce is a better return than money, 10664——Desirableness of the settlements on the Gambia being rendered independent of Sierra Leone, 10665.

Want of a legislative, and also a judicial council, 10665——Necessity for a court of justice, independent of that of Sierra Leone; magnitude of this evil, *Ib.*——Great utility of having a colonial steamer at the Gambia, 10665-10668——Description of vessel

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Forster, Matthew, Esq. M. P. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

vessel which would be suitable for the purpose; estimated amount of the outlay, and annual expense of a steamer of the kind required, 10669–10672——Manner in which the expense might be defrayed, 10673, 10674——Suggestions delivered in and read, relative to the future Government of the Gambia, and its separation from Sierra Leone, 10674——The settlements on the Gold Coast are virtually independent of Sierra Leone; they should be placed under the direct administration of the Home Government; able management of the local government for the last 12 years, 10677——The Committee in England can do nothing of consequence without consulting the Colonial-office; anxiety displayed by the Colonial-office to avoid the responsibility; disadvantageousness of its interference, *Ib.*——Establishment at present required at the forts, *Ib.*——Remarks on the principles upon which we should model and introduce judicial institutions into our African dependencies, and on the policy of extending our influence over parts of the country which it may not be advisable to subject to territorial jurisdiction, 10678——Happy results of the system of government pursued by Mr. Maclean at Cape Coast Castle, *Ib.*

Instances in the administration of Sierra Leone of the error of declining to exert a natural influence over the neighbouring tribes; necessity for granting adequate protection to merchants, 10678–10680——Observations on the past efforts for the introduction of improved agriculture on the West Coast of Africa, on the probable causes of their failure, and on the principles by which they should be guided in future efforts; and also lengthened examination respecting the African Institution, and the African Civilization Society, 10681–10696——Want of commercial integrity at Sierra Leone; delay, and misapplication of funds in the administration of property of deceased persons in the colony; the evil is of long standing; causes to which to be attributed, 10697, 10698——Party spirit and party influence existing at Sierra Leone, 10698——Inadequacy of the machinery in use for the government of our colonies; impossibility of good government under the present system; urgent necessity of doing something to remedy the evil, *Ib.*——Ignorance of the Colonial-office on matters relating to the trade and condition of the West Coast of Africa; case of a large quantity of coffee imported by witness's firm, from the Rio Nunez, being refused admittance as colonial produce; grounds on which such coffee is claimed to be admitted upon a lower duty, 10699–10703——Impossibility of any regulations being framed for carrying on the trade of the Coast of Africa, by which the slave dealer should be prevented getting goods or money for the purchase of slaves, 10704——Extent to which trade is carried on upon the principle of credit; it is a most objectionable and unfortunate system, and has been productive of very bad effects, 10705–10714.

[Third Examination.]—Further lengthened examination respecting his connexion with the scheme of an African agricultural and commercial joint stock company in connexion with the African Civilization Society, 10829–10863, 10880——And also, further information respecting the charge of ignorance made by witness against the Colonial-office with reference to the production of coffee on the Rio Nunez, 10864–10868–9.

[Fourth Examination.]—Fallacy of attempting to prevent British subjects from selling goods to persons known to be engaged in the slave trade, 10870, 10871——Opinion as to the feasibility of the plan proposed in the case of condemned slave vessels, that a bond should be taken from the purchasers that they shall not be re-sold for the purposes of the slave trade, 10872——Indispensable necessity existing for the occasional presence of men-of-war at the recognised settlements and at the factories of individual traders on the coast, 10873——Cause given to the settlement of the Gambia to complain of the infrequent appearance of vessels of the squadron, *Ib.*——Formal applications have been made to the Government at least once in the course of every year; little effect produced by their representations, *Ib.*——Way in which this inattention bears hard upon the resident trader in the Rio Nunez; extract from a letter received from a resident in the Rio Nunez on the subject, *Ib.*——Copy of a letter addressed by Forster & Smith to the Colonial-office, representing the necessity of occasional visits from the cruisers to certain places between the Gambia and Sierra Leone, *Ib.*——Extract from a letter on the subject of the slave trade carried on by the Portuguese in the neighbourhood of the Gambia, *Ib.*——Observations on the measures adopted by our squadron on the coast of Africa for the forcible suppression of the slave trade, 10784, 10785——Protest entered by witness against the course pursued by our cruisers under the Equipment Act of destroying houses and property, 10784.

Harsh conduct of the cruisers in landing the crews of captured slave vessels on the coast without money, food, or means of reaching assistance; its effect with respect to the due fulfilment of our slave treaties with other countries, 10784——The conduct of the authorities at Sierra Leone in respect to the condemnation of foreign vessels seized under a charge of slave dealing adverted to, *Ib.*——Case of the Echo, a Hamburgh vessel, *Ib.*——Case of the Hermelinda, *Ib.*——Narrative of the "exploits" of Captain Denman at the Gallinas; objections to, and severe disapprobation passed upon the course pursued by him, *Ib.*——The same with respect to the proceedings at Hen Island, near Bulama, *Ib.*——Explanation of witness's motives for certain questions respecting the conduct of the officers employed in the squadron on the coast

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Forster, Matthew, Esq. M. P. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

of Africa, 10875——Witness's views on the subject of the emigration of free black labourers from the coast to the West Indies, 10876——Remarks on the measures lately adopted by the advocates of the civilization of Africa; deprecation of the injudicious tone and violent measures taken, 10877——Observations on the abuses and mismanagement in the administration of Sierra Leone and the coast in general, *Ib.*——And also on the new constructions of the Act prohibiting the slave trade, and of our treaties respecting the slave trade with foreign nations, *Ib.*——Observations on various points in Dr. Madden's Report; detention of the Robert Heddle and Sea Witch, the property of witness's firm, at Dr. Madden's recommendation; explanation respecting a quantity of timber shipped on board the Sea Witch, and sold at Whydah, 10878——Absurdity of the charge brought against Mr. Maclean by Dr. Madden, that he consumed an undue amount of the time he should devote to the public service in his correspondence with witness; correspondence between witness and Sir John Maclean, Mr. Maclean's uncle, on the subject, *Ib.*——Circumstances militating against the general value of Dr. Madden's Report, *Ib.*——Mistake fallen into by Dr. Madden in allusion to the trade of the Gold Coast, 10879——Advantages afforded for a trading colony at the Grand Cestos River, 10880.

Forster & Co., Messrs. Manner in which Messrs. Forster & Co. transact their business on the Gold Coast, *Madden* 9204–9206——Copy of letter, dated London, 30th May 1835, addressed by Forster & Smith to the Colonial-office, representing the necessity of occasional visits from the cruisers to certain places on the African coast between the Gambia and Sierra Leone, *Ev. p.* 736, 737.

FORTS:

1. *Advantages of a general Extension of Forts on the African Coast.*
2. *Resumption by the Crown of Forts on the Gold Coast recommended.*
3. *Gambia.*
4. *Sierra Leone.*

1. *Advantages of a general Extension of Forts on the African Coast:*

It is advisable for the interests of commerce to extend forts, *Swanzy* 946–955——Would have a tendency to check the slave trade, *Ib.* 957——Manners and usages of the people greatly ameliorated from the influence of the forts, *Ib.* 849——Reasons for establishing forts on the coasts, with a view to check intercourse of slavers with natives, *Ib.* 778——Should be established at Whydah and on the coast, which would be of immense benefit, *Ib.* 629–631.

Decided advantage, both for the suppression of the slave trade and for the encouragement of lawful trade, of having factories or forts planted at particular points, *Hill* 7196——Facilities for the purchase of sites for settlements of that description from the native chiefs, *Ib.* 7197——Description of forts recommended by witness to be erected upon the territory of the native chiefs, and establishment required for each fort, *Ib.* 7282–7285——General unhealthiness of the spots that would be selected for these forts, *Ib.* 7286, 7287.

2. *Resumption by the Crown of Forts on the Gold Coast recommended:*

Recommendation of the Committee that the government of the British forts upon the Gold Coast be resumed by the Crown, and that all dependence on the government of Sierra Leone should cease, *Rep.* iv.——Recommendation of the Committee that several of the forts, such as Apollonia, Winnebah, and Whydah, abandoned in 1828, when the government was handed over to the committee of merchants, should be re-occupied, and that others, on however small a scale, should be constructed, *Ib.*——Conditions on which forts were transferred to merchants; the merchants took them with a grant of 4,000*l.* per annum, *Nicholls* 129——Formerly a rent was paid for forts to natives, which was discontinued when the forts were taken possession of by Government, *Ib.* 142, 143——They cannot be maintained with the present Parliamentary grants, *Ib.* 101.

3. *Gambia:*

Queries addressed to Lieutenant-governor Huntley, dated 23d May 1841, on the state of the forts and settlements on the Gambia, *App.* 208, 209.

4. *Sierra Leone:*

Queries addressed to Acting Governor J. Carr, dated 30th April 1841, relative to the state of the forts and settlements belonging to the colony, *App.* 322, 323.

See also *Blockhouses. Cape Coast Castle. Dahomey.*

Fourah Bay Normal School. Specimens of the compositions of the native pupils at this school, *App.* 274-278.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Fox, Rev. *William.* Extracts from a report of the Rev. William Fox, one of the Wesleyan Society's missionaries, on the progress of the Civilization Institution at Macarthy's Island, *Beecham* 7720.

François, Mr. A slave factor residing at Sea-bar; he was formerly in the French navy, *Hill* 7116, 7117.

French Settlements. The French acquired land on which to build forts by purchase, and then extended their influence beyond it; their African system described, *Finden* 7575–7582——Comparative estimation in which the French and English are held by the natives, *Hughes* 7795.

French Shipping. French ships are never engaged in the slave trade, *Broadhead* 2616——The French are not in the habit of supplying slave goods, *Redman* 3451.

Fuel. How fuel is procured for the use of the steamers on the African coast, *Blount* 6020–6022——There is no difficulty in getting fuel in Sierra Leone or at Bathurst, *Ib.* 6029.

Fugitive Slaves. Dr. Madden's Report on the subject of fugitive slaves in British settlements, *App.* 193, 194.

G.

Gaboon, The. How trade is carried on at Gaboon, *Clegg* 1641–1644——Circumstances connected with an expedition witness made 100 miles up the Gaboon, *Broadhead* 2646–2648——There is little slave trade in the River Gaboon; it is chiefly in small boats, which carry the slaves across to Prince's Island, *Levinge* 4001——State of things as regards the slave trade in the Gaboon, *Peters* 5822–5824.

GALLINAS, THE:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Trade of the Gallinas.*
3. *Operations at the Gallinas; their Effect upon the Slave Trade, and otherwise.*
4. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally:*

Gallinas has been the place where the slave trade has been carried on with immeasurably the greatest vigour; at Bissao, since the destruction of the Gallinas, it has increased considerably, and will continue to increase, unless proper measures be taken, *Denman* 2570——The chiefs of the Gallinas are not opposed to the slave trade; reason of their applying for relief against the slave dealers, *Macaulay* 5344–5348——Way in which the people of Sierra Leone are engaged in carrying on the slave trade; nature of the trade carried on between the Gallinas and Sierra Leone, *Peters* 5948–5975——Indisposition of the people of the Gallinas to emigrate, *Ib.* 5976, 5977——Manner in which the slave dealers obtained a footing in the Gallinas, *Blount* 6140——The natives and chiefs at Gallinas do not regard slave trading as any crime or offence, *Ib.* 6249, 6250——Capabilities of the country at Gallinas for cultivation, *Hill* 7195.

How the slaves in the barracoons at the Gallinas were procured for that market; the general system of society in Africa is slavery, *Denman* 6847–6850——Doubts as to persons having been sold at the slave factories at the Gallinas who bore the character of British subjects, *Forster* 10588, 10589; 10640. 10644, 10645——Evidence respecting the discovery of two British subjects in the barracoons at the Gallinas, mixed with other slaves, for exportation, *Denman* 10646–10648.

2. *Trade of the Gallinas:*

Dollars and doubloons used to be current about the Gallinas when there was slaving; the slave ships generally bring a mixed cargo, *Dring* 2066–2068——The trade in goods at the Gallinas has increased in proportion as the slave trade has been obstructed, *Ib.* 2069——Character of the trade carried on between Gallinas and Sierra Leone, *Macaulay* 5074–5083. 5114–5118——Impolicy of placing any restrictions upon the legitimate trade to Gallinas, *Ib.* 5119–5122——No English vessels whatever go to the Gallinas; reasons for this, *Blount* 6153–6168——Ships have been cleared out for the Gallinas from Liverpool; absence of necessity for concealment, *De Zulueta* 10470–10475——It is desirable that there should be a commercial intercourse between Sierra Leone and the Gallinas; it is the only means of eradicating the slave trade, *Denman* 6677–6679——Extent to which lawful trade has taken the place of the slave trade at the Gallinas; cultivation of cotton, *Hill* 7191–7194——Description of legal trade carried on at the Gallinas, *De Zulueta*, 10467–10469.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

GALLINAS, THE—*continued.*

3. *Operations at the Gallinas: their Effect upon the Slave Trade, and otherwise.*

By the operations at the Gallinas all trade, lawful and unlawful, was put an end to for a short time, *Broadhead* 2670, 2671——Effective result of Captain Denman's blockade of the Gallinas in suppressing the slave trade there, *Macaulay* 5064-5066. 5073, 5074——Captain Denman will not be entitled to head-money upon the slaves taken by him at Gallinas, *Ib.* 5333, 5334——Witness's operations at the Gallinas were not prejudicial to British commerce, *Denman* 6803, 6804——Satisfaction expressed by the Colonial Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, and the Admiralty at witness's proceedings in the Gallinas, *Ib.* 6816-6819——The Admiralty has issued orders to all officers in similar cases to follow the same course, *Ib.* 6820——Beneficial effect of Captain Denman's operations in the Gallinas upon the olive trade; temporary injury inflicted upon legitimate commerce, *Hook* 8298-8304——Opinion of the Queen's Advocate that the proceedings of Captain Denman at the Gallinas, New Cestos, and Sea-bar, are not strictly justifiable, or such as can with safety be repeated, *Forster*, 10649, 10650——Narration of the "exploits" of Captain Denman at the Gallinas; objections to, and severe disapprobation passed upon his proceedings, *Ib.* 10784.

Witness was engaged lately in an expedition to the Gallinas; circumstances attending the expedition; the natives encourage the slave trade, *Blount* 6113-6139——Reasons for fearing that witness's operations will not put an effectual stop to the exportation of slaves from that river, *Ib.* 6144-6147.

4. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Report of Dr. Madden on the subject of the slave trade carried on at the Gallinas, *App.* 266——Copy of despatch from Governor Doherty to Lord John Russell, dated 7th December 1840, transmitting copies of correspondence with Commander Denman relative to the blockade of the Gallinas and destruction of the slave factories in that river, *Ib.* 449-460——*See* also *Denman*, Captain.

GAMBIA, THE:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Separation of the Government from that of Sierra Leone recommended; proposed future Form of Government.*
3. *Infrequency of Communication between Sierra Leone and the Gambia.*
4. *Presence of Ships of War.*
5. *Extent of British Jurisdiction and Influence; Relations with the Natives.*
6. *Propriety of removing the Seat of Government higher up the River, or of establishing Posts there, considered.*
7. *Commercial State and Prospects of the Settlement.*
8. *As to the Existence of Slavery at the Gambia.*
9. *Probability of Emigration from the Gambia.*
10. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally:*

The buildings on the Gambia are all of stone and lime, and have stood well since they were erected by witness, *Findlay* 3194-3199——Defective state of the drainage at the settlement; amount for which it could be effectually done; system hitherto pursued, *Finden* 7393-7403——Information with reference to the allegation in the memorial to which witness's name is appended, on the subject of the want of title-deeds to property held by certain individuals in the settlement of the Gambia, *Hughes* 7977-7982——No clergyman at this settlement, *Nicholls* 10——Ministers of religion and missionaries resident in the island, *Finden* 7500-7505.

The government of the Gambia has been vacant since 1st June 1841; during that time there has been an acting governor; prejudicial effects of this to the interests of the colony, *Hughes* 8018-8020——A merchant, who had failed in business on the Gambia, was appointed Lieutenant-governor of that settlement in 1838; but his appointment was cancelled, *Findlay* 2895-2903. 2914-2922——Another person was appointed Lieutenant-governor, who had been a clerk in a store there, and had kept a retail store at Sierra Leone; he afterwards reached the rank of captain in the army; his appointment was cancelled, *Ib.* 2904-2913.

2. *Separation of the Government from that of Sierra Leone recommended; proposed future Form of Government:*

Entire separation of this government from that of Sierra Leone recommended, *Rep.* viii.——Reasons for such recommendation, *Ib.*——It would be advantageous to the settlement of the Gambia to be independent of Sierra Leone, *Findlay* 2925-2929——Both the Gambia and the Gold Coast should be made independent of Sierra Leone, *Redman* 3491, 3492——It is the duty of the chief justice to deliver the gaol at the Gambia; there is no fixed time appointed; great disadvantage both to the Gambia and Sierra Leone of having only one chief justice for the two places, *Macaulay* 5308 5311——Objection to the dependence of the Gambia upon Sierra Leone, even supposing a more frequent communication, *Finden* 7486, 7487.

Laws

Report, 1842—*continued.*

GAMBIA—continued.

2. *Separation of the Government from that of Sierra Leone, &c.*—continued.

Laws have been made at Sierra Leone applying to the Gambia, without the Governor or the merchants at Gambia being consulted, *Finden* 7488–7490——The colony should have the power of making laws for themselves without respect to Sierra Leone; they should be separated, *Hughes* 7975, 7976——The Gambia is a dependency of Sierra Leone, *Campbell* 8945——Policy of rendering the Gambia independent of Sierra Leone; injurious results of the connexion with respect to the passing of local Acts, *Ib.* 8949, 8950——Desirableness of the settlements on the Gambia being rendered independent of Sierra Leone, *Forster* 10665.

The Governor should have the assistance of a council; but under the circumstances of the settlement he should have full power to act on his own responsibility, and even contrary to their advice, *Rep.* viii.——Materials at the Gambia for forming a council to assist the Governor; civil officers there; number of resident European merchants, *Finden* 7491–7499——Working of the present system of government at Gambia; want of a council to assist the Governor, *Hughes* 7937–7939——Observations on the letter of the acting Governor, commenting upon a memorial from the merchants to Lord Stanley, to which witness was a subscriber, complaining of the defective state of the government, *Hughes* 7967–7969——Necessity for a council to assist the Governor; there are individuals in the colony qualified to constitute a sufficiently large and intelligent council, *Ib.* 7972–7974——Want of a legislative and also a judicial council, *Forster* 10665——Of whom the members of the judicial council should be composed, *Ib.*——Suggestions relative to the future government of the Gambia, and its separation from Siera Leone, *Ib.* 10674.

3. *Infrequency of Communication between Sierra Leone and the Gambia:*

Length of voyage between Sierra Leone and the Gambia, *Levinge* 4090——Infrequency of the communication between the Gambia and Sierra Leone; there are 30 or 40 arrivals from England to one from Sierra Leone, *Finden* 7435, 7436——A considerable length of time often intervenes between the communications of the two places; there should be a small schooner, *Campbell* 8946-8948——Difficulty experienced in sending down, *Ib.* 8951, 8952——Great cause given to the settlement to complain of the infrequent appearance of vessels of the squadron; numerous representations and formal applications have been made to the Government at least once in the course of every year; little effect produced by these representations, *Forster* 10873.

4. *Presence of Ships of War:*

Defences of the settlement; comparison with the French settlement, *Hughes* 7790–7794. 7796–7799——Number of, and purpose for which the French ships visit the Gambia, *Ib.* 7799–7805——Number of ships of war that visit the Gambia in the course of the year, *Ib.* 7803——Size of the French ships, *Ib.* 7806-7808. 7812–7816——No ship of war has been stationed in the neighbourhood of the Gambia since 1836; important services performed by them when there; occasions of difficulty arising from their absence, *Ib.* 7809-7811. 7817–7826.

5. *Extent of British Jurisdiction and Influence; Relations with the Natives:*

Map of the Gambia, with the coast and country adjoining, to accompany Dr. Madden's Report, *Rep.* vii.——Extent of British jurisdiction on the Gambia, *Findlay* 2826–2829.. 3172-3178——No interference arose with the natives, except negotiations for free intercourse between the natives and the inhabitants of St. Mary's, *Ib.* 2830–2839——British influence extends further into the interior on the Gambia than at Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 2948, 2949——Witness is not aware of there being any difficulty in the Government obtaining as much territory as they could wish at the Gambia, *Campbell* 8943.

6. *Propriety of removing the Seat of Government higher up the River, or of establishing Posts there, considered:*

An establishment higher up the river than Macarthy's Island would be advantageous, and might easily be maintained, *Findlay* 3179–3181——The climate is not more unhealthy up the river than at St. Mary's, *Ib.* 3182, 3183——The removal of the seat of government higher up the river would not be attended with advantage, *Finden* 7513–7518——Remarks of Dr. Madden on the site of the present settlement; want of truth in some assertions made by the Doctor with respect to the same, *Hughes* 7734–7738——There is no place in the Gambia preferable to the site of the present settlement; impracticability of forming a settlement at Cape St. Mary's or Barra Point, *Ib.* 7739–7743——Favourable opinion entertained by Lieutenant-governor Huntley, of the proposed removal of the settlement from the island of St. Mary's to Cape St. Mary's; he has partly acted upon this opinion, by purchasing the sovereignty of a large portion of land at Cape St. Mary's, *Madden* 10163–10171——The fact stated in witness's Gambia Report, that in the rainy season it was no uncommon thing to see the natives paddling to each others doors in canoes, was given to witness by Dr. Fox, *Ib.* 10175–10177——Utility of forming colonial posts higher up the Gambia, *Forster* 10660, 10661.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

GAMBIA—continued.

7. *Commercial State and Prospects of the Settlement:*

The commercial intercourse with the natives on the Gambia rapidly increased in witness's time, *Findlay* 2840, 2841——Increased revenue on imports into Gambia from 1818 to 1824, *Ib.* 2852, 2853——The Gambia has advanced more in commercial prosperity than Sierra Leone, considering its population, *Ib.* 2935–2938——In both, the chief exports come from beyond the limits of the settlement, *Ib.* 2939–2947——A great deal of produce, such as wax, hides, ivory, and gold, might be collected on the Gambia, *Ib.* 3191–3193.

Our settlements at the Gambia were established in 1816; there has been great competition in the trade there for many years past, *Redman* 3358, 3359——The chief cause of the decline of the trade at the Gambia is the loss of the gum trade; there is also the loss of the mahogany trade; these have been lost by the transactions of the French at Portendic, *Ib.* 3368–3390——Safety of the navigation of the Gambia; character of the inhabitants; trouble given by a marauding chief named Kensington, *Finden* 7473–7479——The trade of the Gambia has frequently been interrupted by disturbances high up the river; a steamer would give confidence and encouragement to the natives resorting to our possessions for the purpose of trade, *Ib.* 7480–7482——Danger to the natives in bringing boats down the river, *Ib.* 7483–7485.

Favourable state of trade at the Gambia, *Finden* 7528–7536——Error fallen into by Dr. Madden with respect to the sudden increase of trade in 1836, *Ib.* 7537–7539; *Hughes* 7749–7754; *Forster* 10879——Explanation of the increase in the exports from the Gambia to the neighbouring places in 1836, mentioned at page 11 of witness's Report, *Madden* 10153–10158, 10159——There is very little communication between the Gambia and the Gallinas; the destruction of the barracoons and the British merchandise at the latter place by Captain Denman, in 1840, could not therefore affect the trade of the former place, *Finden* 7542–7552——There are large exports from the Gambia to Bissao, which are sold to slave dealers having barracoons, *Ib.* 7553–7556——Difficulties spoken of by Dr. Madden in the entrance of the River Gambia; with the exception of Sierra Leone and North Bissao channel, it is the easiest place to enter from Portendic to Sierra Leone, *Hughes* 7744–7748——Principal places to which exports are sent; description of trade carried on, *Ib.* 7755–7761——Great increase in the trade of foreigners in the Gambia; cause of this increase; the French are allowed free intercourse with our settlements on the Gambia, but they do not allow us a reciprocal advantage on the Senegal, *Ib.* 7987–7992——Superiority of Gambia over Sierra Leone in its resources and capabilities to become a great commercial place; Sierra Leone is chiefly dependent upon the Government expenditure, *Ib.* 8138–8143.

Commercial privileges accorded to the French at the Gambia, *Hook* 8271–8273——Great capabilities of the Gambia river as a commercial station, *Whitfield* 9660, 9661——Comparison between Sierra Leone and the Gambia as commercial settlements, *Ib.* 9664——Rapid success of the colony on the Gambia; to what to be attributed; it is the most valuable of our West African possessions, *Forster* 10574——Superiority of the river to that of any other river on the coast excepting the Senegal, *Ib.*

8. *As to the existence of Slavery on the Gambia:*

Newly imported slaves were often sent to the Gambia from Sierra Leone, *Hamilton* 4773, 4774——Dr. Madden's remarks as to the existence of slavery within the settlement of the Gambia are erroneous; they must refer to artificers belonging to the French, *Findlay* 3153–3162——Mulatto merchants, and merchants from Senegal and Goree, had domestics at Gambia who it was well understood were free, but went backwards and forwards to those places, *Ib.* 3166–3171——Observations respecting the remarks of Sir Henry Vere Huntley on witness's Report, as regards the existence of slavery at the Gambia; case of a Goree slave who had fled on board a French vessel of war in the Gambia, *Madden* 9947–9960.

9. *Probability of Emigration from the Gambia:*

Resources of emigration in the neighbourhood of the Gambia, *Hamilton* 4941–4946——Number of emigrants to the West Indies that the Gambia might supply, *Finden* 7664——Impracticability of any emigration from the Gambia, *Nicolls* 10565——The natives who come down to the Gambia for temporary work have, no doubt, to pay a sum to their chiefs for permission so come, *Campbell* 9340, 9341.

10. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Report of Her Majesty's Commissioner on the state of the British settlements on the Western Coast of Africa, with reference to the settlement at the Gambia, *App.* 177–223——Dr. Madden's Report on the nature of our relations with the native chiefs of adjoining countries, *Ib.* 191–193——Memorandum drawn up by a merchant of the Gambia, on the trade and public works of the settlement, *Ib.* 198, 199——Copy of a letter from Mr. Under Secretary Hope, dated 29th September 1841, to Lieutenant-governor Huntley, enclosing that part of Dr. Madden's Report relative to the settlement

Report, 1842—*continued.*

GAMBIA—continued.

10. *Papers laid before the Committee*—continued.

ment of the Gambia, and desiring Captain Huntley's observations thereon, *App.* 224—— Copy of letter from Lieutenant-governor Huntley, dated 6th October 1841, enclosing his observations upon the Report of Dr. Madden, in obedience to the foregoing letter, *Ib.* 224-229.

See also *Agriculture*, 2. *Colonial Revenue. Emigration*, II. *Forts*, 2.

Gaols:

Gambia, The—This gaol has depended for clearance on the uncertain arrival of a chief justice from a distance of 500 miles, and by a voyage of above 20 days, *Rep.* viii.—— The gaol is not large enough; the debtors and criminals must associate together; it is a miserable place, *Finden* 7430.

Sierra Leone.—Dr. Madden's Report on the state of the gaols of the settlement *App.* 248.——*See* also *Gambia*, 2.

Gedge, William Edward. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Was a resident on the Gold Coast 12 years, 8555-8557——Has been a merchant at Cape Coast Castle, Anamaboe, and Accra; has acted as general commandant of the forts of Anamaboe and Accra, and as magistrate, 8558-8562——Offences upon which witness had to adjudicate; limits of the British jurisdiction from the fort of Anamaboe, 8563-8574——Great preference shown by the natives to our principles of law; anxiety displayed by them to have their disputes settled by our laws, 8575-8590——Present state of the fort and garrison of Anamaboe, 8579, 8580——Kind of law administered by witness; necessity of conforming, in some measure, with the native laws and social habits, 8591-8594——Beneficial effects of British influence; suppression of human sacrifices; great spread of Christianity, 8595-8601——Missionaries at Anamaboe, 8602-8604——Punishments inflicted by the magistrates; rarity of resistance to the punishment decreed; officers by whom carried into execution, 8605-8608.

Inutility of keeping up the forts, unless the present influence is allowed to go on among the natives, 8609——Advantage that would result from having the law administered by a regularly educated lawyer, 8610-8617——Prevalence of domestic slavery and the system of pawns, at Cape Coast, Accra, and Anamaboe; explanation of the system of pawns; there are Europeans holding pawns, 8618-8622——Impossibility of doing away with the system; steps taken to make known its illegality, 8623-8628. 8649——Protest made by the residents at Cape Coast Castle against Sir John Jeremie's proclamation, 8628-8630——View taken by the English tribunals of the system of domestic slavery, 8631-8639——General treatment of domestic slaves; they are sold occasionally, 8640-8644——Both slaves and pawns are occasionally sold by public auction; impression of the community upon selling a pawn, 8645-8648——Expediency of rendering the forts on the Gold Coast independent of Sierra Leone; desirableness of their all being under one flag, 8650-8653. 8691——Great increase in the trade of the Gold Coast, 8654, 8655. 8693, 8694——Desirableness of establishing new, and re-establishing old settlements on the coast, with a view to an extension of trade; points recommended, 8656-8661.

Manner in which an extension of territory could be acquired, 8662, 8663——Benefits that would make up for the expense that would necessarily attend those establishments, 8664, 8665——Establishment of troops required, 8667——Materials for a legislative council on the Gold Coast, 8669-8672——Eligibility of placing the Gold Coast immediately under the Crown, 8673-8681. 8690——Dissatisfaction arising from the present system of government, 8682-8685——Each appointment connected with the settlement should be independent of trade, 8686, 8687. 8690——Present inefficient condition of the forts; necessity for their being put in good condition, 8688, 8689——The plan suggested, of having one Governor for the three settlements of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Cape Coast Castle, who should pass his time alternately at each place, with a Lieutenant-governor at each settlement, would not answer at all, 8692——State of the slave trade to the leeward, 8696-8698——Increase in the cultivation of exportable produce, 8699-8702——Probability of the Gold Coast raising a considerable quantity of exportable produce; failure of the speculation of Mr. Swanzy of Cape Coast, 8703-8706. 8709-8714——Benefit of an extension of trade upon the leeward coast, 8707, 8708——Frequent applications have been made by the authorities on the Gold Coast to the Government at home for a supply of ordnance stores, 8715, 8716——Conduct of the domestic slaves liberated at the time of Dr. Madden's visit, 8717-8720——Evidence on the subject of Mrs. Maclean's death, 8721-8723——Slave trade carried on at Quittah; power of the Danish Government to put down the trade, 8724-8741——Impracticability of emigration from the Gold Coast, 8742, 8743——Means by which the natives from the leeward might be induced to emigrate; system carried on by the Dutch with their recruits, 8746-8750.

Goëland, The. Circumstances connected with the case of the Goëland, a French trading schooner, which was attempted to be seized by King Sarah, as being a slaver, *Hughes* 7875-7877. 7881, 7882.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Gollupchik, The (Slaver). Connexion of De Zulueta & Co. with the outfit of this vessel, *Macaulay* 5475. 5487. 5513, 5514.—*See* also *Augusta*, The.

GOLD COAST:

I. *Generally.*
II. *Government thereof.*

1. Importance of its being Independent of Sierra Leone.
2. Re-occupation of the Forts by the Crown; future Maintenance and Extension thereof.
3. Jurisdiction and Influence of the Government; Improvements in the Administration suggested.

III. *Present State and Prospects of Commerce on the Gold Coast.*
IV. *Condition of the Slave Trade.*
V. *Operations of the Missionaries.*
VI. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

I. *Generally:*

The country will be steadily improved by keeping it in a state of peace as much as possible, *Sewell* 1379, 1380——Condition of the people on the Gold Coast as to their dwellings, furniture, and clothing, *Ib.* 1405–1413——Course pursued by British vessels on the coast, *Dring* 2055–2058——In the case of a vessel coming to the Gold Coast without any specific instructions as to the disposal of her cargo, it would be desirable for her to receive instructions from some authority there, *Madden* 9208, 9209——Recent efforts of the French to form settlements on and in the neighbourhood of the Gold Coast; extracts from letters received from the Gold Coast on the subject of attempts made by a French squadron lately arrived there, *Forster* 10574.

II. *Government thereof:*

1. Importance of its being Independent of Sierra Leone:

The government of the Gold Coast should be dependent entirely on the Colonial-office, and not on Sierra Leone, *Swanzy* 677——The government of the forts on the Gold Coast should be quite independent of Sierra Leone, *Sewell* 1445——The power of the Governor of Sierra Leone over the Gold Coast is merely nominal; there should be a separate Governor, *Findlay* 3076–3096——Expediency of rendering the forts on the Gold Coast independent of Sierra Leone; desirableness of their all being under one flag, *Gedge* 8650–8653. 8691——The settlements on the Gold Coast are virtually independent of Sierra Leone; they should be placed under the direct administration of the Home Government; able management of the local government for the last 12 years, *Forster* 10677——Future Governors should receive their appointments from the Crown; care should be taken to choose experienced men, *Swanzy* 708——The Committee in England can do nothing of consequence without consulting the Colonial-office; anxiety displayed by the Colonial-office to avoid the responsibility; disadvantageousness of its interference at all, *Forster* 10677.

2. Re-occupation of the Forts by the Crown; future Maintenance and Extension thereof:

It is desirable that the settlements on the Gold Coast should be transferred to the Crown, *Swanzy* 667——Change in the character of the government when the forts were taken possession of by the Crown, *Sewell* 1368-1377——Desirableness of establishing new and re-establishing old settlements on the coast, with a view to an extension of trade; points recommended, *Gedge* 8656–8661——Benefits that would make up for the expense that would necessarily attend those establishments, *Ib.* 8664, 8665——Establishment of troops that would be required, *Ib.* 8667——Present inefficient condition of the forts; necessity for their being put in good condition, *Ib.* 8688, 8689——Frequent applications have been made by the authorities on the Gold Coast to the Government at home, for a supply of ordnance stores, *Ib.* 8715, 8716——Eligibility of placing the Gold Coast immediately under the Crown, *Ib.* 8673-8681. 8690.

Probable effect of a re-establishment of those forts on the Gold Coast which are now in decay, in putting down the slave trade, *Madden* 9818, 9819——On the forts being made over to the Company of Merchants, it was strictly enjoined that the civilisation of the people was one of the main grounds for which the settlements were to be kept up, but commercial considerations have been exclusively regarded, *Ib.* 9848–9859——Opinion of the House of Commons' Committee in 1817 respecting the policy of continuing an establishment on the Gold Coast, *Ib.* 10173——The placing the settlements under the immediate government of the Crown recommended, *Hutton* 10203——Remarks on the proposed re-occupation of the abandoned forts, *Ib.* 10229——Table of the proposed establishments on the Gold Coast, and remarks with reference to the same, *Ib.* 10237–10246——Annual cost of the establishments on the Gold Coast before being given over to the Committee of Merchants, *Ib.* 10247, 10248.

Establishment required at the forts, *Forster* 10677——Present annual cost of keeping up the forts on the Gold Coast, *Ib.* 10574.

3. Jurisdiction

Report, 1842—*continued.*

GOLD COAST—II. *Government thereof*—continued.

3. Jurisdiction and Influence of the Government; Improvements in the Administration suggested:

Jurisdiction exercised over the natives, *Sewell* 1537–1541——Extent of British influence amongst the natives on the Gold Coast; this influence has beneficially interfered with the internal arrangements of the natives, *Beecham* 3587–3597——The policy of the Dutch on the Gold Coast differs from ours, *Sewell* 1434–1436——The Dutch forts do not exercise a similar influence, *Beecham* 3598, 3599——The government upon the Gold Coast, as at present constituted, is the best mode of government for the spread of civilisation on that coast, *Ib.* 3719–3722.

Alterations suggested in the system of management, and regulations for conducting the affairs upon the Gold Coast with a view to promoting the welfare of the settlement, *Hutton* 3942–3948——Remarks respecting the administration of the settlements on the Gold Coast, *Beecham* 7696——Manner in which an extension of territory could be acquired, *Gedge* 8662, 8663——Materials for a legislative council on the Gold Coast, *Ib.* 8669–8672——Dissatisfaction arising from the present system of government, *Ib.* 8682–8685——Each appointment connected with the settlement should be independent of trade, *Ib.* 8686, 8687. 8690.

The British jurisdiction exercised beyond the walls of the forts is very dubious in point of strict legality, *Madden* 9151——The government of the Gold Coast is very prejudicial to the general interests of British commerce, and by no means calculated to promote the civilisation of Africa, *Ib.* 9820–9822. 9826——Suggestions with regard to alterations in the government of the Gold Coast, *Hutton* 10203, *et seq.*——Revision of the rules and regulations urged by the president and council, *Ib.* 10203——Extent of the territorial possession and jurisdiction claimed by the British Government at the Gold Coast, *Ib.* 10228.

Necessity for doing something more than merely limiting our government on the coast to the administration of British law, *Hutton* 10229——Recommendations of Dr. Madden and Dr. Maclean on the subject; points on which they agree with regard to the wants of the government of Cape Coast, *Ib.*——Objections of Mr. Maclean to the natives having information of our precise jurisdiction, and the limits of our rights and claims; remarks on this and other points, *Ib.*——A colonial schooner is recommended by both Dr. Madden and Mr. Maclean; there can be no doubt it would contribute greatly to the convenience of the government, *Ib.*——Remarks embracing a brief history of our possessions on the Gold Coast, with suggestions for their future management, *Ib.* 10330.

III. *Present State and Prospects of Commerce on the Gold Coast:*

The British imports of manufactures are not made subservient to the carrying on of the slave trade on the Gold Coast, *Sewell* 1431——Manner in which trade is carried on at Popo and Whydah, *Dring* 2050–2054——Number of merchants trading with the Gold Coast from London, *Redman* 3392–3394——The Gold Coast is the settlement most distinguished for order and fair dealing, *Ib.* 3480–3482——Witness, who has traded with the Gold Coast, has found his engagements better kept there, *Midgley* 4304, 4305.

Great increase latterly in the trade of the Gold Coast, *Gedge* 8654, 8655. 8693, 8694——Increase in the cultivation of exportable produce, *Ib.* 8699–8702——Probability of the Gold Coast raising a considerable quantity of exportable produce; failure of the speculation of Mr. Swanzy of Cape Coast, *Ib.* 8703–8706. 8709–8714.

The settlements on the Gold Coast are merely commercial settlements, supplied principally with provisions by trade, *Madden* 9133, 9134——Favourable prospects of increased trade on the Gold Coast, notwithstanding the want of water communication with the interior, *Forster* 10592——Increase in the export and import trade on the Gold Coast; chief articles of import from the Gold Coast, *Ib.* 10603–10607——Mistake fallen into by Dr. Madden in allusion to the trade of the Gold Coast, *Ib.* 10879——There is no trade in which there has been so many adventurers for the last 30 years in proportion to its extent, *Ib.*——Cape Coast Castle, and the other Gold Coast settlements are free ports, open to the trade not only of English merchants, but to foreigners, who pay no higher duty than we do, *Ib.*

IV. *Condition of the Slave Trade:*

External slave trade is abolished along the whole extent of the coast, *Vidal* 313——The slave trade is not carried on off the Gold Coast Proper, *Levinge* 3998, 3999——The slave trade is abolished generally on the Gold Coast; it has been effected very much by the efforts of our cruisers, *Madden* 9829, 9830——The Gold Coast is frequently visited by our cruisers, although it is not a place where the blockade is in force, *Ib.* 9900——Utility of the forts and factories on the Gold Coast in suppressing the slave trade, *Hutton* 10330——Want of communication with the interior possessed by the settlements on the Gold Coast; their past services in the suppression of the slave trade; their future value as a curb upon the negro states within our reach, *Forster* 10574.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

GOLD COAST—continued.

V. *Operations of the Missionaries:*

Statement concerning witness's residence on the Gold Coast as a missionary from Basle, *Rües* 3226——Extent of the operations of the missionaries on the Gold Coast; whole number of persons employed in the mission, *Beecham* 3604, 3605; 3608–3610 ——Population of the Gold Coast upon which the Wesleyan missionaries act, *Ib.* 3686, 3687——The missionaries find no appearances of the slave trade being carried on internally in the district connected with the Gold Coast, *Ib.* 3690, 3691——Witness conceives the Gold Coast to be a peculiarly favourable situation for missionary operations; the mission derives considerable advantage from the support of the English forts upon the coast, *Ib.* 3699–3706.

VI. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Map of the Gold Coast to accompany Dr. Madden's Report, *Rep.* iv——Report of Her Majesty's Commissioner of Inquiry on the state of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, with reference to the settlements on the Gold Coast, *App.* 9–118——Alterations in the system of government suggested in the Commissioner's Report, *Ib.* 20 —— Commissioner's Report on the subject of slavery on the Gold Coast, *Ib.* 29——Correspondence and papers relative to the government of the forts and settlements on the Gold Coast, and on the subject of domestic slavery and the system of pawns, *Ib.* 146–150. 152——Copy of a letter from Mr. Stephen to the Secretary to the Treasury, with reference to the correspondence which has passed relative to the question of resuming the government of the forts on the Gold Coast, *Ib.* 152, 153——Extract of a letter to Sir George Grey, dated 23d March 1838, urging the Parliamentary grant for the maintenance of the establishments on the Gold Coast being increased to 4,000 *l.* per annum, *Ib.* 155.

Copy of a letter, dated Cape Coast Castle, 8 May 1838, from Mr. President Topp and Mr. James Swanzy to the Committee for managing the affairs of the Gold Coast, respecting the cessation of the duty of half per cent. charged on goods landed at Cape Coast; the necessity of maintaining our influence among the natives; and other matters connected with the settlements, *App.* 156, 157——Extract of a letter from the President and Council, dated Cape Coast Castle, 17 April 1840, relative to the points to which the inquiries of the special commissioner should be directed, *Ib.* 159, 160—— Copy of letter from Capt. Maclean, dated Cape Coast Castle, 17 January 1842, to the African Committee, remarking on Dr. Madden's Report to the Colonial-office, respecting these settlements, *Ib.* 172, 173——Copy of the proclamation issued by Sir Charles Macarthy, on annexing the forts on the Gold Coast to the colony of Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 518, 519——Extract of despatch from Earl Bathurst to Governor Sir Charles Macarthy, dated 19 September 1821, on the subject of the annexation of the forts on the Gold Coast to the Government at Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 517.

See also *Cape Coast Castle. Climate. Education,* I. *Emigration,* III. *Forts, 2.*

Gold Dust. Increase in the amount of imports of gold dust for the last four or five years, *Forster* 10629——Return showing the amount of gold dust from the coast of Africa melted by Messrs. Browne & Wingrove in the years 1831–1841, with estimated value of the same, *Ib.* 10652.

Good Hope, Cape of. The slaves from the East Coast come round the Cape of Good Hope, where there are so many vessels they are not detected, *Bosanquet* 4482*, 4483.

Goree. Belongs to France; it is a free port nominally, but is not so actually; articles admitted, *Hughes* 7991—— Brief geographical and general notice of Goree and Senegal, *App.* 206.

Government Schools. The pay of the teachers is on too low a scale at present to secure the services of good teachers, *Macaulay* 5577——Impolicy of separating the children of the liberated Africans from the Creole children, *Ib.* 5578–5582.

Grain. A prosperous trade in grain might be established between Accra and Barbados and Demerara, *Redman* 3317.

Grand Cestos River. Advantages afforded for a trading colony at the Grand Cestos River, *Forster* 10880.

Grant, Mr. *C.* Extract of a letter from Mr. C. Grant to Mr. Colonial Secretary Hunter, respecting the products of the Gambia, *App.* 200, 201.

Ground Nuts. Increasing demand for ground nuts; a growing article of native commerce, *Swanzy* 468–470——The trade in ground nuts from the Gambia River has been created since 1835; number of bushels exported in the year 1841, *Forster* 10681.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Grove, Captain. Passage in Dr. Madden's Report, concerning Captain Grove, adverted to, *Levinge* 4091-4094——Mr. Grove was the trading captain of the Sea Witch, *Ib.* 4099, 4100——Extract from letter from Capt. Grove of the Robert Heddle, dated Cape Coast, 30 March 1842, relative to the attempts lately made by the French to obtain a footing on that coast, *Ev. p.* 700.

Guiana, The (Merchantman.) Copy of letter from Captain Maclean, dated Cape Coast Castle, 2 April 1840, to Lieut. Commander Burslem, Her Majesty's Brigantine Viper, relative to the seizure of the British brig Guiana, under 5 Geo. 4, c. 113, *App.* 158, 159 —— Extracts from the judgment in the Vice-Admiralty Court in the case of a British vessel, The Guiana, condemned as aiding and abetting in the slave trade, *Ib.* 318-321.

Gum Trade. Value of the gum trade at the time it was lost to this country, *Redman* 3529, 3530.

Gwillam, David. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has lately returned from the coast of Africa where he served as stoker on board the Pluto steamer, 10484 10491——On the voyage from Sierra Leone to the Gambia, witness landed on an island at the Gallinas for the purpose of destroying a Portuguese town; that affair described, 10492-10547.

H.

Hamburgh. A considerable trade has sprung up lately from Hamburgh to the coast of Africa, *Hutton* 3919-3924——No Hamburgh vessels were condemned in witness's time, *Macaulay* 5123.

Hamilton, William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been in the navy, and at the Gambia and Sierra Leone, 4492, 4493——Was six months first assistant colonial surveyor, and afterwards in the Liberated African Department, 4494——Afterwards went out and succeeded in removing 182 emigrants to Trinidad, 4496——He was authorised to offer them a certain rate of wages for a certain period, and they were at liberty to work for whom they pleased, 4497-4499——On issuing a proclamation, 500 of both sexes offered themselves, and he selected the best, 4500-4503——The sexes were nearly equal, 4504-4506——They landed at Trinidad in perfect health, and were amazed at the advantages they were to enjoy, 4507-4509——Within twenty days every man, woman, and child had found employment, 4510-4513——He had promised that delegates should return; but they did not; and witness was, on that account, unable to secure a second emigration, 4514-4521——Wages had risen in Sierra Leone, and there were feelings and representations adverse to emigration from that colony, 4522-4528 ——Reports that the emigrants would be maltreated and made slaves of prevented people from going to Jamaica and Demerara, 4529-4532——How far the engagements entered into with emigrants have been adhered to in Trinidad and other colonies, 4533-4545.

Witness has heard from Trinidad excellent accounts of them; they show every willingness to work, and are very well behaved, 4546-4548——A labourer could perform two tasks a day, at 1*s.* 8*d.* each, 4549-4551——Low rate of wages at Sierra Leone; the liberated Africans pray for any employment, 4553-4556——Twenty thousand might be removed with advantage to the colony, 4557-4559——No regulations would put them in a better condition at Sierra Leone than in the West Indies, 4560, 4561——The negroes suffer more from the climate of Sierra Leone than Europeans, as they have not the same comforts, 4562——Annual cost of maintaining the liberated Africans, 4563-4567——The condition of the Africans in the interior is superior to that of the liberated Africans in the colony, 4568-4572——Great mortality amongst the liberated Africans; probability of their health being improved by being taken to the West Indies, 4573-4582——Their moral condition would be improved, 4583——General knowledge of English acquired by them in the colony, 4584-4590——Those who went to Trinidad had been long in the colony, and were decent, well-informed people, 4591-4593—— When settled in Trinidad, they wished witness to fetch more of their people, 4593, 4594——Agreements with the African emigrants in Trinidad; they understood them, 4595-4599.

The Kroomen left agricultural employment for work on the wharfs at Trinidad; but, if well paid, they would work on the land, 4600, 4601——If the slaves were taken direct to the West Indies after capture, they would understand the agreements that would be entered into by them, 4602-4606——If wages rose in Sierra Leone, Africans from the interior would come from Timmanee and the Sherboro country to fill the places of those who went, 4607-4616——The liberated Africans cannot well be instructed in cultivating the soil, as there is no market for the produce, 4617-4619——It would be desirable to extend inland the settlement of Sierra Leone, so as to include more fertile soil; the natives would not object, 4620-4623——The negroes in their natural state are a pacific race; but promiscuous intercourse prevents them from having very large families, 4624-4626——The Africans of different tribes do not understand each other, but look

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Hamilton, William. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

to English as the common means of communication, 4627-4630——The liberated Africans attend the Church service, and do not retain national superstitions, 4631-4636. 4880-4890——The Kroomen have no religion; they are never seen inside a church, 4637, 4638——Means of instruction provided for the liberated Africans, 4639-4643——Premiums paid for apprentices; terms of apprenticeship, &c., 4644-4649——Encouragement of marriages amongst the liberated Africans, in order to provide for the women; small sense entertained of religious obligation, 4650-4659.

Disproportion of the sexes amongst the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, 4660-4664 The condition of the colony has retrograded, partly on account of the frequent changes of governors, each of whom changes the system, 4665-4674——Justice Hamilton resided in Sierra Leone for 15 years, 4675-4677——There seems to be more money amongst the liberated Africans of late, 4678——The system of locating them has not been successful, 4679-4681——The rate of wages has continued the same for 20 or 30 years, notwithstanding the constant introduction of labourers; they subsist on their provision grounds, and only get work occasionally, 4682-4698——However cheap provisions may be, the cost of maintaining several thousand negroes must be great, 4699-4701——They would have been in all respects much better off, if distributed amongst the different West India colonies, 4702-4706——Population of the different towns, villages, and districts of Sierra Leone, 4707-4712.

Along the coast the liberated Africans may fish, but they must find it difficult to dispose of their produce, 4713-4715——There is some mercantile wealth amongst the liberated Africans, some are masters of vessels, 4716-4718——Small quantity of coffee in cultivation at Sierra Leone; poor appearance of the plant there; quality of the berry 4716-4733——If one half of the colony could emigrate, it would be an advantage, 4734, 4735——Unless Government expresses an opinion in favour of emigration, the African population will not be inclined to move, 4736-4738——Neutrality of the governor Sir J. Jeremie and Dr. Ferguson upon the subject, 4739-4746——It would be difficult to get a great number of women to leave the colony; the men remaining behind would try and prevent them, 4747-4751——It would be better to tranship the captured negroes at once to the West Indies, without landing at Sierra Leone, if they were willing to go, 4752-4763——Of whom the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone is composed; their course of proceedings, 4764-4771——Out of this commission there might be a court to give a guarantee to other nations that the negroes taken to the West Indies were free agents, 4772——They were often sent to the Gambia from Sierra Leone, 4773-4774——They would be equally happy in the West Indies, and their moral condition would be improved; they perfectly understand that they are free, 4775-4782——Government should appoint an officer to superintend emigration, from Sierra Leone, 4783-4786——Slaves brought to the Havannah are practically slaves after adjudication, 4787-4790.

It would not be desirable to transfer the Mixed Commission Court to Fernando Po or to Ascension, 4791——The latter is too small a place, without means of employing the people, *Ib.*——Fernando Po is more unhealthy than Sierra Leone, and it is a small place, 4791-4793——It would be better at one of the West India Islands, Trinidad or Barbados, 4794——It would be desirable for vessels properly fitted up to receive the liberated Africans in the night, and convey them to the West Indies, but it would be expensive; length of voyage out and home, &c., 4795-4799——A smart sailing vessel should be sent from the West Indies twice a year at least, with delegates from the emigrants, to induce others to come, 4800——Causes of the failure of the system of delegates from Jamaica and Demerara, 4801-4807——Report of Mr. Jones as to emigrants to Demerara returning as decoys in fine uniforms, 4808, 4809 — —Witness objected to delegates returning from Trinidad until they had been some months in the island, 4810-4815——Encouragement ought to be given by Government to emigration, 4816, 4817——Evidence respecting the complex machinery of the Liberated African Department more especially with reference to Dr. Madden's Report, 4818-4853——Doubt thrown on Dr. Madden's assertion that the payment of 20 s. fee, made by the master on receiving a liberated African as an apprentice, is looked upon as a payment made for the purchase of the freedom of the child, 4854.

Witness was never aware of an instance of an emancipated negro being re-captured and emancipated, 4855——The system of apprenticeship of liberated African children should be done away with altogether, 4856, 4857——Difficulty of otherwise disposing of the children; insufficiency of the government schools, 4858, 4859——Manner in which the apprentices are employed, 4860-4866. 4874, 4875——The children should be sent to the West Indies, 4867-4873——General treatment of the apprentices by their masters, 4876, 4877——Docility of the liberated Africans; their capabilities for improvement, 4878, 4879——Expediency of the hospital being removed from Kissy to Freetown, 4891-4895——Inutility of converting the hospital at Kissy into an establishment for education and instruction in trades, 4896——Objections to Dr. Madden's suggestion, that the auctions of slave trade cargoes and equipments should be abolished, and that instead they should be placed at the disposal of the British Government, 4897-4900——

Result

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Hamilton, William. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Result of the system of selling the prize goods by auction in Sierra Leone, 4901–4908——Manner in which the investigation takes place before the Mixed Commission with regard to a slave vessel that is captured, 4910–4915——Mode in which officers in charge of prizes return to their own vessels; how far the establishment of a court in the West India islands would cause inconvenience, from the long interval of time that would elapse between the capture of the slaver and the return of the person in charge of her to his own vessel on the coast, 4916–4921. 4929——Crew required to bring a vessel under condemnation into Sierra Leone; number that would be required to take such vessel to the West Indies, 4922–4928——Description of slavery existing among the people in the interior, 4930–4940—— Resources of emigration in the neighbourhood of the Gambia, 4941–4946——None of the liberated Africans in Sierra Leone are Mahometans, 4948——Extent of the timber trade in the colony, 4949–4952.

[Second Examination.]—Explains the answers given to queries 4547 and 4595, in a former examination, 5259, 5260.

Hamilton, Mr. *W.* Notice addressed by Mr. Hamilton, emigration agent for Trinidad, to the liberated Africans of Sierra Leone, on the subject of emigration to that colony, *App.* 284.

Hartung, Mr. Queries submitted to Mr. Hartung, an African trader at Hamburgh, on the subject of Western Africa, by the Chairman of the Committee, *App.* 486–488.

Havannah, The. Slaves brought to the Havannah are, practically, slaves after adjudication, *Hamilton* 4787–4790——Extract of a letter, dated Havannah, 31 May 1842, on the subject of the anticipated shortness of the crop of sugar, *Ev. p.* 699.

Hawking. Harsh working of the laws with respect to hawking, as regards liberated African traders, who received payment for their wares in goods instead of money, *Campbell* 9344–9348.

Head-men. On some parts of the coast a fee is obliged to be paid to the chief upon engaging people from the different towns, *Dring* 2178–2180.

Headmoney. No inconvenience has arisen from the present system of head-money, *Macaulay* 5325——Witness would not diminish the head-money to officers when they captured a vessel full of slaves; it has been diminished very greatly the last 12 years, *Ib.* 5329——Officers are not entitled to the head-money on slaves taken on shore, *Ib.* 5332.——*See* also *Gallinas,* 4.

Health on the Coast of Africa. Difference in the salubrity of different parts of the coast; result of observations thereupon, *Peters* 5836–5840. 5849–5871——The mouths of the great rivers are more unhealthy than other parts of the coast, *Ib.* 5872, 5873——The Gold Coast generally is healthier than the Gambia, *Ib.* 5888——The usual length of stay upon the station is injurious to health, *Ib.* 5911–5915——Comparative healthiness of different parts of the coast of Africa, as compared with the West Indies, *Ib.* 5916, 5917——The merchant vessels upon the coast are shamefully neglected in the point of health, *Ib.* 5929–5935——Improvement in the salubrity of Sierra Leone within the range of witness's acquaintance with it; external causes to which this may be attributed, *Morgan* 6463, 6464.——*See* also *Fernando Po,* 2. *Forts,* 1.

Heddle, Charles. Extract from a letter from Mr. Charles Heddle, dated Bathurst, 20 March 1835, representing the frightful extent to which the Portuguese governors and officers carry on the slave trade on that part of the coast, *Ev. p.* 737.

Helena, St. The East India Company, while they had possession of St. Helena, never admitted a lawyer there, *Hutton* 10230.

Hen Island. Destruction of property at Hen Island; motive of Mr. Mattos for building a house and settling there, *Hughes* 7862–7873. 7878–7880——Establishment of domestic slaves maintained by Mr. Mattos at Hen Island, *Ib.* 7932–7934——Narrative of the proceedings connected with the destruction of a Portuguese town by a party belonging to the Pluto, *Gwillam* 10484–10547——The irregularity on the part of the Pluto steamer at Hen Island is deserving of the severest reprobation, *Forster* 10874.

Hermelinda, The, (Slaver.) Observations on the proceedings of the authorities of Sierra Leone, connected with the seizure and condemnation of this vessel, *Forster* 10784.

Hill, Captain *Henry Worsley.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Commanded the Saracen, on the coast of Africa, from October 1837 till January 1841, 7109——Part of the coast along which witness cruised, 7110——He has been engaged in descents on the coast at Gallinas and Sea-bar, 7111–7114——Circumstances of the operations at Sea-bar; justification of the destruction of property there, 7115–7133——Witness visited Rio Nunez; he advised two chiefs there, Sallafon and Sarra, not to allow the slave trade; there were no signs of the slave trade being carried on; origin of witness's visit, 7134–7140——

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Hill, Captain *Henry Worsley.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

7140——Connexion of Messrs. Zulueta, of London, with slave dealers; they have aided and abetted the slave trade for a number of years, by acting as the agents of slave dealers, 7141–7144——Case of the Augusta, originally the Gollupchik, 7145–7149.

[Second Examination.]—Other cases of British merchants aiding and abetting the slave trade; supply of goods and arms to Theodore Canót's establishment at New Cestos by an English vessel, 7150–7154——Witness has received assistance, but never obstruction, from English trading vessels in the prosecution of his duty, 7155–7157——Way in which Messrs. De Zulueta & Co. were criminally implicated in the transactions connected with the Augusta; whether a shipping agent is bound to make himself acquainted with the pursuits of the parties to whom he ships lawful goods, 7158–7173——Possibility of custom-house officers being ignorant of goods being unlawfully shipped, 7175–7177——Benefit resulting from the destruction of the barracoons; care should be exercised in doing it, 7178–7180——The slave trade is popular with the natives of all classes, 7181–7183. 7187——Opinion of the slave dealers themselves on this method of putting down the slave trade, 7184——Effect of the introduction of the equipment article with respect to the collection of slaves in barracoons, 7185, 7186.

Instances where upon the extinction of the slave trade, legitimate trade has taken its place; establishment of Mr. Spence in the River St. George's, 7188–7190——How far lawful trade has taken the place of the slave trade at the Gallinas; cultivation of cotton, 7191–7194——Capabilities of the country at Gallinas, 7195——Decided advantage, both for the suppression of the slave trade and for the encouragement of lawful trade, of having factories or forts planted at particular points, 7196——Facilities for the purchase of sites for settlements of that description from the native chiefs, 7197——Nature of the traffic established along the coast, 7198——Absolute necessity for securing the services of steamers for Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and generally along the coast, for the suppression of the slave trade, 7199–7202——Average passage of sailing vessels from the Bight of Benin to Sierra Leone, 7203–7207——Average passage from the Bight to the Havannah, 7208, 7209——Practicability of a cruiser lying off Cape Palmas, 7210——Impossibility of an officer undertaking the service of clearing vessels for the West Indies being able to ascertain that the emigrants embarked of their own free will, 7211–7213—— There would be no difficulty with Kroomen or Fishmen, because the slave trade is not carried on in their country, 7214–7220——Witness seized the Sénégambie in the River Gambia; grounds on which that seizure and the subsequent condemnation was made, and the parties found on board detained; the vessel was in the service of the French government, and chartered by the governor of Senegal, 7221–7277. 7281——Truth of the charge frequently made against the governor of Bissao, of his being engaged in the slave trade, 7278–7280.

Description of forts recommended by witness to be erected upon the territory of the native chiefs, and establishment required for each fort, 7282–7285——General unhealthiness of the spots that would be selected for these forts, 7286, 7287——There is no necessity for a fort in the River Nunez; a treaty entered into with the Foulah chief would in a great measure ensure our trade with the Foulah country; kind of treaty that should be made, 7289–7292——Witness was at Sierra Leone when the affair of the Hamburgh vessel, the Echo, took place; some of the crew of that vessel wished to enter the Saracen, 7293, 7294 —— The Nunez is navigable to Debucca for vessels drawing ten feet water, 7295.

[Third Examination.]—Further evidence with regard to the grounds on which the seizure of the Augusta was made, and the connexion of Messrs. De Zulueta with the transactions in the purchase and fitting out of the vessel, 7958*–7976*.

Hook, Logan. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Was collector of the customs at Sierra Leone for fifteen years, 8190——Acted judicially for two years, during a vacancy in the office of chief justice, 8191, 8192——Circumstances connected with the seizure of the Sénégambie and the detention of the carpenter on board the vessel; witness presided at the trial, 8193–8204——Great inconvenience arising from the connexion of the Gambia with Sierra Leone in judicial matters, 8205——Courts for judicial purposes at Sierra Leone; their powers and jurisdiction, 8206–8214——State of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone; how far the system at present adopted is calculated to promote their moral and industrial improvement, 8215–8220——Disposition of them as a body to become traders and hawkers; traffic carried on by them with the interior, 8221–8227——Large numbers of them are in the habit of congregating together in the town, 8228–8230——Extent to which emigration from Sierra Leone might be carried, 8231——Parties by whom the scheme has been discouraged, 8232–8239——Probable result of a large emigration from Sierra Leone, 8240–8243——Prospect of promoting emigration from among the native tribes in the neighbourhood, 8244, 8245——Increase in the import and export trade of Sierra Leone, 8246–8248.

Disposition of the natives to supply articles for foreign trade; principal articles produced, 8249–8254——Articles the produce of the neighbouring coast and country which are

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Hook, Logan. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

are entitled to the advantages of colonial exportation at Sierra Leone, 8255–3258. 8286, 8287——Present limits of the colony; grounds upon which those limits are defined 8259, 8260——Desirableness of extending the limits of the colony, so as to include the River Sherboro and the Gallinas, 8261–8264——Difficulties in the way of obtaining territorial possession of Rio Nunez, 8265, 8266——Expediency of coming to an understanding with foreign powers, particularly with France, with respect to the mode and title upon which settlements are formed on the coast of Africa; inconvenience arising from the intermingling of settlements of different European nations, 8267–8270——Commercial privileges accorded to the French at the Gambia, 8271–8273——Projected settlement of the French at Casamans; probability of the same commercial policy being pursued there as at Senegal, 8274–8276——Desirableness of extending British trade and British influence, 8277–8279——How far the establishment of small forts would answer this purpose, 8280, 8281——Points on the coast at which it would be serviceable to have such forts, 8282, 8283——Additional settlements between the Gambia and Sierra Leone would be advisable, 8284, 8285.

Witness is acquainted with the system of selling prize goods and vessels at Sierra Leone; they are sold to all bidders, at the highest price, 8288–8290——Case of the Hoop, a Dutch vessel, being purchased by a naval officer, and resold by him, and being afterwards captured in the slave trade, 8291–8296——No inconvenience is to be anticipated from the constant addition made to the population of Sierra Leone from the captured slave vessels, 8297——Beneficial effect of Captain Denman's operations in the Gallinas upon the slave trade; temporary injury inflicted upon legitimate commerce, 8298–8304——Impossibility of annihilating the slave trade altogether, 8304——Effectiveness of blockades in driving it out of any particular spot, 8305——Objections to the trade being declared piracy; doubts as to the efficacy of such a measure, 8306, 8307——Nothing short of cutting off the demand in Cuba and Brazil will effectually put a stop to it, 8308.

[Second Examination.]—Prize goods are sold by auction to the best bidder; the goods so sold very often get into the hands of persons concerned in the slave trade, 8312–8314——Vessels are cut up and destroyed, and the materials sold piecemeal; this is a check to a certain extent, 8315–8320——Vessels of all nations are broken up, except vessels captured under the Brazilian flag, 8321, 8322——Proportion which the price at which a vessel is sold by auction at Sierra Leone bears to the price which would be given in America, 8323——Description of vessels usually employed in the slave trade, 8324–8327——Several of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone are men of wealth and property; some of them could muster 3,000 *l.* or 4,000 *l.* in hard cash alone, 8328–8334——Such men are men of intelligence, and perfectly competent to serve on juries, 8335–8336——The people in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone have not benefited one iota from the moral influence of the colony, 8337——Indisposition to embrace the Christian faith; spread of Mahometanism, 8338–8343——The provision for the religious instruction of the Christian community is ample; the Church missionaries do not extend their exertions very far beyond the locality of the villages in which they reside, 8344, 8345.

Jealousy of European influence is one main obstacle to the introduction of the Christian religion, 8348, 8349——Sierra Leone is one of the most ill-chosen sites that could have been selected for extending civilization and improvement into the interior of Africa, 8350——Want of water communication with the interior, 8351——Obstacles thrown in the way of trade by the neighbouring petty chiefs, 8351–8356——Possibility of extending British influence along the coast and with the more distant tribes in the interior, 8357–8362——Failure of the attempts to extend our commercial influence into the interior, 8363, 8364——The climate of Sierra Leone is just the same as it always was; it is the most deadly of all that witness has known, 8373–8375. 8446–8448——Amount of the Parliamentary grant for the civil establishment at Sierra Leone; that together with the local revenue is sufficient to defray the civil establishment, 8376. 8386, 8387——Source from whence that local revenue arises, 8377–8380. 8385——Total revenue of the colony, 8380, 8381——Expediency of high import duties on goods, 8382–8384——Impolicy of throwing the liberated Africans upon their own resources immediately after being landed, 8388–8393——Improvements that might be made in the system with regard to the liberated Africans; establishment of experimental farms suggested, 8394–8403.

Agricultural instruction given in the schools of the Church Missionary Society, 8404——Unwillingness of the missionaries to impart anything but spiritual instruction, 8405——The captured slaves in future should be sent over to the West Indies at once without landing; desirableness of emigration on a large scale from the Coast of Africa to the West Indies being established, 8406–8411——Difficulties existing in the way of carrying it out, 8412, *et seq.*——Impossibility of guarding against the practice of kidnapping, 8414, 8415. 8421–8424——Limitation of the ports of embarkation, 8416——System on which it should be carried on, 8417–8420——Tribes which would be most likely to be induced to emigrate, 8425–8437——How far emigration would be voluntary when a payment has to be made to the chief of each tribe for permission to emigrate,

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Hook, Logan. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

8438, 8439——Whether the natives could be made to understand the advantages and disadvantages of such a scheme, 8440, 8441——Result of a deputation returning from Demerara; active opposition in the colony to any system of emigration, 8441–8445. 8449–8451——The emigration of the whole body of Kroomen would not injure our African commerce; number of these men employed in Sierra Leone; description of labour to which they are accustomed; beneficial effect their withdrawal from the colony would have upon the liberated Africans, 8452–8464.

Possibility of objection being made by foreign powers to captured slaves being taken at once to the West Indies; necessity for establishing another Court of Mixed Commission there, 8465——Adjudicating upon them at Sierra Leone and then sending them to the West Indies would be a very circuitous way of doing the thing, 8466——Great convenience of establishing a Court of Mixed Commission at the Island of Ascension, 8467, 8468——Value of the import coasting trade, 8469, 8470——Some of the Sierra Leone merchants act as agents to the slave dealers at the Gallinas and other places; all the returns are in dollars, 8471–8474. 8481——The practice has decreased since the destruction of the barracoons at the Gallinas by Captain Denman, 8475——Objections to the practice in a moral point of view; view taken of it by the merchants, 8476–8479 ——Impracticability of imposing such restrictions on the trade as to prevent goods falling into the hands of slave dealers, 8480–8490——Evidence respecting the Hamburgh barque Echo; grounds on which she was condemned; nature of the proofs; trial and acquittal of her captain, 8491–8540 —— Remarks on the Report of Captain Sohst, 8541, 8542——Case of the Dulcineur, condemned and sold at Sierra Leone, 8543, 8544 ——Great advantage that would result from extending the limits of the colony, 8545–8547——An extension of the colony would not require additional Europeans to carry on the government, 8549——Religious observance of the Sabbath, 8551——Licentiousness prevalent in the colony, 8552, 8553——Good feeling of the liberated Africans towards the British Government, 8554.

Hoop, The (Slaver). Case of the Hoop, a Dutch vessel, being purchased by a naval officer as a tender, and being afterwards resold by him to a slave dealer, *Hook* 8291–8296.

Hope, Mr. Under Secretary. Copy of a letter from Mr. Under Secretary Hope, dated 9th April 1842, to Dr. Madden, informing him that his Reports on the state of the British settlements on the Western Coast of Africa had been referred to the law officers of the Crown, *App.* 7.

Hughes, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Lately arrived from the Gambia, where he has resided in a mercantile capacity upwards of 17 years, 7730–7732——Has read Dr. Madden's Report, and considers it replete with error and inconsistency, 7733——The doctor blames the founders of the settlement of St. Mary's for having selected that place in preference to Barra Point, 7734——And says that the land of St. Mary's is sandy desert in the dry season, and also that the natives may be seen paddling about the streets in canoes in the rainy season; witness never saw nor heard of such things, 7735–7738—— The present situation of the settlement is the best; there is no place in the Gambia preferable to it; its merits as compared with Cape St. Mary's and Barra Point, 7739–7743——Difficulties spoken of by Dr. Madden in the entrance of the River Gambia; with the exception of Sierra Leone and North Bissao Channel, it is the easiest place to enter, from Portendic to Sierra Leone, 7744–7748——Error fallen into by Dr. Madden with respect to the cause of the increase of trade at the Gambia in 1836, and its subsequent falling off in 1840, 7749–7754——Principal places to which exports are sent; description of trade carried on, 7755–7761——The same persons who carry on the slave trade are engaged in the legitimate trade; at Cachen, where witness stayed four months, the currency was regulated by the value of slaves; he was obliged to leave the place, because he became suspected of giving information to the cruisers, 7762–7769.

The slave trade has been at all times, and is now, popular among the natives; it is with a view of obtaining goods that they keep up and like the slave trade, 7770–7772 ——There is an increase in the demand for our goods, 7773——The slave trade is nothing now to what it was formerly; to what the decrease is to be attributed, 7774–7781——Frequent complaints are made by the merchants of the Gambia of the settlement being so seldom visited by men-of-war; essential importance of having the presence of men-of-war as frequently as possible, 7782–7789——Defence of the settlement; comparison with the French settlement, 7790–7794. 7796–7799——Comparative estimation in which the French and English are held by the natives, 7795——Number of and purpose for which the French ships visit the Gambia, 7799–7805——Number of English ships of war that visit the Gambia in the course of the year, 7803——Size of the French ships, 7806–7808. 7812–7816——No ship of war has been stationed in the neighbourhood of the Gambia since 1836; important services performed by them when there; occasions of difficulty arising from their absence, 7809–7811. 7817–7826—— There is a large English trade in Rio Nunez; it is 40 times as much as the whole French trade put together, nature of the trade; an indirect slave trade is carried on; urgent necessity

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Hughes, John. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

necessity for British cruisers in the river, 7833–7854——Injurious effect of the system of operations on shore, adopted by the vessels of war, as it regards British mercantile interests; and also as it regards the respect of the natives for the property of Europeans, 7855–7861. 7874–7877——Destruction of property at Hen Island; motive of Mr. Mattos for building a house there, 7862–7873. 7878–7880——Assumption of the right of seizing slave vessels by King Sarah; his character; extent of territory under his sway, 7883–7891.

A considerable quantity of coffee is grown up the Rio Nunez; it is considered the finest coffee in the world; reason for its being excluded from our market; the French and Americans now get the whole of it; its value as compared with Jamaica coffee, 7892–7905——Extensive and increasing trade carried on at Bissao, 7906–7910——The effect of the naval operations already spoken of, must have the effect of diminishing the slave trade, 7911——The absence of slave ships in the Nunez is solely attributable to the presence of British traders there; a strict blockade of Pongos, to which the slaves are removed across the island, would check the traffic in that district, 7912, 7913——The diminution of the slave trade in the neighbourhood of Bissao, is not to be attributed to the burning houses and property on shore, 7914——Great importance of setting a good example to the natives in a respect for property and moderation in our dealings with one another, as well as with them, 7915——How far the natives are acquainted with, and appreciate the sentiments of European countries as regards slave dealing; toleration of the trade by the Portuguese authorities at Bissao; light in which the natives viewed the destruction of the barracoons at Bulama, 7916–7927.

Case of a boy belonging to a vessel witness was in being seized by the king of the Papells, and sold, 7924, 7925. 7928——Establishment of domestic slaves maintained by Mr. Mattos, at Hen Island, 7932–7934——There is no inclination in captains of slavers to turn their attention to legitimate traffic; Mr. Canôt has done so, 7935, 7936. 8184——Working of the present system of government at the Gambia; want of a council to assist the governor; rarity of gaol deliveries, 7937–7939——Present number of criminal and civil courts; their constitution and jurisdiction; anomalies in the administration of justice, 7940–7961——Manner in which the evidence of witnesses is taken; weight attached by them to an oath, 7962–7965——General dissatisfaction existing with respect to the power of the governor to appoint or suspend magistrates, 7966——Observations on the letter of the acting governor, commenting upon a memorial from the merchants to Lord Stanley, to which witness was a subscriber, complaining of the defective state of the government, 7967–7969——Effect of infrequent gaol deliveries in increasing crime, 7970——Utmost importance of a speedy and certain administration of justice at an African settlement, 7971——Necessity for a council to assist the governor; there are individuals in the colony qualified to constitute a sufficiently large and intelligent council, 7972–7974——The colony should have the power of making laws for themselves, without respect to Sierra Leone; they should be separated, 7975, 7976.

[Second Examination.]—Information with reference to the allegation in the memorial to which witness's name is appended, on the subject of the want of title-deeds to property held by certain individuals in the settlement of the Gambia, 7977–7982——Want of a check over the application of the colonial revenue; check suggested; the statements contained in the memorial, of misapplications of the revenue, are too well founded, 7983–7986——Great increase in the trade of foreigners in the Gambia; cause of this increase; the French are allowed free intercourse with our settlements on the Gambia, but they do not allow us a reciprocal advantage on the Senegal, 7987–7992——Provision for education in the settlement at Bathurst, 7993–7995——There is no place of worship connected with the Church of England; there is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, 7996, 7997——Number of liberated Africans in the Gambia; course usually pursued with them when first brought to Bathurst, 7998–8004——Employment usually followed by them on becoming their own masters, 8005——Instances of liberated Africans acquiring property, 8006——The system is of recent date at the Gambia, as compared with that at Sierra Leone, 8006*.

General character of the liberated African at the Gambia, as compared with those at Sierra Leone, 8007, 8008——The Jaloffes are engaged in retail trades at the Gambia; they are a tribe among whom civilised habits are making great progress, 8009–8013——State of crime among the class of liberated Africans, 8014–8016——Complaints have been made of the worst class of liberated Africans being sent to the Gambia, 8017——The government of the Gambia has been vacant since 1st June 1841; during that time there has been an acting governor; prejudicial effects of this to the interests of the colony, 8018–8020——Impossibility of establishing any extensive system of emigration from the Gambia to the West Indies, 8021–8024——Tribes which would enter most readily into a system of that kind, 8025–8028——Best means of establishing a system of emigration; difficulty of overcoming suspicion on the part of the natives, 8029–8032——Number of the Serawoolie tribe that come down annually to work at the Gambia: number that could be obtained if sufficient employment were offered, 8033–

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Hughes, John. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

8035——General character and disposition of the Serawoolies, 8036–8041——Manner in which those that come down are employed, 8042——Increase in the supply of labour; rate of wages per day; comparative expense of living at Sierra Leone and at the Gambia to the labourer; usual length of their stay at the Gambia; the same people seldom or never come back, 8043–8057——Whether, in order to emigrate, it would be necessary for the individual natives to get the leave of their chiefs, 8058–8062——System of domestic slavery among the tribes on the Gambia; footing on which it exists, 8063–8066.

Beneficial influence exercised by the Wesleyan missions over the natives at the Gambia, 8067——Difficulty of making any religious impression upon the Mandingo; there are no better hopes of success with the other tribes; the Jaloffes are the principal attendants at the Wesleyan chapel, 8068–8070——Religion of the different tribes, 8071–8073——Beneficial moral results of a religious influence over the native tribes, 8074–8078——Almost all the residents at Bissao and Cacheo are slave dealers; probability of goods obtained from the English being employed in the purchase of slaves; description usually so employed, and from whence obtained and mode of payment for the same; impossibility of excluding British goods, 8084–8113——Great advantages afforded in the island of Bulama for a British settlement, 8114, 8115——Distance of the island from the Gambia, 8116—— Excellence of its situation for commanding the trade of the opposite rivers and the neighbouring coast; distance from the main land, 8117, 8118——Reason for its being abandoned by Captain Beavor in 1793 or 1794, 8119–8122——Present state of the island, 8123, 8124——Dispute respecting the claim to the sovereignty, 8125. 8135–8137——Lamentable results of the attempt of Captain Beavor to form a settlement, 8126, 8127——Settlement of Mr. Caitano, 8128–8132——Superiority of Gambia over Sierra Leone, in its resources and capabilities to become a great commercial place; Sierra Leone is chiefly dependent upon the Government expenditure, 8138–8143——Evidence respecting the detention of the carpenters found on board the Senegambia, a French vessel captured by Captain Hill at the Gambia, 8144–8155. 8159–8169——Impression produced upon the labourers and mechanics at the Gambia by the proceeding, and also in respect to our intercourse with the French at the neighbouring French settlements of Senegal and Goree, 8156–8158——Circumstances connected with the seizure of the Little Harriett by a Portuguese man of war, 8171–8183. 8185–8189.

[Third Examination.]—The practice of selling goods at Sierra Leone to persons engaged in the slave trade is perfectly notorious; it is done under the eyes of the authorities, 8310, 8311.

[Fourth Examination.]—Further evidence on the subject of the seizure of the Little Harriett, 8753——Witness never knew but of one bill being drawn by a slave dealer in the neighbourhood of the Gambia on a London house, and that was on Baring, Brothers, & Co., in 1833, 8754-8759——There is no reason to presume that Messrs. Baring are in any way connected with the slave trade, 8760.

[Fifth Examination.]—Slavery does not exist at the Gambia in any shape; that is notorious to the black population; Governor Findlay incurred a good deal of unpopularity from the French authorities at Goree for issuing a proclamation, informing the inhabitants of the Gambia that slavery would not be tolerated, 9962, 9963——Case of a slave who was said to have taken refuge on board a French vessel, and afterwards to have been delivered up to his master, resident at the Gambia, 9964–9972.

Human Sacrifices. There are no human sacrifices in the Ashantee district, but they are practised in Warsaw country, *Swanzy* 459——Punishments inflicted for human sacrifices, *Ib.* 990–996——Fine for sacrifices at Cudjoe Chiboo, *Ib.* 997——The check which has been given to the practice of human sacrifices is a proof of the beneficial results arising from the British influence, *Beecham* 3591–3593——Diminution in the practice of human sacrifice on the Gold Coast, *Madden* 9827, 9828.

See also *Ashantee.*

Huntley, Sir *Henry Vere.* Observations on the remarks of Sir Henry Vere Huntley, impugning the statements contained in witness's report, *Madden* 9947–9960.

Hutton, Thomas. Particulars of a journey made by him, under the protection of De Souza, into the territories of the king of Dahomey, *Hutton* 10329.

Hutton, William Mackintosh. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Merchant in the city of London; has been engaged in the African trade from 25 to 30 years; is one of the three merchants to whom is entrusted the management of the affairs of the Gold Coast, 3732–3734——Explanation of the part of Dr. Madden's Report relative to the sale of goods to slave factories, by two vessels belonging to witness's firm, the Medora and Guineaman, 3735–3740. 3757–3767——Instructions given to the masters of their vessels carefully to avoid all dealings or even communication, if possible, with slave traders,

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Hutton, William Mackintosh. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

3735——Letter of instructions given to the supercargo, *Ib.*——The return cargo which a ship brings home indicates pretty clearly what her general trade on the coast of Africa has been, *Ib.*——It is impossible for a merchant to be aware of the ultimate purposes to which the goods which he sells in exchange for produce on the coast of Africa may be applied, 3741——Witness has known cases where captains have declined to enter into contracts with persons whom they have known to be superintendents of slave factories, 3742-3747——If the slave-trade factories did not receive their supplies through our merchant vessels, they would get them from other quarters, 3748-3752——Witness's captains on their return home do not make a report of every individual they may have dealt with, but only of the general result, 3753-3755.

King Peppel, in Bonny, has been for many years one of the most notorious slave dealers on the coast of Africa; the whole of the Liverpool captains have paid tribute to him; unless these customs were paid the vessels could not have obtained oil, 3768-3775. 3785——The number of foreign vessels in the floating trade has greatly increased of late years; distinction between the floating trade and other trade, 3776-3782——De Souza is generally known as a slave trader exclusively, 3783——Mr. Canot is a dealer in produce as well as in slaves, 3784——Evidence respecting the allusion made by Dr. Madden in his Report, to "A British trader, a man of colour, who has an establishment at Accra, and also one at Little Popo, where he is known to dabble in the slave trade," 3786-3808——Increase in the palm-oil trade of late years, 3809-3813——The British forts on the shore tend very much to preserve the trade to this country, 3814, 3815——The African merchants are more interested than any other class of persons in this country in the suppression of the slave trade, 3816-3820——The same merchants carry on trade in slaves who carry on the trade in palm oil, 3821-3828——The slave trade might be altogether abolished without interfering with the supply of the articles of legitimate commerce for the use of the inhabitants of Africa, 3829-3836.

Evidence respecting the trade in palm oil; for what purposes used; whether the trade is likely to be increased or diminished, 3837-3849——Some of witness's captains have refused to deal with persons on account of their being engaged, or suspected of being engaged, in the slave trade, 3850-3870——Description of cotton goods manufactured in Lancashire for shipment to Cuba and the Brazils, and usually understood to be intended for the purposes of the slave trade; competition with us in those goods by foreigners, 3871-3915——Instructions given to witness's captains not to deal with slave dealers, 3916-3918——A considerable trade has sprung up lately from Hamburgh to the coast of Africa, 3919-3924——There is no distinction upon the Gold Coast between goods adapted to the slave trade and those for the legitimate trade, 3925-3927——Witness does not derive any advantage, either pecuniary or in trade, from being a member of the committee of merchants for the management of the trade on the Gold Coast; duties of the committee; how appointed; powers exercised by them, 3928-3941.

Alterations suggested in the system of management and regulations for conducting the affairs upon the Gold Coast, with a view to promoting the welfare of the settlement, 3942-3948——Regular and periodical returns of the imports and exports are received, 3949-3952——List of vessels arrived off Cape Coast Castle during each year, from 1 January 1833 to 31 December 1841, distinguishing British merchant vessels, foreign merchant vessels, and British ships of war, 3953——To what the decay in the English legitimate trade and the increase in the foreign may be attributed, 3954-3958——State of the slave trade upon the coast in 1836, 3958-3960——The Spanish equipment treaty has been very effective in diminishing the slave trade, 3961-3963——Losses on board witness's ships, as regards the health of the men, between the years 1836 and 1842, 3964-3967.

[Second Examination.]—Observations with respect to an agent employed by witness's house, of the name of Marman, and who is charged in page 17, of Dr. Madden's Report, with dabbling in the slave trade, 10179-10185——And also with respect to Mr. Lawson, an inhabitant of Popo, 10186-10202——Suggestions in regard to alterations in the government of the Gold Coast, 10203, *et seq.*——Revision of the rules and regulations urged by the President and Council, 10203——The placing the settlements under the immediate government of the Crown recommended, *Ib.*——Suggestions for placing the legal powers of the president on a different footing; the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate proposed, and a treaty being entered into with the neighbouring chiefs of tribes who shall be willing to cede to the British governor authority to exercise judicial authority over their territory, 10203-10207——Extent to which the jurisdiction of the stipendiary magistrate should be carried in civil and criminal cases, 10208-10210——Authority upon whom the execution of the sentence or decree should devolve, 10211-10217. 10224-10227——The magistrates need not be men of legal education, 10218-10230.

Law which they should enforce; impossibility of exercising authority upon the coast of Africa without tempering the native law with British law, 10219-10223——Present practice in serious cases, 10228——Extent of the territorial possession and jurisdiction

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Hutton, William Mackintosh. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

claimed by the British Government at the Gold Coast, 10228——Necessity for doing something more than merely limiting our government on the coast to the administration of British law, 10229——Recommendations of Dr. Madden and Mr. Maclean on the subject; points on which they agree with regard to the wants of the government of Cape Coast, *Ib.*——Objections of Mr. Maclean to the natives having information of our precise jurisdiction and the limits of our rights and claims; remarks on this and other points, *Ib.*——Observations on the proposed re-occupation of the abandoned forts, *Ib.*——The payment of the troops in money recommended, *Ib.*——And also a colonial schooner being attached to the local government, *Ib.*——Suggestions for the appointment of an assessor whose business it should be to interfere in disputed accounts between merchants and traders, and to take charge of insolvent and intestate estates, *Ib.*——The present system of administering justice at these settlements has not worked well; objections to the discretionary power exercised by the governor; the appointment of a special officer unconnected with mercantile affairs urged, 10231–10236.

Proposed establishments on the Gold Coast and remarks with reference to the same, 10237–10246——Annual cost of the establishments on the Gold Coast before given over to the committee of merchants, 10247, 10248——Objections to discriminating duties, such as have been suggested by the merchants and Dr. Madden in his report, being imposed in favour of British trade, 10249, 10250——Great benefit that would result from carrying out Dr. Madden's recommendation for the establishment of a Normal school in England for the instruction of natives destined to become masters of colonial schools abroad, 10250——Class and description of slave dealers with whom witness gave stringent instructions to his captains not to trade; explanation of various circumstances tending to show that these instructions were not attended to; instructions given by other mercantile houses, 10251–10329——Explanation of a portion of the answer given to question 3781, in a former examination, 10279–10283.

Particulars of a journey made by Mr. Thomas Hutton, under the protection of De Souza, into the territories of the king of Dahomey, 10329——Utility of the forts and factories on the Gold Coast in suppressing the slave trade, 10330——Importance of repressive measures; the continuance of the squadron recommended until the slave trade is entirely put down, *Ib.*——Great use made of canoes at Whydah in carrying on the trade; arrangements proposed with respect to vessels wanting the same, *Ib.*——Importance of our Government affording more protection and encouragement to lawful commerce, *Ib.*——Impossibility of preventing foreigners at slave factories supplying themselves with goods required for the purchase of slaves, *Ib.*——Desirableness of legitimate trade being as free as possible from restraint, *Ib.*——Advantage of the coast from Appolonia to Whydah being under the British flag, *Ib.*——Foreign settlements on the coast, *Ib.*——Probable utility of a fort at Whydah, *Ib.*——Remarks embracing a brief history of our possessions on the Gold Coast, with suggestions for their future management, *Ib.*

Hutton, W. M. Copy of a letter from Mr. W. M. Hutton to Lord Sandon, dated 27 July 1842, respecting the comments that have been made upon the instructions generally given by merchants in the African trade to their supercargoes, and enclosing a declaration made by Captain W. F. Ormond, in the employment of the firm, relative to the same, *App.* 514.

Huttons, Messrs. Class and description of slave dealers with whom witness gave stringent instructions to his captains not to trade; explanation of various circumstances tending to show that these instructions were not attended to; instructions given by other mercantile houses, *Hutton* 10251–10329——Copy of the instructions furnished by Messrs. Hutton to Captain Henry Seward, on his voyage to the West Coast of Africa in 1837, in command of the schooner Hopeful, *Seward* 10331–10336——Statement of vessels fitted out for the coast of Africa by W. B. Hutton & Sons, between the years 1836 and 1842, stating the time of the ships' return home, length of absence, ships' names, number of the crew, deaths through accidents, and deaths through other causes, referred to by Mr. W. M. Hutton in his answer, 3962, *App.* 495.

I,

Import Duties. Discriminating duties on importation of goods into African territories recommended, *Swanzy* 856–859.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS:

1. *Coast of Africa generally.*
2. *The Gambia.*
3. *Gold Coast and Cape Coast Castle.*
4. *Sierra Leone.*

1. *Coast of Africa generally:*

Return of the exports and imports for the last fifteen years between the West Coast of Africa and England, distinguishing from what place the exports were sent, *App.* 496–509.

2. *The Gambia:*

Dr. Madden's Report on the imports and exports of the settlement, *App.* 183–185——Returns of the imports and exports of the settlement of Bathurst, Gambia, for five years ending 1840, *Ib.* 199, 200——Shipping employed in the export trade for the foregoing period, *Ib.* 200——Queries addressed to Lieutenant-governor Huntley, dated 23d May 1841, respecting the imports and exports, and trade generally, of the settlement of the Gambia, *Ib.* 214–216.

3. *Gold Coast and Cape Coast Castle:*

Account of exports and imports is not an accurate account of the trade of the Gold Coast, *Swanzy* 878——Amount of imports and exports on the Gold Coast gradually increasing, *Ib.* 1080–1087——Regular and periodical returns of the imports and exports are received, *Hutton* 3949–3952——Description of goods generally imported into the British settlements on the Gold Coast, *App.* 43——Act to enforce certain regulations to be observed on importing and exporting commodities into and out of the British possessions and settlements on the Gold Coast, *Ib.* 174, 175.

List of vessels arrived off Cape Coast Castle during each year, from 1st January 1833 to 31st December 1841, distinguishing British merchant vessels, foreign merchant vessels, and British ships of war, *Hutton* 3953——Abstract of imports, Cape Coast Castle, from 1st January 1831 to 31st December 1840, *App.* 43.

4. *Sierra Leone:*

Dr. Madden's Report relative to the import and export trade of the colony, *App.* 258, 259——Table showing the estimated value of the exports from Sierra Leone in 1839, *Ib.* 285——Queries addressed to Mr. W. Lewis, British Commissioner in the Mixed Court of Justice at Sierra Leone, dated 30th April 1841, relative to the import and export trade of that settlement, *Ib.* 338–340——Queries addressed to Mr. Logan Hook, acting chief justice and collector of customs at Sierra Leone, dated 3d April 1841, on the same subject, *Ib.* 343–345.

See also *Exports and Imports. Cape Coast Castle. Gambia,* The, 7. *Gold Coast. Gold Dust. Sierra Leone.*

Imprisonment of Debtors and Criminals (Cape Coast Castle). Correspondence and papers relative to the confinement of prisoners in the Castle of Cape Coast for debt and offences, *App.* 153, 154.——*See* also *Debtors. Prisoners.*

Indian Laws. A sort of compromise is effected between the English and the native law in India; it would be best to adopt this system of laws on the Gold Coast, *Madden* 9138–9145.

Indigo. There is very little indigo in Bonny, *Clegg* 1679.

Innes, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Oliverson, Denby & Lavie, 5738——Case brought by witness from his employers for the opinion of the Attorney-general on the meaning of the Act of the 5th Geo. 4, c. 113, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade;" opinion of the Attorney-general on this case, 5739–5742; *Ev. p.* 343.

Inspection of the Forts. Extracts of letters from Captain Maclean, relative to the inspection of the forts and settlements on the Gold Coast by Captain Tucker, with a view to inquiring into the possibility of limiting the expenses of our establishments to the usual annual grant of 3,500*l.*, and to the expediency or otherwise of again taking more formal possession of the abandoned forts and settlements, *App.* 160.

See also *Gold Coast,* II.

Instructions to Captains of Vessels. If the supercargo of a vessel were instructed to distinguish and discriminate his customers on the coast, he could not do so successfully, *Dring* 2093–2095——Instructions given by the owners of vessels to the captains relative to the disposal of the cargo, *Seward* 2267–2270——Witness had no instructions from his owners to refuse to trade with any person at an English or foreign factory who could pay him in produce or in money, *Courtland* 2350–2354. 2396–2410——Although witness's instructions were not precisely to that effect, it was understood that he was

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Instructions to Captains of Vessels—continued.

not to traffic with slave ships; slave vessels are well known, *Courtland* 2423–2437——Witness's captains, on their return home, do not make a report of every individual they may have dealt with, but only of the general result, *Hutton* 3753–3755——Instructions given to witness's captains not to deal with slave dealers, *Ib.* 3916–3918.

See also *Gold Coast*, I. *Hutton*, Messrs.

Intercourse with the Natives. Influence exercised by our settlements on the internal condition of the people, *Broadhead* 2540–2553——Great importance of setting a good example to the natives in a respect for property, and of moderation in our dealings with one another as well as with them, *Hughes* 7915——Queries addressed to Lieutenant Governor Huntley on the trade and navigation of the Gambia, and our relations with the chiefs in the interior, *App.* 210, 211.

Interior of the Country. The country in the interior is generally impenetrable forest; there is much rich soil, *Rües* 3270–3272——The interior is little known; its inhabitants are called bushmen, and are little known to those on the coast, *Midgley* 4214, 4215——Description of slavery existing among the people in the interior, *Hamilton* 4930–4940——Condition of society in the interior, *Campbell* 9353.

Ivory. There is very little ivory in Bonny, *Clegg* 1679.

J.

Jaloffes. They engage in retail trades at the Gambia, they are a tribe amongst whom civilized habits are making great progress, *Hughes* 8009–8013.

Jamaica. Description given by Sir C. Metcalfe in his despatch to Lord Stanley, of the 1st November 1841, of the actual condition of the labouring population of Jamaica, and consequently the condition which would be accessible to the African immigrants, *Rep.* xi. xii——The reports of the magistrates which will be found in the Parliamentary Papers, 1842, concur in representing the great efforts which are made in promoting religious instruction, *Ib.* xii. xiii.

Statement delivered in by Mr. Burge, agent for Jamaica, relative to the necessity of immigration from Africa into that colony; the measures already adopted by the colonial legislature for promoting it; the conduct and state of the Africans already introduced into the island; the state of the present labouring population of the colony, and the means of religious and moral instruction the immigrants would possess, with enclosures, *App.* 465–471.——*See* also *Climate. Emigration.*

James' Fort, Accra. Instructions from committee of merchants to establish schools and to have Divine service performed, *Nicholls* 13.

Jamieson, Mr. The efforts and expenditure of Mr. Jamieson of Liverpool to open a commercial intercourse with the interior of Africa, by way of the Niger, have been on a scale rarely paralleled even in this country, *Forster* 10681.

Jeremie, Sir *John.* Copy of letter from Sir John Jeremie. dated Freetown, 5th March 1841, to Dr. Madden, on the subject of the suppression of slavery on the Gold Coast, *App.* 48, 49.

Joined Plank. Joined plank is considered one of the prohibited articles of trade, as indicating the carrying on of the slave trade, *Blount* 6315–6331.

Joint Stock Banks. Tendency of joint stock banks in slave trading countries to facilitate the operations of slave traders, *Madden* 10069–10080.

Judicial Authority (Cape Coast Castle). Judicial powers vested in the President of the Council and the magistracy, *Nicholls* 14——Necessity for a judge being sent to the colony, *Ib.* 82——Further examination as to appointment and payment of judicial officers, *Ib.* 96–100——There would be no difficulty in judicial officers being appointed by the Crown, and the rest of the government remaining as at present, *Ib.* 103.

Juries. Contradiction of Dr. Madden's assertion regarding the bias in negro juries towards the slave trader; the coloured juries do their duty very well, *Macaulay* 5296–5299——Classes from which the grand and petty juries are selected, and by whom selected, *Ib.* 5300, 5301.

Justice, Administration of. See *Administration of Justice.*

Report, 1842—*continued.*

K.

Kidd, Mr. A merchant at Sierra Leone, connected with Mr. De Zulueta, of London, and employed by the Gallinas slave dealers to transact their business at Sierra Leone; purchases by him of slave vessels and goods for those parties, *Macaulay* 5083-5101. 5270, 5271. 5474——Ignorance of witness of Mr. Kidd, whose name is mentioned coupled with that of Mr. De Zulueta of London, *De Zulueta* 10432, 10433.

Kidnapping. There would be no danger of emigration encouraging a system of kidnapping; the wish to emigrate would extend from the coast to the interior, *Midgley* 4210-4213——Evidence relating to the system of kidnapping men from Sierra Leone, *Macaulay* 5349, *Blount* 6061-6066——Witness has not been acquainted with many instances of kidnapping, *Morgan* 6433-6436——Cases in which liberated Africans have been kidnapped, and sold again into slavery, *Denman* 6669*-6669——Remedy for this evil suggested, *Ib.* 6670.

Probability, in the event of a system of emigration being established, of men being kidnapped from the interior, *Finden* 7648, 7649——Impossibility of guarding against the practice of kidnapping on the coast of Africa, with a view of supplying the demand for emigrants, *Hook* 8414, 8415. 8421-8424——Impracticability of carrying on a free emigration from Africa to the West Indies without endangering a renewal of the slave trade, or of kidnapping the people in the interior, *Campbell* 9327-9354——Plan by which kidnapping might be prevented, *Ib.* 9332, 9333.

King, Messrs., of Bristol. Instructions given by them to their captains to avoid trading with slave dealers, *Hutton* 10276.

Kingston, Mr. *R.* Notice addressed by Mr. Kingston, agent-general of Demerara, to the inhabitants of Sierra Leone, on the subject of emigration to that colony, *App.* 284, 285.

Kissy. Expediency of the hospital being removed from Kissy to Freetown, *Hamilton* 4891-4895——Inutility of converting the hospital at Kissy into an establishment for education and instruction in trades, *Ib.* 4896——Improvements in the town of Kissy, *Schœn* 7369-7371——Trade carried on by the Kissy people; obstructions thrown in the way of lawful trade by Harry Tucker, the Sherboro' chief; his reasons for so doing, *Ib.* 7372-7378.

Knight, Charles. Evidence respecting Charles Knight, a native of Eboe, and Joseph May, an Aku, who were brought to this country, and placed at the Borough Road School, for the purpose of fitting them to take the management of the Wesleyan Society's schools at Sierra Leone, *Beecham* 7701-7703.

Kroo Coast and Country. The lawful trade is increasing on the Kroo coast; the slave trade was their principal source of traffic, *Dring* 2059-2062——The population of Kroo is very large; they have a communication a long way into the interior, *Seward* 2244-2247——No slave trade exists upon the Kroo Coast, *Courtland* 2326——Extent of the Kroo country; authority of the chiefs; populousness of the towns; employment of the poor, &c. *Midgley* 4227-4231.

KROOMEN:

1. *Their general Character, Habits, and Condition.*
2. *Their Employment on board Ships.*
3. *Their Qualifications as Emigrants to the West Indies; Expediency of encouraging them to Emigrate; Means of effecting that Object.*

1. *Their general Character, Habits, and Condition:*

The Kroomen have no religion; they are never seen inside a church, *Hamilton* 4637, 4638——Labour in which Kroomen are usually employed, *Dring* 2166-2177——The Kroomen cultivate corn, rice, and plantains for their own use, and appear to be good agricultural labourers, *Midgley* 4178, 4179——They are very active and industrious, *Ib.* 4180, 4181——Willingness of the Africans to labour, especially the Kroomen, *Laird* 5616-5625——Opinion as to the qualities of the Kroomen, *Peters* 5908-5910——Kroomen are very glad to work on any part of the coast for very trifling wages; they are to be found on every part of the coast, *Blount* 6292, 6293——They are a distinct class; they are perfectly different from any other natives: they differ materially in appearance, and manners, and language, and everything, *Hill* 7218——The Kroomen continue a distinct body; they live apart at Sierra Leone; want of success attending the efforts to convert them to Christianity, and to induce them to attend school; disregard paid to marriage, *Schœn* 7358-7362.

The Kroomen are in a state of bondage; description of the relations between them and their headmen, *Midgley* 4219, 4220——The Kroomen are averse to slave trading or kidnapping in any form, *Ib.* 4222-4226——Disaffection of the Kroomen at Fernando Po, *Ib.* 4165.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

KROOMEN—continued.

2. *Their Employment on board Ships:*

Peculiarity of these people; manner of hiring them for ships; terms on which usually hired, *Vidal* 335-345——Extent of country in which the Kroomen are to be found; how they are employed on board vessels on the coast; how paid; their character, *Bailey* 1922-1955——The number of Kroomen that offer to serve in ships is increasing, *Dring* 2165——Witness was allowed twenty Kroomen in the vessel he commanded; how they were procured from the coast, *Broadhead* 2689-2694——Kroomen are useful to work the vessel, but cannot be trusted in fighting, *Levinge* 4051, 4052——Increasing numbers of Kroomen seeking employment at sea and in the rivers, *Midgley* 4196-4199——The Kroomen, on returning from a voyage, give part of their wages to the chief, part to their families, and the rest they spend in feasting, *Ib.* 4232-4234.

Kroomen never engage with slavers, *Midgley* 4340——Relative merits of the Kroomen and Fishmen as sailors, *Denman* 6964, *et seq.*——They never rise beyond the station of common sailors on board merchant-ships; manner in which headmen are appointed, *Midgley* 10815-10823——Each man, on going on board a ship, takes a "book," or character, and produces it to the captain; these "books" are frequently transferred from the man who earned it to another man, *Ib.* 10824-10826——Some few men ship themselves for several successive voyages, *Ib.* 10827——Several Kroomen have been over to this country, *Dring* 2162.

3. *Their Qualifications as Emigrants to the West Indies; Expediency of encouraging them to Emigrate; Means of effecting that Object:*

With regard to the Kroomen, the Committee is not prepared to recommend other facilities for emigration than those which they have suggested to be offered to other natives who might desire to make use of a British settlement as a point of departure, *Rep.* xvi. ——Reference by the Committee to the important evidence of Captain Denman, who thinks that, on account of the peculiar character of the Kroomen, emigration, with common precaution, might be conducted from the Kroo coast without risk of abuse, *Ib.* ——The slave trade will not interfere with the establishment of a free emigration of Kroomen; they are never sold for slaves, *Dring* 2187-2191——The Kroomen will certainly emigrate; when the settlement was formed at Fernando Po there were great numbers taken down; their conduct was very good; on engaging them you are obliged to make presents to the king; how they are generally paid, *Seward* 2227-2242——Probability of Kroomen being induced to go to the West Indies as free labourers; from their habits and character they would be useful there, *Courtland* 2355-2366.

From witness's experience of the character of the Kroomen, he does not conceive that they would form a useful element for labour in the West Indies, *Broadhead* 2710, 2711——The Kroomen would be willing to emigrate, *Ib.* 2716-2721——Witness made inquiries, and found that the Kroomen would be willing to emigrate; they often have difficulty in finding subsistence on their own shores, *Midgley* 4182-4186——Some of their chiefs would accompany them as headmen; one or two months' wages in advance would have to be paid, *Ib.* 4187-4190. 4207-4209——General character and peculiarities of the Kroomen; value of their labour, as compared with liberated Africans; their great value as a class to be included in the scheme of emigration to the West Indies, *Macaulay* 5473.

Character given to the Kroomen by Colonel Doherty; points on which witness differs from him, *Macaulay* 5561-5576——Introduction of Kroomen into the West Indies recommended; they have been a very ill-used race at Sierra Leone, *Laird* 5788-5797——Information respecting the Kroo coast; capabilities of the Fishmen and Kroomen as emigrants to the West Indies, particularly of the latter, *Denman* 6962, *et seq.*——The Kroomen are a very enterprising race; possibility of their being induced to emigrate, *Hook* 8432-8436——The emigration of the whole body of Kroomen would not injure African commerce; number of these men employed in Sierra Leone; description of labour to which they are accustomed; beneficial effect their withdrawal would have upon the liberated Africans, *Ib.* 8452-8464——Probable number of Kroomen that would engage to go to the West Indies, *Midgley* 10806, 10807.

See also *Emigration.* *Fernando Po.* *Fishmen.* *Liberated Africans.*

L.

Labour (Sierra Leone). If a plantation were undertaken in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, labour could be drawn from amongst the liberated Africans for the purpose of carrying it on, *Morgan* 6413-6423.

Laird, M'Gregor. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has visited various parts of the coast of Africa in 1832 and 1833; 5602——The best way of benefiting the negroes would be to bring them in contact with Europeans in the West Indies, 5603——Classes of people which

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Laird, M'Gregor. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

which might be induced to go, 5604——Regulations under which this process might be conducted, so as to be free from the imputation or the reality of a slave trade, 5604–5606——How it might be conducted on that part of the coast which is in no way under our jurisdiction; it would not be necessary to pay acknowledgment to the chiefs, 5607–5615——Willingness of the Africans to labour, especially the Kroomen, 5616–5625——The people in the interior are a very commercial people in their habits and dispositions, 5626–5628——The further you recede from the coast, the more civilised the people are, 5629——The palm tree does not grow at any great distance from the coast, 5630——Beyond the first bluff of the high land the shea butta takes its place; this will eventually be one of the great articles of export as a vegetable oil, 5630–5649——Suggestions with respect to emigration from the coast of Africa, 5650, 5651.

The slave trade can only be suppressed by declaring it piracy, or by giving free scope to the energies of our colonies in the West Indies and East Indies, and underselling the slave grower of sugar in the Havannah and the Brazils, 5652–5655——Whether there is a possibility of putting down the slave trade if the British navy were allowed to use force; they are not now allowed to use it, 5656. 5667–5670——Our latest treaties with other powers have been quite ineffectual for the suppression of the trade; suggestion as to how they might be improved, 5657–5666. 5671——The demand for slaves in Cuba and the Brazils is the root of the evil, and there the cure is to be effected, 5672–5679——Insufficiency of the preventive squadron on the coast, 5680–5684——Expediency of employing steamers on the coast; why iron steamers would be the best, 5685–5691——Slavery is universal in Africa among the tillers of the soil, 5692–5695——Effect of the British trade upon the coast, and in the interior, in suppressing the slave trade, 5696–5701——Distance from the mouth of the river at which the palm oil is to be found, 5702–5705——The great portion of the supply of slaves is brought down from the interior, about 200 or 300 miles up, 5706–5709——Most favourable period for entering the Niger; evidence respecting a meeting of certain individuals in Captain Beaufort's room with relation to the Niger expedition, 5710–5721——Witness's opinion was not favourable to sending the Niger expedition with a view to carrying out Sir Fowell Buxton's intentions; as a voyage of discovery it might have been useful, 5722–5730.

[Second Examination.]—Memorandum prepared by witness respecting emigration; also memorandum respecting measures for the present improvement of Africa, 5743–5750——The climate of Africa presents an insurmountable obstacle to the profitable employment of the industry of the inhabitants by European capital, 5751–5755——In order to make the industry of these people productive to themselves and to the capitalists who employ them, the best policy would be to transport them bodily to the West Indies, and let them labour there, 5751–5766——The present population of Sierra Leone would supply a large proportion of emigrants; further immigration which might be derived from the coast of Africa after that source was exhausted, 5767–5772——British commerce has had no effect in putting down the slave trade either at Gambia or on the Gold Coast, 5773-5775——Further evidence respecting the late Niger expedition, 5776——Further memorandum on measures for the present improvement of Africa, 5777——There has been very little improvement in the natives on the coast of Africa, 5778——Schools have been established on many parts of the coast, and a good many of the people educated, 5779-5784——Removal of the Mixed Commission Court, in the event of Government continuing the present preventive system, to another place than Sierra Leone, recommended on motives of humanity, 5785–5787——Introduction of Kroomen into the West Indies recommended; they have been a very ill-used race at Sierra Leone, 5788–5797.

[Third Examination.]—Reads a letter to the Committee, dated Sierra Leone, 19th April 1842, in proof of one or two points stated in his evidence, respecting emigration from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, and is examined with reference to the same, 7726–7729.

[Fourth Examination.]—Corrects the answer given to question 5730; 8309.

[Fifth Examination.]—Lays papers before the Committee, being memoranda relative to Sierra Leone, and the trade of Africa from the earliest period; remarks on the slave-trade preventive system; a letter on the value of life on the coast of Africa, the East and West Indies, and a comparison between Fernando Po and Socotra, *Ev. p.* 570–585.

Land. Mode of purchasing land of the natives, *Nicholls* 135–139——The African Company of Merchants can possess any quantity of land for the purpose of cultivation, by purchase, at a very moderate rate, *Ib.*

Languages. The missionaries manage with regard to the language of the country chiefly through the medium of interpreters; they can be got on the coast; the employment of them is a source of additional expense, *Beecham* 3620–3623——Attempts made by witness and others to present the language in a written form; an extensive vocabulary has been formed, *Ib.* 3624–3626.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Largos. It would be very unhealthy to plant a fort either at Largos or at the mouth of the Bonny, *Levinge* 4022.

Laurie, Hamilton & Co., Messrs. Copy of letter from Messrs. Laurie, Hamilton & Co. dated 29th April 1842, to Lord Stanley, acknowledging the receipt of Dr. Madden's Report on the West Coast of Africa, and giving explanations relative to a sale of goods to Don Theodore Canot, an extensive slave dealer at New Cestos, from the brig Corcyra, *App.* 121.

Lawful Trade. Lawful traffic has co-operated considerably in putting down the slave trade, *Clegg* 1777–1780; *Dring* 2096–2099——The native merchants appear to be pleased at the increase of trade, *Clegg* 1787–1790——Effect of the increase in the legitimate trade on the slave trade, *Baily* 1878–1890——If the natives were prevented from having free intercourse with English trading vessels, it would have a very bad effect, *Dring* 2100–2102——The less the natives deal in slaves, the more they deal in palm oil, *Ib.* 2103——The absence of the slave trade on the coast is not owing to the men-of-war, but to the facility which the people of the country now have of getting what they want by lawful trade, *Seward* 2260–2263.

The English trade has tended nearly as much in the last three years to suppress the slave trade as the exertions of the cruisers, *Broadhead* 2478——Preventing the legal trade from England with ports known to be engaged in the slave trade, would not tend to diminish the slave trade, unless the trade of every other nation with that port could be suppressed, *Ib.* 2503–2510; *Levinge* 3984–3986——Instances of persons who have been hitherto engaged in the slave trade on the coast, turning their attention to lawful traffic; cases of De Souza and Canot, *Broadhead* 2578–2585——In proportion as the slave trade is stopped, or the barracoons destroyed, the natives will turn their attention to the collection of palm oil, or the growth of produce, *Ib.* 2667–2669——To what the decay in the English legitimate trade and the increase in the foreign may be attributed, *Hutton* 3954–3958——Manner in which legitimate trade co-operates with the cruisers in suppressing the traffic in slaves, *Levinge* 3980–3983.

If witness had been prohibited from dealing with those engaged in the slave trade, a taste for lawful trade would not have been given to them; difference of opinion amongst them as to its disadvantages, *Midgley* 4123–4126——Witness has had no scruple in trading lawfully with persons engaged also in the slave trade, *Ib.* 4366-4368——When the slave trade is checked for a period, legitimate commerce grows up in its place, and the desire to resume it is diminished, *Denman* 6551–6561——Impossibility of distinguishing between the lawful and the unlawful trader in a place where both are going on together, *Ib.* 6680-6686——Legitimate trade will eventually keep the slave trade down, *Ib.* 6821–6823——Witness considers himself perfectly qualified to give a sound opinion on the collateral tendency of trade to supersede the slave trade on the coast of Africa, even when carried on with persons connected with the slave trade, *Ib.* 6838–6840——Legitimate commerce at the Gallinas has been eradicated and annihilated by the sole influence of the slave trade; *Ib.* 6844-6846.

Instances where upon the extinction of the slave trade legitimate trade has taken its place; establishment of Mr. Spence in the river St. George's, *Hill* 7188–7190——All the parties connected with the slave trade between the Gambia and Sierra Leone are also engaged very largely in the legitimate trade, *Finden* 7559——There is no inclination in captains of slavers to turn their attention to legitimate traffic; Mr. Canot has done so, *Hughes* 7935, 7936. 8184——Tendency of the lawful trade to drive out the slave trade if the natives can get supplied with our merchandise without getting it through the hands of the slave dealers, *Madden* 9804-9806——Importance of our Government affording more protection and encouragement to lawful commerce, *Hutton* 10330——Desirableness of legitimate trade being as free as possible from restraint, *Ib.*

See also *Blockade.* *Commercial Intercourse with Slave Traders.* *Gallinas*, 2. *Palm Oil.* *Slave Trade.*

Lawson, Mr. Evidence respecting a Mr. Lawson, a British subject at Great Popo, mentioned in witness's Report as exporting slaves, *Madden* 10122, 10123——Observations respecting Mr. Lawson, an inhabitant of Great Popo, charged in Dr. Madden's Report with carrying on the slave trade, *Hutton* 10186–10202.

Leeward Coast. Benefit of an extension of trade upon the leeward coast, *Gedge* 8707, 8708.

Levinge, Lieutenant *Reginald*, R. N. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been engaged in the cruising service off the coast of Africa, between Cape Coast and the River Cameroons, from 1826 to 1829, and from 1839 to 1842, 3968–3973——There used to be 20 slavers at anchor at Whydah at a time, but since the Equipment Act none are to be seen, 3974–3975——The witness had no communication with the shore, 3976——There is still much slave trade at Whydah; only four or five vessels have got clear off, but a great many have been taken, 3977, 3978——The average number of slaves on board each vessel is about 400; 3979——Manner in which legitimate trade co-operates with the cruisers in suppressing the traffic in slaves, 3980–3983——If we were to prevent trade

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Levinge, Lieutenant *Reginald,* R.N. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

trade with ports engaged in the slave traffic, the French and Spaniards would carry our goods, unless we declared the places in a state of blockade, 3984-3986——The French and American trade is not a barter trade; the ships generally go away in ballast, having carried goods for the slavers, 3987-3995——Whydah alone could not be effectually blockaded without blockading 20 miles of the coast, which could not be done, 3996, 3997.

The slave trade is not carried on off the Gold Coast Proper, 3998, 3999——It is much reduced at the Bight of Biafra, 4000——There is little slave trade in the River Gaboon; it is chiefly in small boats, which carry the slaves across to Prince's Island, 4001——There is no slave trade in the Cameroons; witness made a treaty with the king to stop it, 4002——An English fort or two planted at particular points, such as Whydah, would greatly assist the cruisers, 4003——The greatest slave trade is about Cabenda and Benguela and Ambris, 4004-4007——There are usually 500 slaves on board, and 12,000 in a year, 4008, 4009——An immense number have been taken, 4009-4015——To the south of the Line there is no legal trade, which contributes greatly to the slave traffic, 4016-4020——The people at Quitta are anxious for an English resident; the Danes have a fort there, and prevent the slave trade, 4021-4023——Popo would be a good position for a fort, but very unhealthy, 4024, 4025.

The cruisers land the crews of captured slavers on the coast nearest the capture; in some places they almost all die, 4026-4030——Those landed at Whydah, Popo, and Prince's Island, are fed by the Portuguese and Spanish residents, 4031——The practice of leaving the crews on the coast may give the natives a bad idea of us, but the crews know what they have to expect, 4031-4035——Convenience of removing the mixed commission from Sierra Leone to Accra, which is the most healthy place on the coast, 4036-4049——It would be the greatest assistance if each cruiser had supernumerary officers and petty officers to fit out as a tender upon the captured slavers; it would save all that exposure in the boats, where almost all the men are lost, 4050——Kroomen are useful to work the vessel, but cannot be trusted in fighting, 4051, 4052——Steam vessels would secure many slavers that are now lost; they would be more expensive, but fewer vessels would do the work, 4053-4058; there are no English residents at Whydah, nor would it be safe to land there, 4059-4062——It belongs to the king of the country, and M. de Souza is his viceroy, 4063——Allusion to a statement by Dr. Madden relative to the Sea Witch, an English vessel found off Whydah with planks; witness believes they were not for the slave trade, but for building, 4064-4083.

Cape Coast is as well governed as Sierra Leone, if not better, 4085——Little communication between those places; ordinary length of voyage, 4086-4089——Length of voyage between Sierra Leone and the Gambia, 4090——Another passage in Dr. Madden's Report, concerning Captain Grove, adverted to, 4091-4094——A floating coal depôt at Quitta would assist all the steamers at that port; two boats at that depôt would often capture slavers, 4095——Abundance of wood could be obtained on the coast; it might be supplied by having Kroomen at Fernando Po, 4096-4098——Mr. Grove was the trading captain of the Sea Witch, 4099, 4100——Witness has always received every assistance from Governor Maclean; the forts were in good order, and the people kind, 4102——The merchants also assisted; they are interested in co-operating with the cruisers in putting down the slave trade, 4103, 4104.

[Second Examination.]—In his last cruise of two years the crew was very healthy; the ship was kept dry, and the men sober, and not exposed to wet, 4403-4406——He has been in all the rivers, and 30 miles up the Niger with the expedition, 4407——More attention is paid to cleanliness, and the men cannot get drunk, 4408, 4409——The cruisers were dull sailers until lately, but are now in course of being replaced by fast ships, 4410-4418——Cruisers land the crews of captured slavers in the Spanish or Portuguese settlements, and not anywhere on the coast, 4419, 4420——Those seen at Bonny by Captain Midgley had not been landed from cruisers; how they came there explained, 4421-4424.——[Captain *Midgley.*]—Has seen two or three cases in two or three years, 4425——Has known several instances in which men have been left on shore by the cruisers, and have been unable to get on board Spanish and Portuguese vessels, 4426-4430——The whole of the crews of slavers, except the captain and mate, and the cook, are invariably landed on the African coast, generally within two or three days' journey of the Spanish factories, 4431-4437.——[Colonel *Nicholls.*]—When Governor of Fernando Po he had instructions from the Colonial-office to take care of the crews of slavers, and he thought they were too well treated, 4426.

Liberal, The (Slaver). State of the slaves on board the Liberal, brig, which was seized by witness, *Broadhead* 2575-2577.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

LIBERATED AFRICANS:

I. *In the Gambia:*

1. Generally.
2. Papers laid before the Committee.

II. *In Sierra Leone.*

1. Generally.
2. Their present Condition.
3. Their Willingness to Emigrate; whether any Benefit would accrue to them by their being sent to the West Indies.
4. Present Expense of Maintaining them.
5. Papers laid before the Committee.

I. *In the Gambia.*

1. Generally.

Manner in which the liberated Africans in the Gambia are dealt with, *Finden* 7522-7527——Number and state of the liberated Africans at the Gambia, *Ib.* 7591-7596——Number of liberated Africans in the Gambia; course usually pursued with them when first brought to Bathurst, *Hughes* 7998-8004——Employment usually followed by them on becoming their own masters, *Ib.* 8005.

The system of locating liberated Africans at the Gambia is of recent date, as compared with that at Sierra Leone, *Hughes* 8006*——General character of the liberated Africans at the Gambia as compared with those at Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 8007, 8008——State of crime among the class of liberated Africans, *Ib.* 8014-8016——Complaints have been made of the worst class of liberated Africans being sent to the Gambia, *Ib.* 8017——Good feeling of the liberated Africans towards the British Government, *Ib.* 8554.

Failure of the Government plan of locating the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone from the want of a regular system, *Campbell* 8810——Amalgamation of colony-born children and the children of liberated Africans in the Government schools; line that was previously drawn between the two classes, *Ib.* 8812, 8813. 8822——Line drawn between the liberated African traders and the Maroons and Nova Scotians, *Ib.* 8823. 8881, 8882——Effect upon the colony of the introduction of large numbers from captured slave-ships, *Ib.* 8840.

2. Papers laid before the Committee:

Dr. Madden's Report on the state of the liberated African department at the Gambia, *App.* 187, 188——Copy of declaration, dated 18th December 1835, made by John Duffey, master of the transport schooner Governor Campbell, respecting the treatment of 300 liberated Africans removed from Sierra Leone to the Gambia, *App.* 201.

II. *In Sierra Leone:*

1. Generally:

Witness prefers the liberated Africans when they have served their seven years' apprenticeship to Kroomen; it is the Government of Sierra Leone which interferes with the employment of them on board the cruisers, *Broadhead* 2694-2709——They are free to leave the colony, but if they get into the interior they are seized and sold again as slaves, *Findlay* 3111-3117——Great mortality amongst the liberated Africans; probability of their health being improved by being taken to the West Indies, *Hamilton* 4573-4582——General knowledge of English acquired by them in the colony, *Ib.* 4584-4590——Disproportion of the sexes amongst the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 4660-4664——The system of locating them has not been successful, *Ib.* 4679-4681.

None of the liberated Africans in Sierra Leone are Mahometans, *Hamilton* 4948——Every tribe of liberated Africans has some chief man, who represents its interests on all occasions; they keep very much to their own nation, *Macaulay* 5470-5472——The liberated Africans who have acquired wealth have acquired it entirely by petty trade; they do not assist at all in the timber trade, *Morgan* 6397-6407——The liberated Africans have the confidence of the Government, *Ib.* 6412——Reasons for supposing that an influx of liberated negroes thrown into the colony from time to time would have an injurious effect upon the progress of the colony, *Ib.* 6428-6432.

2. Their present Condition:

Improvement in the condition and morals of the liberated Africans and their children, *Findlay* 3126-3132——The condition of the Africans in the interior is superior to that of the liberated Africans in the colony, *Hamilton* 4568-4572——They attend the Church service, and do not retain national superstitions, *Ib.* 4631-4636. 4880-4890——Means of instruction provided for the liberated Africans, *Ib.* 4639-4643——Docility of the liberated Africans; their capabilities for improvement, *Ib.* 4878, 4879——Improvement

Report, 1842—*continued.*

LIBERATED AFRICANS—II. *In Sierra Leone*—continued.

2. Their present Condition—*continued.*

——Improvement in their moral habits with respect to marriage, honesty, and sobriety, *Schœn* 7353, 7354——Situation of the liberated Africans in Sierra Leone; *Ib.* 7369-7371——Instances of liberated Africans acquiring property, *Hughes* 8006.

None of the liberated Africans have reached such a state of improvement as to be entrusted alone as missionaries, *Beecham* 7713——None of the missionary schools would receive the imported children, *Campbell* 8819-8821——State of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone; how far the system at present adopted is calculated to promote their moral and industrial improvement, *Hook* 8215-8220——Several of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone are men of wealth and property; some of them could muster 3,000 *l.* or 4,000 *l.* in hard cash alone, *Ib.* 8328-8334——Improvements that might be made in the system with regard to the liberated Africans; the establishment of experimental farms suggested, *Ib.* 8394-8403.

Sober habits of the liberated Africans; their saving disposition, *Campbell* 8973, 8974——High character of the liberated Africans, as regards honesty and sobriety, *Ib.* 9333——A liberated African will always do anything for money, provided he is looked after, *Whitfield*, 9702.

The liberated Africans cannot well be instructed in cultivating the soil, as there is no market for the produce, *Hamilton*, 4617-4619——Addiction of the natives of Africa to become hawkers and pedlars in preference to agricultural labour, *Macaulay* 5132, 5133——Persevering habits of individuals of that class on becoming traders and hawkers, *Campbell* 8831——Possibility of adopting a system by which a greater stimulus might be given to their industrious habits; means suggested, *Ib.* 8832-8834——Disposition of them as a body to become traders and hawkers; traffic carried on by them with the interior, *Hook* 8221-8227——System pursued on witness's arrival in the colony in the instruction of the liberated Africans in agricultural pursuits; great want of judgment displayed in the providing of supplies for the department, *Campbell* 8835-8839.

3. Their willingness to Emigrate; whether any Benefit would accrue to them by their being sent to the West Indies:

At Sierra Leone almost all the liberated Africans would be willing to emigrate; witness is not competent to say whether they could be employed beneficially as free labourers in the West Indies, *Broadhead* 2710-2715. 2729, 2730.——It would be a good thing to remove the liberated Africans from Sierra Leone to the West Indies; their removal would rather stop the slave trade in the interior than encourage it, *Ib.* 2722-2728. 2734-2735——They would not willingly emigrate to the West Indies, *Findlay*, 3103——On their first adjudication they should be landed in the West Indies instead of at Sierra Leone, where they would find more employment, *Ib*, 3104, 3105——They might seek employment under the same kind of assistance as they receive in Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 3106-3110——Their moral condition would be improved, *Hamilton*, 4583.——They would have been in all respects much better if distributed amongst the different West India colonies, *Ib.* 4702-4706.

There is not sufficient employment for the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, *Broadhead* 2746-2751——The liberated Africans found no difficulty in getting employment; different modes of providing for them, *Findlay* 3097-3102——It would not be desirable to give the negro the option whether he would go to the West Indies or not, *Macaulay* 5535.

The liberated Africans have adopted Sierra Leone as their country to such an extent as to be anxious to return there from the West Indies, *Morgan* 6392, 6393——It would be unsafe to throw the liberated Africans at once on their own resources on their arrival; their labour would repay the expense of maintenance, *Schœn* 7385-7387——Impolicy of throwing the liberated Africans upon their own resources immediately after being landed, *Hook* 8388-8393——There is no legal authority to prevent liberated Africans from leaving the colony, *Campbell* 8846-8848.

4. Present Cost of Maintaining them:

Annual cost of maintaining the liberated Africans; it is a heavy burthen upon the colony, *Hamilton* 4563-4567——However cheap provisions may be, the cost of maintaining several thousand negroes must be great, *Ib.* 4699-4701——Expense usually incurred on account of each liberated African under the existing system at Sierra Leone, *Macaulay* 5526, 5527——Great fault in the present system in not having the means of employment for the liberated Africans, *Campbell* 8974——Whether the money now paid to the liberated Africans for their subsistence might be more advantageously and economically employed under any other system, *Ib.* 8976-8978——Present staff maintained in connexion with the Liberated African Department; the governor is an *ex-officio* superintendent;

LIBERATED AFRICANS—II. *In Sierra Leone*—continued.

4. Present Cost of Maintaining them—*continued.*

intendent; salary of the assistant superintendent, and by whom appointed; other officers, and their duties, *Campbell* 8901–8912——The Liberated African Department is not too large; alterations made in it since witness left the colony, *Ib.* 8917——Observations on the objections of Colonel Doherty to witness's Report on the subject of the number of liberated Africans unaccounted for, and the abuses existing in the Liberated African Department generally, *Madden* 9909-9930——Evidence generally respecting the complex machinery of the Liberated African Department, more especially with reference to Dr. Madden's Report, *Hamilton* 4818-4853.

5. Papers laid before the Committee:

Returns prepared by Colonel Doherty, illustrative of the administration of the Liberated African Department, and the general working of the system, with observations on the same, *App.* 313–318——Returns of the number of liberated Africans under charge of the general superintendent, in the periods from 1st January to 30th June 1840, *Ib.* 315, 316——Return showing the average number of patients per diem, and number of deaths in the hospital, at Kissy; also, the amount of expenditure for extras per quarter in the periods from 1st January 1838 to 30th September 1839, *Ib.* 317——Memorandum respecting the Liberated African Department, drawn up by late Governor of Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 317, 318.

See also *Agriculture. Akoos. Apprenticeship. Communication with the Interior. Education. Kidnapping. Kroomen.*

Liberia. The United States have black troops of their own at Liberia; there are no whites; trade with the natives in the neighbourhood is prohibited; distance inland to which jurisdiction is claimed, *Courtland* 2438–2450——No English vessel can trade between Liberia and Grand Bassa, *Ib.* 2451——In Liberia there are several thousands of black American emigrants, some of whom are very poorly off, and might be disposed to remove to the West Indies, *Macaulay* 5473.

Life Insurance. Copy of letter, dated 27th June 1842, from Messrs. B. & M. Boyd, of the North British Insurance Office, to Mr. Laird, relative to the value of life on the Coast of Africa, East Indies, and West India Colonies, *Ev. p.* 585.

Little Harriett, The (Slaver). Circumstances connected with the seizure of this vessel by a Portuguese man-of-war, *Hughes*, 8171–8183. 8185–8189——Further evidence on the subject of the seizure of this vessel by the Portuguese, *Ib.* 8753.

Liverpool. The quality of the exports from Liverpool is improved, *Clegg*, 1795, 1796——The principal trade from this port to Africa, which now employs 20,000 tons of shipping is to the rivers Fermosa, Bonny, Old and New Calabar, formerly the great rendezvous for the slave-ships; effect of the legitimate trade in driving out the slave trade, *Hutton* 10276——Table showing the quantity of British produce and manufactures exported from Liverpool to Africa during the years 1839 and 1840, *App.* 54——Table showing the quantity of foreign and colonial produce and manufactures exported from Liverpool during the years 1839 and 1840, *Ib.* 55.

Local Taxation. Act for levying an assessment at Cape Coast Castle, Anamaboe, and Accra, for maintaining a militia for the defence of those settlements, and for collecting certain light dues, *App.* 64, 65.

Lloyd, Mr. *Richard.* Extracts from letters from Messrs. Richard & Edward Lloyd, and Edward Lloyd, jun. relative to the purchase of slaves on the Cassamanza river by the French, *Ev. p.* 700, 701.

M.

Macarthy's Island. State of the country contiguous to Macarthy's Island, *Beecham* 7721.

Macaulay, Henry William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Mode of proceeding pursued by the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone in the condemnation of captured vessels, 4953–4961——Foreign powers which have ceased to send commissioners; foreigners are fully convinced that they do not suffer in consequence of having no commissioner there, 4962.

[Second Examination.]—Extent of witness's connexion and acquaintance with the coast of Africa, 5003, 5004——Constitution and jurisdiction of the Court of Mixed Commission,

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Macaulay, Henry William. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

mission, 5005-5013——Process pursued on a slaver being brought into Sierra Leone for adjudication, 5014——Cases of restorations of vessels for being seized contrary to treaty; number of vessels condemned and number restored in the years ending 31st December 1838 and 1839; 5015-5017——Number of vessels seized in those years with American papers, and sailing under the American flag; course pursued by witness with regard to them; alteration made in the practice of the court by Lord Palmerston, so as to reach these vessels; they were usually Spanish vessels in disguise; law of nations and of the United States as regards the slave trade, 5017-5046——As to what may be considered British waters on the coast of Africa, 5047-5050——Misapprehension existing on the subject of the evil arising from the Mixed Commission being fixed at Sierra Leone, 5051-5053——Points on the coast at which the great bulk of seizures has been made, 5054-5058——Decision come to in 1838 with respect to vessels sailing under the Portuguese flag and captured to the south of the line; impression previously prevailing with respect to these vessels, 5059-5063——Effective result of Captain Denman's blockade of the Gallinas in suppressing the slave trade there; upon the blockade of the settlements depends the success of the cruisers; the blockade of a port materially obstructs the slave trade for some time afterwards, 5064-5074.

Character of the trade carried on between Gallinas and Sierra Leone; employment of Mr. Kidd, a merchant at Sierra Leone, and connected with Mr. De Zulueta of London, by the Gallinas slave dealers, to transact their business at Sierra Leone; purchases by him of slave vessels and goods for those parties, 5074-5101. 5114-5118. 5270, 5271——Spanish vessels are prevented from being used for the trade, by being cut up when they are condemned; there is no power of doing so with Portuguese ships, 5102, 5103——Trades for which these vessels are adapted, 5104, 5105——Impossibility of the British Government buying them in, 5106, 5107——These vessels, as also prize goods, have been sold to agents of slave traders on the coast; there is nothing to prevent it, 5108-5113——Impolicy of placing any restrictions upon the legitimate trade to Gallinas, 5119-5122——No Hamburgh vessels were condemned in witness's time, 5123——The establishment of a blockade on the coast would not interfere with legitimate trading, 5124——Large quantities of tobacco and rum were sold at Sierra Leone from the prize vessels; this tobacco was especially imported for the purpose of the slave trade, 5125-5127.

Lower price paid for goods at auctions at Sierra Leone than for goods imported in other ways; advantage derived by the liberated Africans from those sales; reason for the merchants at Sierra Leone not purchasing goods at the sales; general success of the trade to British traders, 5128-5131——Addiction of the black population to become hawkers and pedlars in preference to agricultural labour, 5132, 5133——Agriculture has not been carried to any extent for export at Sierra Leone, 5134.

Little encouragement offered in promoting a regular system of agriculture, 5135-5139——Amount of captures to the south and north of the Line in 1838 and 1839; 5140, 5141——Whether, in the event of the greatest number of prizes being brought from the southward, Sierra Leone would be best adapted for the Mixed Commission, 5142——The whole extent of the slave trade has decidedly decreased during the last two years, 5143-5156——Impossibility of forming regulations for the sale of prize goods without contributing to the encouragement of the slave trade, 5157-5160——Complaints made by captors of the very little benefit they obtain from the present mode of sale; variation in remuneration paid to them, 5161-5163——Expenses in detail attendant on the adjudication of captures; explanation of the charges made in particular instances; general working of the system, 5164-5191——Evidence on the subject of a despatch sent home by witness in December 1838, giving an opinion upon the state of the slave trade; extent to which the measures therein recommended have been carried into effect; propriety of continuing the present policy, 5192-5196.

Necessity for increased measures for the punishment of crews of slave vessels, 5196-5199——Wages given on board slave ships, 5200——The parties usually engaged in the slave trade are perfectly aware of the risk they run of being put on shore in case of capture; it has been the practice to land the crews ever since the cruisers were on the station, 5201-5204——Impracticability of fixing upon certain points of the coast at which the crews could be landed before the vessels were sent to Sierra Leone for judgment, 5205-5208——The whole crew is landed, except three or four, who are required as witnesses at Sierra Leone, 5209-5211——The price paid to the foreign Governments for the maintenance of the crews is sufficient; if the crew was brought to Sierra Leone the expense would be increased considerably, 5212-5219——The vessels that are sold at Sierra Leone would bring a larger price by auction in the West Indies, 5220-5222——Selling them in the West Indies might be a security against their being made use of again for the slave trade, 5223-5236——Usual purchasers of prize vessels, 5237, 5238——Advantage is given by the forced sales of prize goods by auction at unnaturally low prices, though it may interfere with the regular trade of the colony for a time, 5239-5250——Brisk trade carried on between Sherboro' and Sierra Leone, chiefly with the slave dealers; articles received in exchange by the Sierra Leone traders, 5249. 5251-5253——The black merchants at Sierra

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Macaulay, Henry William. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Leone have more capital than the resident English agents; one English merchant, who entered into competition with the black traders, has made a good deal of money by it, 5254-5258.

[Third Examination.]—Remarks on Dr. Madden's Report, p. 14, as regards the purchase of the copper, guns, and ships' stores of vessels by liberated Africans; articles to which these sales are confined; purpose to which the money derived from the sale of copper is appropriated, 5261-5265——No resident whatever shares in the proceeds of slave goods, 5266, 5267——Existence of agents in Freetown purchasing vessels and goods by commission, on account of slave trades, 5268, 5269——Desirableness of all vessels taken in the slave trade being broken up, 5272——Bounty received by the captors on the breaking up of a vessel, 5273-5275——Impossibility of carrying out Dr. Madden's recommendation that a vessel, when captured, should be put into the possession of the capturing officer to be disposed of, 5276-5278——Stringency of the law for the prevention of the slave trade, 5279, 5280——Court before which a vessel, equipped for the slave trade, and taken in British waters, is brought, 5281-5283——The evidence taken before the Mixed Commission Court is transmitted to England, and published by the Foreign Office; evidence in trials before the Vice-Admiralty Court is never made public, nor communicated to the Mixed Commission; great disadvantage of this, 5284-5293——The Mixed Commission Court possesses much more power than it has ever exercised, 5294-5295.

Contradiction of Dr. Madden's assertion regarding the bias in negro juries towards the slave trader; the coloured juries do their duty very well, 5296-5299——Classes from which the grand and petty juries are selected; by whom selected, 5300, 5301——The office of chief justice has frequently been vacant; temporary appointments have been made of gentlemen not having a legal education, 5302-5307——It is the duty of the chief justice to deliver the gaol at the Gambia; there is no fixed time appointed; great disadvantage, both to the Gambia and Sierra Leone, of having only one chief justice for the two places, 5308-5311——Difficulty of filling the office of chief justice from among the residents in the colony, 5311-5313——System of criminal law in force, 5314, 5315——Propriety of appointing men of colour to fill high situations in the colony, 5316-5318——Further observations upon Dr. Madden's Report; denial of the statement at page 28, on "the result of the efforts at present in use for the suppression of the slave trade," 5319-5323——Futility of the recommendation that men-of-war vessels on the coast should only be employed two years, 5323, 5324.

Insufficiency of the present rate of remuneration to officers for captures; alterations suggested, 5325-5343——The chiefs of the Gallinas are not opposed to the slave trade; reason of their applying for relief against the slave dealers, 5344-5348——There are very few instances of kidnapping out of the territory of Sierra Leone, 5349——Remarks on the passage in Dr. Madden's Report, page 34, regarding the charges on the adjudication of prizes in the commission courts at Sierra Leone, 5349-5365—— And at page 35, on the establishment maintained in connexion with the courts; mode of remunerating the marshal; number and fees of the purveyors; interpreters and other officers, 5366-5377——Also as to the recommendation, "that the effects of the captured vessel, prior to adjudication, should remain in them under the charge of the captors," 5378-5386.

There is no connexion whatever between the Mixed Commission Court and the Vice-Admiralty Court; it would only produce irregularity and confusion, 5387——Lengthened observations on the last sentence of Dr. Madden's Report, in which he says that parties should not be allowed to become purchasers of condemned slave ships or their equipments, without giving bond, in double the value of the property, that such ships or equipments should not be employed in slave-trade objects, 5388-5440——Breaking up all the vessels would be one of the best things that could possibly be done; proportion that have been broken up since the Spanish treaty came into operation in 1836; 5438, 5439—— To a certain extent, British trade gives facilities for the slave trade, 5441-5444—— Inexpediency of imposing any further restrictions upon British trade on the coast of Africa; witness would not have any restrictions whatever, 5445-5447——Although some additional facility to the slave trade may arise from the lawful traffic, on the balance much more good accrues; legitimate commerce, even with slave-dealing natives, may be used as a means of inducing them, by negotiation, to give up dealing in slaves, 5448-5456——The policy of the British Government, in confining themselves entirely to the peninsula of Sierra Leone, is very injurious; it is desirable to extend the limits of the colony, 5457-5467——Favourable opinion formed by witness of the question of emigration from the coast of Africa to the West Indies; his views generally on the subject, 5468-5473.

[Fourth Examination.]—Corrects the replies given to queries 5176 and 5087, in a former examination, 5474——Evidence respecting the connexion between the house of De Zulueta & Co. and Pedro Blanco, the principal slave dealer at the Gallinas, 5475-5518——Explanation of the transactions connected with the case of the Almirante, mentioned in question 5238; 5519-5522——Further explanation of witness's scheme for promoting emigration from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, 5523-5548——Means

by

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Macaulay, Henry William. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

by which the expense of transport across the Atlantic should be defrayed, 5525–5528——Expense usually incurred on account of each liberated African under the existing system at Sierra Leone, 5526, 5527——Advantage both to the liberated Africans and to the Government, of their being placed in a West India colony, 5529–5534——Injury resulting to the colony of Sierra Leone by 4,000 or 5,000 uncultivated negroes from various quarters, being thrown upon it at certain periods; want of employment for this influx of population, 5530–5533——It would not be desirable to give the negro the option whether he would go to the West Indies or not, 5535.

Arrangements made by the Portuguese and old Spanish treaties with respect to the landing of captured slaves, 5536–5539——Possible objection of foreign nations to a system of colonial emigration from other points than Sierra Leone, 5540——The placing the emancipated slaves in islands where they would be engaged in cultivating sugar would, in a great degree, be compelling the slave trader to put down the slave trade, 5541–5543——Clause in the Act of 5 Geo. 4, c. 112, respecting the enlistment of negroes condemned by the courts without any reference to their own will, 5543——Advantage of the proposed scheme of emigration in opening a communication between the West India islands and the coast of Africa, 5544–5548——Policy of giving retired allowances to all public officers who have served a certain number of years on the coast of Africa, 5549, 5550——Witness concurs in the remarks of Colonel Doherty on the Report of Dr. Madden in almost every particular; points on which there is a difference of opinion, 5560–5582——Different classes of duties imposed upon the masters to whom the negroes are apprenticed; the whole system is bad, and ought to be done away with, 5583–5588——System witness would propose to substitute for it; no other system could be substituted without considerable expense to the Government, 5589–5598——Explanation of the answer given to question 5208, in a former examination, 5599, 5600——There were formerly some slave factories in Bonny, 5601.

Macaulay & Co. Mr. Macaulay for many years had the principal store in Sierra Leone, and conducted the trade in the usual way, *Findlay* 2981, 2982——System upon which the house of Macaulay & Co. carried on their trade at Sierra Leone; up to 1819 their house was the only one at Sierra Leone; since that time the trade has become divided, with very great competition, *Redman* 3354–3357. 3360–3363.

Maclean, Captain. Captain Maclean, Governor of Cape Coast Castle, appointed by the committee of merchants in London, did not consider himself entitled to interfere with the traffic of any vessel of a friendly nation, whatever her purpose, coming to purchase lawful goods within the waters of a British settlement, *Rep.* iii. iv.——Admission by the committee of the merits of his administration; wholesome influence exercised by him over a coast of nearly 150 miles in extent; useful though irregular jurisdiction exercised by him among the neighbouring tribes, *Ib.* iv.——Evidence respecting the sale of some slaves by Captain Maclean, Governor of Cape Coast Castle, the property of Mr. Frazer, *Madden* 9021–9029——Result of British interference in the native palavers; injurious effects of Mr. Maclean's irregular jurisdiction, *Ib.* 9047–9057——The angry feelings on the part of the chiefs against prisoners, in consequence of this, is very likely to interfere with the strict course of justice, *Ib.* 9058——His mode of proceeding in hearing causes, &c.; none of the forms of British law are observed, *Ib.* 9061–9065——Impression among the merchants on the Gold Coast with regard to the conduct of Captain Maclean, *Ib.* 9196, 9197——Transactions between Captain Maclean and Messrs. Forster & Co.; length of time witness spent at Cape Coast Castle; observations made by him on Captain Maclean's conduct during his stay, *Ib.* 9213–9232. 9239–9243——Nature of the complaint made with reference to Captain Maclean's attention to the vessels of Forster & Smith, *Ib.* 9233–9238. 9245–9249——Nature of the vessels consigned to Captain Maclean, *Ib.* 9250, 9251——Jealousy expressed by other merchants with regard to peculiar information received by Messrs. Forster from Captain Maclean, *Ib.* 9254.

Witness always instructed the captains of his ships to apply to the Governor of Cape Coast Castle for advice or assistance, in cases of need or difficulty; the Governor was considered bound to give every possible protection to the mercantile interest, *Nicholls* 9498–9524——There has been no representation at all to the African committee on the subject of the Governor at Cape Coast Castle being called upon to pay attention to the affairs of the house of Forster & Smith, *Ib.* 9502——Evidence showing how far Mr. Maclean interested himself in the private affairs of merchants trading at Cape Coast, *Swanzy* 9653–9656——Extract from letter from Captain Maclean, dated Cape Coast Castle, 31 March 1842, relative to the attempts lately made by the French to form settlements on that coast, *Ev. p.* 700.

Great success that has attended the system of government followed out by Mr. Maclean; the effect of his administration given in proof of the correctness of his principles, *Forster* 10595——Happy results of the system of government pursued by Mr. Maclean at Cape Coast Castle, *Ib.* 10678——Further confirmation of the beneficial results of the policy of Mr. Maclean's government shown in the respect paid to property by the natives,

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Maclean, Captain—*continued.*

Forster 10678——Absurdity of the charge brought against Mr. Maclean by Dr. Madden, that he consumed an undue amount of the time he should devote to the public service in his correspondence with witness, *Ib.* 10878——Correspondence between witness and Sir John Maclean, Mr. Maclean's uncle, on the subject, *Ib.*——Copy of letter from Mr. George Maclean, dated Cape Coast Castle, 26 March 1841, to Dr. Madden, transmitting replies to queries handed to him by Dr. Madden, and also various returns intended to elucidate the several subjects treated of, *App.* 45, 46.

See also *Cape Coast Castle.* *Guiana,* The (Merchants). *Madden,* Dr.

Maclean, Mrs. There was no truth in the reports concerning Mrs. Maclean's death, *Gedge* 8721-8723.

Madden, Richard Robert, M. D. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Dates of witness's movements in carrying out a commission of inquiry on the coast of Africa, 8997-9000——Witness took a cruise on the coast of Africa, he captured two slavers, 9001——Length of time spent by witness at Accra and Prince's island, 9002-9008. 9010——And at Cape Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Anamaboe, 9011 9015——Observations on the statements which have been made in the evidence respecting witness's Report, 9017-9018——Slavery is carried on in the settlements on the Gold coast; the natives are sold as slaves and as pawns, 9018-9021. 9076——Evidence respecting the sale of some slaves by Captain Maclean, Governor of Cape Coast Castle, the property of Mr. Frazer, 9021-9029——Extracts from the 47th Geo. 3, being an Act for vesting the government of Sierra Leone in the British Government, also extracts from the 1st & 2d Geo. 3 for abolishing the African Company and transferring the forts on the Gold Coast to Government, 9029, 9030——Extent over which British jurisdiction prevails on the Gold Coast; compulsory jurisdiction is exercised, 9032-9046.

Result of British interference in the native palavers; injurious effect of Mr. Maclean's irregular jurisdiction, 9047-9057——The angry feelings on the part of the chiefs against prisoners in consequence of this, is very likely to interfere with the strict course of justice, 9058——Injurious effect of allowing a British governor to put people to death without the form of British law, 9059, 9060——Captain Maclean's mode of proceeding in hearing causes &c.; none of the forms of British law are observed, 9061-9065——Nature of the forms of law which would be desirable for the administration of justice on the Gold Coast, 9066-9073——No two classes of persons upon the coast hold the same opinion with respect to the jurisdiction, 9073-9075——Slavery might be abolished in the forts, but in the native towns under the walls it will be very difficult to do so, 9077-9079——Subjects who may be considered British subjects on the Gold Coast, 9080-9082——The forms of British law would give greater sanction to our adjudications, and greater satisfaction to the people, complaints made against the present mode of administering justice; not only the forms, but the spirit of English justice is wanting, 9083-9093——Nature of the abuses in the administration of justice, 9094, 9095——Reasons why trial by jury should take place at Cape Coast as well as at Sierra Leone, 9096-9100.

Relative condition of the natives upon the coast of Africa and the negroes in the West Indies, 9101-9103——It would be very desirable if the bounds of our jurisdiction on the Gold Coast were determined, 9105——British law should be administered to all those living within native towns under British protection, 9106-9110——Greater difficulty of abolishing the system of pawns in the interior than upon the coast; slavery in any shape ought not to be recognized within British jurisdiction, 9111-9117——Difference between the Spanish system of slavery and the system of pawns on the Gold Coast, 9119-9123——Effect of Sir J. Jeremie's proclamation against slavery at Cape Coast, 9124-9128——The chief portion of slaves held at Cape Coast are domestic slaves; state of domestic slavery on the coast, 9130, 9131——There is no soil tilled in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast, 9132——The settlements on the Gold Coast are purely commercial settlements, supplied principally with provisions by trade, 9133, 9134——The Mahomedan religion is not found to prevail among the natives on the Gold Coast, therefore that law could not be introduced there, 9135.

A sort of compromise is effected between the English and the native law in India; it would be best to adopt this system of laws on the Gold Coast, 9138-9145——Form of trial observed in the settlements on the coast of Africa when sentence of death is passed; the cases in which natives have been put to death were cases that would have been punished with death in England, 9146-9150——The British jurisdiction exercised beyond the walls of the forts is very dubious in point of strict legality, 9151——Witness considers Sir John Jeremie's proclamation on the subject of slavery a legal proclamation, 9152-9159——Captain Maclean confined the exercise of his functions with regard to the administration of deceased persons effects to one commercial house; some authority should exist for this purpose at Cape Coast; the person at the head of the government would be the best qualified to act; complaints against the governor's exercising this authority, 9169-9185——It is not the duty of the governor of Cape Coast to act as consignee for any commercial house; witness's authority for stating that the governor did so act for vessels belonging to the house of Forster & Smith, 9190-9195.

The

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Madden, Richard Robert, M. D. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

The Governor of Cape Coast is prohibited by his instructions from dealing as a merchant; Captain Maclean did act in this capacity; 9199–9203. 9210——Manner in which Messrs. Forster & Co. transact their business on the Gold Coast, 9204–9206——In the case of a vessel coming to the Gold Coast without any specific instructions as to the disposal of her cargo, it would be desirable for her to receive instructions from some authority there, 9208, 9209——Cape Coast Castle is a commercial settlement; it was handed over to the merchants for commercial purposes; impropriety of the president of the settlement giving his advice and assistance to captains of vessels resorting there for the purpose of trade, 9211, 9212——Transactions between Captain Maclean and Messrs. Forster & Co.; length of time witness spent at Cape Coast Castle; observations made by him on Captain Maclean's conduct during his stay, 9213–9232. 9239–9243——Nature of the complaint made with reference to Captain Maclean's attention to the vessels of Forster & Smith, 9233–9238. 9245–9249——Nature of the vessels consigned to Captain Maclean, 9250, 9251——Jealousy expressed by other merchants with regard to peculiar information received by Messrs. Forster from Captain Maclean, 9254——Grounds witness had for forming the opinion that the trading of the Robert Heddle at Whydah was illegal, 9255–9257.

[Second Examination.]—Makes an addition to the answer given to question 9039, in a former examination, 9525——And is further examined on the subject of the proclamation for abolishing domestic slavery; definition assigned to the character of "British subjects;" limits within which the proclamation was to have force, 9526–9578——Lengthened examination with respect to the answer given to question 9256 in a former examination, in which witness declares his opinion that the trading of the Robert Heddle at Whydah was illegal; together with documents read to the Committee, connected with the affair, 9579–9652, and *Ev. p.* 621–628——Case of the Dos Amigos, a Spanish vessel under Portuguese colours, which had purchased equipments at Cape Coast Castle from a British merchant, 9579.

[Third Examination.]—Grounds on which witness rests a statement in page 25 of his Report, that the slave trade factories could not subsist without a supply from our merchant vessels, 9732, 9733——Whether, supposing we prevented our merchants from dealing with slave factories, we should put down the slave trade, 9734–9741. 9755–9759. 9810–9813——It is since the year 1835 that the practice of the slave factories obtaining their supplies through the means of British merchants first arose, 9741, 9742——Reason for the cessation of the supply on the part of the Americans; contemplated introduction of a law by Mr. Van Buren to prohibit American vessels from frequenting slave factories and supplying them with goods, 9743–9745——Way in which the Equipment Treaty threw the maintenance of the supply of the trade more upon the English merchants than was the case before, 9746——It is now necessary to send out goods for the purpose of forwarding the slave trade in a separate bottom from that which goes to fetch the slaves, 9747–9749——Manner in which that has affected the American vessels, 9750, 9751——Disinclination on the part of the Americans to engage in that trade, 9752, 9753——Since 1835, our merchant vessels have been mainly instrumental in keeping up the slave trade, 9754.

Difficulty with regard to the sale of vessels in preventing their getting again into the slave trade; importance of their either being broken up or employed exclusively in the public service, 9760–9762——Fresh modifications of existing treaties this plan would involve; present practice with respect to breaking up vessels, 9763, 9764——There are a good many American and continental vessels trading down the coast from point to point, 9765, 9766——Possibility, in the event of the communication between English vessels and slave factories being cut off, of these foreign vessels supplying the goods, 9767–9770——Slave trading points which have principally been supplied with English merchandise, 9771——Manner in which the communication with the English merchants is carried on, 9772, 9773——Vessels frequently come home from Africa in ballast, or only partially loaded, 9774–9777. 9783–9785——There is very little communication between the Gold Coast settlements and Whydah, 9778–9780——It has frequently been the practice for vessels actually engaged in the slave trade to receive supplies from British settlements, 9781, 9782——Difficulty of drawing the line with respect to interdicting all trade with a port, 9787, 9788——Possibility of English goods sent to the Bonny, in return for palm oil, being used by the chiefs there to purchase slaves, 9789, 9790——Diminution in the slave trade in the Bight of Biafra, *Ib.*

Manner in which the slave trade is carried on south of the Line, 9791–9793——Points on the western coast at which the slave trade was carried on whilst witness was at Havannah; average annual importation into the island of Cuba, 9795, 9796——Check given to the trade by the embarrassment of the Americans, who are a good deal connected with the island, 9797–9799. 9803——Check given to the trade by the present low price of sugar, 9800–9803——Tendency of the lawful trade to drive out the slave trade if the natives can get supplied with our merchandise without getting it through the hands of the slave dealers, 9804–9806——Injurious effect of the introduction of European goods through the hands of slave dealers, 9806–9809——Great

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Madden, Richard Robert, M. D. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

——Great influence of the legitimate trade at the Bonny in putting down the slave trade there; effectiveness of the blockade established by Commodore Tucker, 9817——Probable effect of the re-establishment of those forts on the Gold Coast which are now in decay, in putting down the slave trade, 9818, 9819——The government of the Gold Coast is very prejudicial to the general interests of British commerce, and by no means calculated to promote the civilization of Africa, 9820–9822. 9826.

Policy of extending British territory on the coast, 9823——The British settlements have not proved instrumental in promoting civilisation, *Ib.*——The remark applies in a lesser degree to Sierra Leone than to the Gold Coast and the Gambia, 9824, 9825——Diminution in the practice of human sacrifice on the Gold Coast, 9827, 9828——Abolition of the slave trade generally, 9829, 9830——Questionable advantage of the natives submitting their disputes to English notions of justice, 9831——State of education; countenance given by the authorities to the efforts of the Wesleyan missionaries, 9832–9834. 9844, 9845——Continuance of Pagan customs, even close to the fort, 9835, 9836——Encouragement given those native customs by Europeans, 9837–9842——Inadequacy of the means of religious instruction at the Gold Coast, 9843——Assistance given by the government to education, 9844, 9845——Considerable assistance afforded at Sierra Leone, 9846.

It is the duty of the English government to adopt more effectual measures for the civilisation of the natives than are at present adopted, 9847——On the forts being made over to the company of merchants, it was strictly enjoined that the civilisation of the people was one of the main grounds for which the settlements were to be kept up, but commercial considerations have been too exclusively regarded, 9848–9859——Time employed by witness in an examination into the cases of the prisoners confined at Cape Coast Castle; dissatisfaction of witness at the result; case of a debtor, Ecottie, 9860–9892——Evidence respecting a complaint brought before witness by a black soldier, 9893–9899——The Gold Coast is frequently visited by our cruisers, although it is not a place where the blockade is enforced, 9900——Witness was at the Gambia only one week, 9901, 9902.

Observations on the remarks of Colonel Doherty and Sir Henry Vere Huntley, impugning witness's Report, 9903–9944——As respects the fault found by Colonel Doherty with the account given by witness of the limits of the colony of Sierra Leone, and the fitness of the soil for cultivation, 9905, 9906——As respects the existence of the order prohibiting prisoners under sentence of death being visited without an order from the chief justice, 9906, 9907——As to witness having represented the Akoos as strangers, who are all liberated Africans, 9907, 9908——On the subject of the number of liberated Africans unaccounted for, and the liberated African department generally, 9909–9930——And with respect to the sale of slave trade effects, and the equipments of slave trade vessels, at Sierra Leone, 9930–9942.

Objections of Colonel Doherty to witness's remarks on the subject of emigration, 9942–9944——As to condemned slavers being purchased by parties in the settlement, and afterwards re-sold to the Spanish agents of notorious slave dealers, 9944——And also as regards the remarks of Colonel Doherty on that part of witness's Report in which witness questions the policy of the removal of two mosques by the Colonel, *Ib.*

The West India regiments are recruited from among those who are landed from the slave ships; no improper influence is used, 9945–9947——Remarks on the observations of Sir Henry Huntley on witness's statements, as respects the course adopted for the defence of Calabar, and as regards the existence of slavery at the Gambia, 9947–9960——And also as respects the facts brought forward by Lieutenant-governor Huntley to prove the general inaccuracy of witness's statements, 9960, 9961.

[Fourth Examination.]—Further evidence respecting the seizure of the Robert Heddle, 10059–10065——Opinion of Sir John Campbell, on the subject of the implication of shareholders in mining companies in Cuba and the Brazils, in the legal guilt of their agents abroad, so far as regards the purchase of slaves, 10066——Explanation of certain paragraphs in witness's Report, in Paper No. 22; 10069 *et seq.*——Tendency of joint stock banks in slave trading countries to facilitate the operations of slave traders, 10069–10080——Measures recommended by witness for the suppression of the slave trade, 10081–10090——Evidence respecting the Dos Amigos, 10091–10095. 10112–10118——Directions contained in witness's letter of instructions with respect to inquiring how far our commerce might be employed in aiding or abetting the slave trade, 10096–10101——Witness is not aware whether a copy of his report was sent out to the authorities on the Gold Coast, 10102–10111——Evidence respecting Mr. Marmon, formerly agent to the house of Messrs. Hutton, at Little Popo, mentioned in witness's Report as dabbling in the slave trade, 10119–10121——The same with reference to Mr. Lawson, at Great Popo, 10122, 10123——Witness did not land at Whydah, nor have any communication with Mr. De Souza, 10124–10126.

Explanation respecting the force of British soldiers employed under Sir Charles Macarthy in the engagement with the Ashantees, mentioned in page 2, of witness's Report, and also of a number of casks, which were supposed to contain powder, but were found

to

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Madden, Richard Robert, M. D. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

to contain vermicelli, 10127–10137——Explanation of a paragraph at page 8, respecting the duty on African coffee, 10138–10143——And also of a paragraph at page 11, respecting the sudden increase of the exports from the Gambia to the neighbouring places in 1836; 10153–10158–9——And respecting the attempt of the French to exclude us from the trade of the Cassamanza River, deprecated by witness at page 17; 10160–10162——Witness's opinion in favour of the removal of the settlement at the Gambia from the island of St. Mary's to Cape St. Mary's, is founded on Lieutenant-governor Huntley's recommendation, 10163–10171——The details in witness's Gambia Report on the agriculture of the place were found in the Blue Book for 1840; 10172——Explanation of a question put on a former day with respect to the ports on the Gold Coast being only for commercial purposes, 10173, 10174——The fact stated in witness's Gambia Report, that in the rainy season it was no uncommon thing to see the natives paddling between each other's doors in canoes, was stated to witness by Dr. Fox, 10175–10177.

Madden, Dr. Instruction given by Lord John Russell to Dr. Madden, formerly stipendiary magistrate in the West Indies, and subsequently in the Mixed Commission at Havanah, to proceed as commissioner to investigate various matters connected with the administration and condition of the British settlements on the West Coast of Africa, *Rep.* iii.——Statement of the Committee that while they do full justice to the value of much of the information contained in Dr. Madden's Reports, they do not concur in all his conclusions, or warrant the accuracy of his statements, *Ib.* iii. iv.——Map to accompany Dr. Madden's Report, viz. of the Gold Coast, *Ib.* iv.——Of the Gambia and the country adjoining, *Ib.* vii.——Of Sierra Leone and the adjoining coasts, *Ib.* ix.

Dr. Madden has given a good deal of mis-statement in his Report on Sierra Leone and the Gambia; witness agrees with Sir Henry Huntley, who contradicts every paragraph, *Findlay* 2923——And with Sir Richard Doherty's observations upon Dr. Madden's Report on Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 2924——There is no information in Dr. Madden's Report but what could have been obtained as correctly in this country, *Ib.* 3573——Explanation of the part of Dr. Madden's Report relative to the sale of goods to slave factories by two vessels belonging to witness's firm, the Guineaman and Medora, *Hutton* 3735–3740. 3757-3767——Instructions given to the masters of these vessels carefully to avoid all dealings, or even communication, if possible, with slave traders, *Ib.* 3735——Evidence respecting the allusion made by Dr. Madden, in his Report, to "a British trader, a man of colour, who has an establishment at Accra, and also one at Little Popo, where he is known to dabble in the slave trade," *Ib.* 3786–3808.

He was the person appointed by Government, and specially sent out for the purpose of superintending the emigration of the emancipated negroes from Havannah to the different West India islands, *Macaulay* 5523——Observations on, and objections to, certain points in his Report as referring to the Gambia, *Finden* 7391–7430——Dr. Madden was only six days at the Gambia; he has not had time to make a correct Report, *Ib.* 7429——Witness has read Dr. Madden's Report with respect to the Gambia, and considers it replete with error and inconsistency, *Hughes* 7733——Copy of a letter, dated 19th July 1841, from Mr. M. Forster to Dr. Madden on the subject of the doctor's proceedings in the discharge of his official duties on the western coast of Africa, *Ev. p.* 623——Reply to the foregoing, dated 18th August 1841, *Ib.* 627——Copy of a letter from Mr. Forster, dated 25th August 1841, to Dr. Madden on the same subject, and the answer to the same, dated 27th August 1841, *Ib.*——Observations on the remarks of Colonel Doherty and Sir Henry Vere Huntley, impugning witness's Report, *Madden* 9903–9961.

Observations on various points in Dr. Madden's Reports, *Forster* 10878, 10879——Various circumstances militating against the general value and correctness of Dr. Madden's Report, *Ib.* 10878.

Copy of the instructions addressed by Lord John Russell to Dr. Madden, Commissioner of Inquiry on the Western Coast of Africa, *App.* 1–3—— Enclosures in Dr. Madden's instructions, *Ib.* 3–7——Copies of letters from pawns belonging to Mr. Maclean to Dr. Madden, begging redress for their grievances, *Ib.* 50, 51——Copies of letters of complaint from the soldiers at Cape Coast Castle, and from various prisoners and others to Dr. Madden, praying investigation into their respective grievances, *Ib.* 60–64——Copy of a letter, dated 7th December 1840, from Lord John Russell to Captain Maclean, instructing him to give Dr. Madden the benefit of his advice and assistance under any circumstances in which he may require it, *Ib.* 134, 135——Extract of letter from Captain Maclean, dated British Accra, 22d March 1841, relative to Dr. Madden's inquiries, *Ib.* 161——Extracts of letters from Captain Maclean, respecting Dr. Madden's visit to the Gold Coast, *Ib.* 174.——*See* also *Maclean,* Captain. *Robert Heddle,* The.

Magistrates. The authority of magistrates in Africa principally arises from the desire of the natives, and not from coercion, *Swanzy* 825–829——If the interference now existing in magisterial matters was to cease between natives, the country would retrograde into barbarity, *Ib.* 647——Extent and nature of their jurisdiction in African settlements, *Ib.* 386. 457——General dissatisfaction existing in the Gambia with respect to the power of the Governor to appoint or suspend magistrates, *Hughes* 7966.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Mahogany Trade. Value of this trade, *Redman* 3531.

Mahomedanism. The Mahomedan religion is not found to prevail among the natives on the Gold Coast, therefore that law could not be introduced there, *Madden* 9135.

Mandingoes. They are a tribe of itinerant traders at the Gambia, *Hughes* 8010——Indisposition manifested by the tribe to emigrate, *Hook* 8244.

Manillas. Description of a little coin called a manilla; they are not much used upon the windward coast; they are used upon the leeward coast; the people between St. Andrew's and Appolonia are very fond of them, *Courtland* 2411–2418.

Manna, Prince. Circumstances under which witness attacked and destroyed the Spanish slave factories of the Gallinas; the detention of a woman named Fry Norman and her child, by a man of the name of Manna, eldest son of King Siacca, were the grounds upon which witness relies to justify this proceeding; reason assigned by Manna for detaining her, *Denman* 6742–6763. 6772–6774——Requisition from Governor Doherty to witness to recover the woman and child, who had been made slaves by Prince Manna; the governor expressed in the strongest way his satisfaction at the result of witness's expedition to the Gallinas, *Ib.* 6814, 6815.

Maps. Map to accompany Dr. Madden's Report, viz. Gold Coast, *Rep.* iv.——The Gambia, with the coast and country adjoining, *Ib.* vii.——Of Sierra Leone and the adjoining coasts, *Ib.* ix.

Maraboo, The. Case of the Maraboo, a French vessel engaged in the slave trade, *Swanzy* 1132.

Marineto, The (Slaver.) Case of the Marineto, a slaver taken in 1831, and whose crew was put ashore, where many died, *Bosanquet* 4489, 4490.

Marmon, Mr. Evidence respecting Mr. Marmon, formerly agent to the house of Messrs. Hutton at Little Popo, mentioned in witness's report as dabbling in the slave trade, *Madden* 10119–10121——Observations respecting an agent employed by Messrs. Hutton, who is charged in page 17 of Dr. Madden's Report with dabbling in the slave trade, *Hutton* 10179–10185.

Marriages. The Christian Africans marry according to Christian rites, *Swanzy* 999——Encouragement of marriages amongst the liberated Africans in order to provide for the women; small sense entertained of the religious obligation, *Hamilton* 4650–4659——The marriage vow is not generally adhered to among the liberated Africans, *Morgan* 6440–6448——General laxity of feeling existing in the colony of Sierra Leone with respect to marriage; licentiousness prevailing, *Hook* 8552, 8553——Queries addressed to the Rev. Mr. Fox, superintendent of the Wesleyan mission at the Gambia, respecting the marriages at that settlement, *App.* 221——Queries addressed to the Rev. Mr. Morgan, colonial chaplain at Sierra Leone, dated 10 May 1841, relative to the increase of marriages in that settlement, *Ib.* 343——Queries addressed to Rev. Mr. Warburton, of the Church Missionary society at Gloucester village, Sierra Leone, dated 30 April 1841, relative to the increase of marriages at that settlement, *Ib.* 347——Queries addressed to Rev. Mr. Dove, superintendent of the Wesleyan mission at Sierra Leone, dated 30 April 1841, relative to the increase of marriages at that settlement, *Ib.* 351.

Mary's, Cape St. Cape St. Mary's is still worse than Barra Point, because there is no water near it; it may be very healthy, because it stands high, but there is neither anchorage nor good landing near the place, *Findlay* 2848——Witness differs from Dr. Madden's opinion as to the eligibility of Cape St. Mary's, *Ib.* 2857.

Mary's, St., Island. Nature of the influence which the English Government exercises in the precincts of St. Mary's Island, *Findlay* 2830——Site of St. Mary's; its selection; other points which might have been chosen, *Ib.* 2842–2851——If the troops were removed to Barra Point and Cape St. Mary's, the merchants in the isle of St. Mary's would be without protection, *Ib.* 2858——The streets of St. Mary's since the embankment can never be flooded; Mr. Missionary Fox's account doubted, *Ib.* 2872–2889——Report dated July 1840, addressed to Lieutenant-governor Huntley, on the comparative eligibility of the island of St. Mary's and Cape St. Mary's as a locality for a settlement, *App.* 197.——*See* also *Gambia,* The, 6.

Mattos, Signor. Evidence respecting the destruction of the house of Signor Mattos, a perfect receptacle for slaves on one of the Biquegas, Hen Island, *Blount* 6204–6207. 6212–6248.

Matubba or *Tom Prince,* see *Midgley,* Captain *Thomas.*

Medical Treatment of Crews. From improved medical treatment, the health of witness's crew has been much better of late, *Midgley* 4146, 4147.

Men of Colour. Propriety of appointing men of colour to fill high situations in any colony where many English gentlemen reside, *Macaulay* 5316–5318.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Men-of-War. Every obstacle is put in the way of men-of-war on the coast by the natives; grounds for this, *Blount* 6023-6027.——*See* also *Cruisers.*

Merchant Vessels. The crews of the English merchant ships generally behave very badly; so that instead of carrying civilisation into Africa they have generally been demoralising the people, *Peters* 5889-5902——Instances of misconduct of merchant vessels on the coast, *Swanzy* 5991-5996——*See* also *Health on the Coast of Africa.*

Merchants. The merchants are interested in co-operating with the cruisers in putting down the slave trade, *Levinge* 4103-4104.

Midgley, Captain *Thomas.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been acquainted with the coast of Africa as master and supercargo of a vessel from 1830 to the latter part of 1841, 4105-4108——Great increase in the palm-oil trade in that time, it is much dearer, the natives are more aware of its value and there is greater competition for it, 4109-4111——The trade has much increased in the interior and has extended to a greater distance from the sea coast, 4112——The palm oil sometimes comes 500 or 600 miles by land and water from the interior, 4113-4118——Points of the coast on which witness has traded, 4119——In the last two or three years, the slave trade has greatly decreased, 4120——The slave trade was an inconvenience to witness's trade; on the Bonny river the people give all their energies to the palm oil as there are no slavers, 4121, 4122——If we had been prohibited from dealing with those engaged in the slave trade, a taste for lawful trade would not have been given to them; difference of opinion amongst them as to its advantages, 4123-4126——Description of vessels trading to Whydah, 4127-4132——Different classes of slave traders on the Bonny; chiefs and their slaves; their dependence on King Peppel, 4133-4137——The palm oil is brought down to Bonny by the slaves of the chiefs in the interior, who are not allowed to go on board the ships without a Bonny chief, 4138, 4139——The traders are generally natives of Bonny; Europeans cannot live on shore for any time, 4140, 4141——Witness never allows his white sailors to go on shore without an officer, 4142.

A British resident at Bonny would be of great service, but he could not live there long, 4143-4145——From improved medical treatment the health of witness's crew has been much better of late, 4146, 4147——There is little slave trade at the Cameroons; the ivory trade is of more importance there than that of palm oil, 4148-4153——Condition of Fernando Po; its population and classes of inhabitants; there are only three white men there, 4154-4158——It is the healthiest spot in Western Africa north of the equator; grounds for this opinion, 4159-4164——There is no government on the island but that of Mr. White, superintendent for the West African Company; disaffection of the Kroomen; bad state of the place, 4165-4177——The Kroomen cultivate corn, rice, and plantains, for their own use, and appear to be good agricultural labourers, 4178, 4179——They are very active and industrious, 4180, 4181——Witness made inquiries, and found that the Kroomen would be willing to emigrate; they often have difficulty in finding subsistence on their own shores, 4182-4186——Some of their chiefs would accompany them as headmen; one or two months' wages in advance would have to be paid, 4187-4190. 4207-4209——Some person well acquainted with them should go over, and then from 1,000 to 1,200 could be induced to emigrate in the first year, 4191-4195.

Increasing numbers of Kroomen seeking employment at sea and in the rivers, 4196-4199——There is scarcely a man at Fernando Po who would not be willing to go to the West Indies, 4200-4204——Their wages there, 4205——There would be no danger of emigration encouraging a system of kidnapping; the wish to emigrate would extend from the coast to the interior, 4210-4213——The interior is little known; its inhabitants are called Bushmen, and are little known to those on the coast, 4214, 4215——The success of emigration would depend upon the reports from the West Indies of those who went first, 4216-4218——The Kroomen are in a state of bondage; description of the relations between them and their headmen, 4219, 4220——They would not agree to stop long in a strange country, 4221——The Kroomen are averse to slave trading or kidnapping in any form, 4222-4226——Extent of the Kroo land; authority of the chiefs; populousness of the towns; employment of the poor, &c., 4227-4231——The Kroomen, on returning from a voyage, give part of their wages to the chief, part to their families, and the rest they spend in feasting, 4232-4234—— The moral condition of the Africans can only be improved by inducing them to cultivate the soil; the natives of Bonny have a prejudice against agriculture, 4235-4238.

A treaty with King Peppel, for the suppression of the slave trade, would be highly important, if he would carry it out, 4239——Uncertainty of the obedience to treaties by the captains of men-of-war; case of Captain Castle and Captain Craigie, 4240-4249——Treaty of Captain Tucker, under which a yearly sum is guaranteed to King Peppel for the suppression of the slave trade; he has not violated its conditions, and has drawn for the first year's payment, 4250-4257——Slaves may be taken from the Bonny to the Brass River, and are taken there; the Brass River is not under King Peppel, and separate treaties must be made with the kings, 4258-4261——King Peppel seldom makes good his engagements, 4262——He may be concerned in the slave trade on the Brass River, 4263, 4264——There have been no slave vessels at Bonny since the treaty with

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Midgley, Captain *Thomas.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

King Peppel, and the trade in the creeks of the Brass River is very much reduced, 4265–4273——There should be a British consul or magistrate at Fernando Po, to protect our commerce, 4274–4277——If abstemious, he could reside there some time without danger, 4278——He should visit each of the rivers once in two or three months; captains of men-of-war have not time to inquire into matters, 4279–4284—— And they have not sufficient authority to enforce the execution of commercial engagements, 4285–4293.

Advances must be made to chiefs by the merchants for the purchase of palm oil, and some power is necessary to oblige them to keep their engagements, 4294–4296——There would be no fear of permanent hostility; an appearance of force would suffice, 4297–4299——Treaties should be made with the chiefs along the coast, to which the consul at Fernando Po should be a party; he should watch narrowly the observance of them, 4300–4303——Forts placed here and there would be a great security to commerce, 4306——Fernando Po would be a good situation for the Mixed Commission Court, 4307——Practicability of putting an end to the credit system in the palm-oil trade, if the merchants would agree, 4308–4310——There is slavery at Amboises, opposite Fernando Po, 4311, 4312——The temperance principle is not found to answer on the coast of Africa, 4313, 4314——Witness has been four or five months together in the river Bonny, exposed to all weather, 4315–4317.

The cruisers land the captured crews on the beach, who are sure to die if they stop a week or so; they make their way to Bonny, to get employed again, 4318–4322—— The cruisers might take them to Prince's Island, 4323–4325——They would either go thence to the Brazils, or engage in the slave trade, 4326–4328——Witness has repeatedly seen the captured crews in a state of starvation on the beach, 4329–4332——He has seen the officers also blistering in the sun, and has given assistance to them and to the men; other captains have done the same, 4333–4335——Opinion of Captain Tucker, of the Pluto, that they deserved no compassion, 4336, 4337——Kroomen never engage with slavers, 4340——(Mr. *Nicholls.* On the Gold Coast the slave crews are taken care of by Admiralty orders, and the expense charged to the governments to which they belong, 4342–4352)——Average length of voyage from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, 4353–4357——African free labourers would be much better off by emigrating to the West Indies, 4358–4362——Superiority of the Fantees on the Gold Coast, to the natives of Bonny, 4363–4365——Witness has had no sample in trading lawfully with persons engaged also in the slave trade, 4366–4368——The slave trade is usually carried on with an inferior description of goods than the palm-oil trade; reasons for this difference; the goods are manufactured in this country, and sent to America, 4369–4388——Much of the slave trade was conducted by means of money some years since; witness has often brought dollars and doubloons to this country, 4389–4395——Cultivation of Prince's Island, 4396–4399——The bulk of palm oil is brought from a great distance in the interior, 4400–4402.

Midgley, Captain *Thomas, Matubba* or *Tom Prince,* and *Coona* or *Jack Davis.* (Analysis of their Evidence.)—(Captain *Midgley.*) Gives a description of the other two witnesses, 10715–10717——(*Matubba.*) Has been lately at Demerara on a voyage from the coast, 10718——Saw 40 of his own countrymen there, whom he knew before as his own friends; description of employment in which he found them engaged, 10719–10724——Those who were in the bush had their wives with them, who came out from Sierra Leone, 10725——Willingness of witness's countrymen to go to the West Indies; terms on which their king will let them go; he would not compel them to go, 10726–10731——Number of kings in witness's country, 10732, 10733–4——(Captain *Midgley.*) Explanation of the system of government, 10733–4——(*Matubba.*) The king would not prevent women or children from going, 10735, 10736——Witness would be willing to go to Demerara for two years to cultivate sugar; he could not take his wife, because he thinks the king would not like to let the women go, 10737–10745——(*Coona.*) Saw some of his countrymen at Demerara engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and they said they liked the country very well, 10746–10750——Witness would be willing to go to Demerara for two years if he could get back, 10751, 10752——Manner in which he would dispose of the money he got, 10753–10756——Grounds upon which native kings make war upon one another; treatment of prisoners taken, &c., 10757–10768——Articles of food cultivated by witness on his farm at home, 10769–10772——Cultivation of the sugar-cane, 10773–10776——(Captain *Midgley.*) Quality of the sugar-canes as compared with those in Demerara, 10777——(*Coona.*) Saw plenty of canes and plantains growing in the bush at Demerara, 10778, 10779.

(*Matubba.*) There are schools at Cape Palmas; grown-up people as well as children go, 10780–10782——The missionaries' wives teach in the schools; they teach English; the school is full, 10783–10786——(*Coona.*) Number of wives usually taken by each Krooman; manner in which they are employed; price paid for a wife, &c., 10789–10797——(Captain *Midgley.*) They generally buy one after each voyage, 10792——Comparative healthiness of Fernando Po, the Cameroons, and the Amboises, and fitness of those places for a British settlement, 10799–10805——Probable number of Kroomen that would engage to go to the West Indies, 10806, 10807——Wages of a Krooman per month

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Midgley, Captain *Thomas, Matubba* or *Tom Prince,* and *Coona* or *Jack Davis.* (Analysis of their Evidence)—*continued.*

month, 10809——They might be employed on the voyage, 10810, 10811——They would rather go in a King's ship than in any other, 10812, 10813——They never rise beyond the station of common sailors on board merchant ships; appointment of headmen, 10815–10823——Each man, on going on board a ship, takes a "book," or character, and produces it to the captain; these books are frequently transferred from the man who earned it to another man, 10824–10826——Some few men ship themselves for several successive voyages, 10827.

Migration. The people of Cape Coast are in the habit of migrating in search of employment; different trades in which they are occupied, *Sewell* 1470, 1471.

Military Force:

Gold Coast.—The military should be increased in number, and their condition, as recommended by Dr. Madden, should be improved, *Rep.* vii.

Sierra Leone.—Increase of the expenditure of the colony under the head of "Military;" abuses in the system; extent to which the expenditure under this head might be reduced, *Campbell* 8960–8962. 8968. 8975——Inefficient state of the troops of the colony; duties required of them, *Ib.* 8960. 8962——The abolition of the commissariat recommended, *Ib.* 8961——The West India regiments are recruited entirely from the liberated Africans, *Ib.* 8970.

Militia (Sierra Leone). Establishment of a militia to furnish the gaol and convict-guard, which duty in this country is usually performed by soldiers; abolition of this guard by witness, and causes which led to its being re-established, *Campbell* 8960——There are means in the colony of providing a militia, who could be called out when required, *Ib.* 8965, 8966——The militia is entirely constituted of liberated Africans and pensioners discharged from the West India regiments; want of efficient officers, *Ib.* 8967——There should be a paid staff, *Ib.* 8969——There is no objection to the present militia force being moved from one British fort to another if necessary, *Ib.* 8972.

Minerva, The. Out of 425 persons found on board the Minerva slave ship, there were only 40 women, 190 boys, and 80 girls, *Hamilton* 4660.

MISSIONARIES:

1. *On the Coast of Africa generally.*
2. *In the Gambia.*
3. *In Sierra Leone.*

1. *On the Coast of Africa generally:*

The missionary name and character are so much respected by the native kings, that they have always travelled in safety when they have penetrated the interior, *Beecham* 3602, 3603——Salary given to the missionaries, *Ib.* 3611, 3612——There is an establishment of native agents; they have been drawn from the schools which have been founded at Cape Coast; their pay; the missionaries are generally satisfied with their services, *Ib.* 3613–3618——The missionaries always pay the persons they employ themselves, *Ib.* 3661——Evidence respecting the missionaries on the coast of Africa; class of the population on which they principally operate; effects of their labours, *Peters* 5936–5943——The catechists are Europeans, sent out after having undergone preparation in this country; qualification required; salary, *Coates* 6486–6490. 6492——The quality of the missionaries has been improving gradually since the establishment of the Islington College for preparing missionaries in 1825, *Ib.* 6497–6501——The accounts which the missionaries themselves give in their reports from foreign countries are not entirely to be depended upon, *Ib.* 6504——Unwillingness of the missionaries to impart anything but spiritual instruction, *Hook* 8405.

2. *In the Gambia:*

Dr. Madden's Report on the present state of the missions of the settlement, *App.* 186, 187——Queries addressed to the Rev. Mr. Fox, superintendent of the Wesleyan mission at the Gambia, dated 25 May 1841, respecting the Christian missions and schools at that settlement, *Ib.* 218–220.

3. *In Sierra Leone:*

Their salaries, *Coates* 6491—— Length of time a catechist or missionary to Sierra Leone is expected to stay there; the health of the missionaries has of late permitted them remaining there five years, *Ib.* 6493, 6494——There is no difficulty in inducing clergymen to go out to Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 6495, 6496, 6502, 6503.

Queries addressed to the Rev. Mr. Morgan, colonial chaplain at Sierra Leone, dated 10 May 1841, relative to the state of the Christian missions at that settlement, *App.* 340–342——Queries addressed to Rev. Mr. Warburton, of the Church Missionary Society, at

Report, 1842—*continued.*

MISSIONARIES—continued.

3. *In Sierra Leone*—continued.

Gloucester village, Sierra Leone, dated 30 April 1841, relative to the state of the Christian missions at that settlement, *Ib.* 345, 346——Queries addressed to Rev. James Frederick Schœn, of the Church Missionary Society, Sierra Leone, dated 10 May 1841, on the subject of the missions at that settlement, *Ib.* 347, 348——Queries addressed to Rev. Mr. Dove, superintendent of the Wesleyan mission at Sierra Leone, dated 30 April 1841, relative to the missions of that settlement, *Ib.* 348–350.

See also *Anamaboe. Church Missionary Society. Climate.*

Missionary Society. Applications made to the Missionary Society by the African Committee for the services of a clergyman for Cape Coast Castle, *Coates*, 6505.

MIXED COMMISSION COURT:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Constitution of the Court; Mode of Proceeding.*
3. *Removal of the Court from Sierra Leone recommended.*
4. *Objections to the Removal of it.*

1. *Generally:*

Out of this Commission there might be a Court to give a guarantee to other nations that the negroes taken to the West Indies were free agents, *Hamilton* 4772——Foreign powers which have ceased to send Commissioners; foreigners are fully convinced that they do not suffer in consequence of having no Commissioner there, *Macaulay*, 4962——The evidence taken before the Mixed Commission Court is transmitted to England, and published by the Foreign Office; evidence in trials before the Vice-Admiralty Court is never made public, nor communicated to the Mixed Commission; great disadvantage of this, *Ib.* 5284–5293.

Observations on the passage in Dr. Madden's Report, page 35, relative to the establishment maintained in connexion with the courts; mode of remunerating the marshal; number and fees of the surveyors, interpreters and other officers, *Macaulay* 5366–5377——There is no connexion whatever between the Mixed Commission Court and the Vice-Admiralty Court; it would only produce irregularity and confusion, *Ib.* 5387——The duties at present performed by the Mixed Commission Courts would be much better done in the Vice-Admiralty Court; possible objection of foreign powers, *Campbell* 8979–8983.

2. *Constitution of the Court; Mode of Proceeding:*

Of whom the Court is composed; their course of proceedings, *Hamilton* 4764–4771——Manner in which the investigation takes place before the Mixed Commission with regard to a slave vessel that is captured, *Ib.* 4910–4915——Mode of proceeding pursued by the Mixed Commission Court in the condemnation of captured vessels, *Macaulay* 4953–4961——Process pursued on a slaver being brought into Sierra Leone for adjudication, *Ib.* 5014——The Court possesses much more power that it has ever exercised, *Ib.* 5294, 5295——Constitution and jurisdiction of the Court, *Ib.* 5005–5013——Patronage vested in the officers of the Commission, *Ib.* 5361.

3. *Removal of the Court from Sierra Leone recommended:*

Resolution of the Committee in 1830, condemning the location of the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone as highly inconvenient for the purpose, *Rep.* ix——The evils of that locality have been diminished since that time, but the Committee still recommend the removal of the court to Ascension or one of the Portuguese islands, *Ib.* ix, x——Convenience of removing the Mixed Commission from Sierra Leone to Accra, which is the most healthy place on the coast, *Levinge* 4036–4049——Fernando Po would be a good situation for the Mixed Commission Court, *Midgley* 4307——It would not be desirable to transfer the Mixed Commission to Fernando Po or to Ascension, *Hamilton* 4791——It would be better at one of the West India Islands, Trinidad or Barbadoes, *Ib.* 4794.

Removal of the Mixed Commission Court, in the event of Government continuing their present preventive system, to another place than Sierra Leone, recommended on motives of humanity, *Laird* 5785–5787——The objection to Ascension as the station for the Mixed Commission, would be that it is too small a place, and affords no opportunity whatever for employing the people, *Hamilton* 4791——Possibility of objection being made by foreign powers to captured slaves being taken at once to the West Indies; necessity for establishing another court of Mixed Commission there, *Hook* 8465——Great convenience that would result from establishing a court of Mixed Commission at the Island of Ascension, *Ib.* 8467, 8468——Tremendous loss of life resulting from sending liberated Africans up to Sierra Leone; plan proposed by which the Mixed Commission Court should be removed to the Island of Ascension, and the negroes, immediately

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Mixed Commission Court—continued.

3. *Removal of the Court from Sierra Leone recommended*—continued.

ately after adjudication, taken to the West Indies, *Nicolls* 10550–10554——It is not desirable to keep up the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone for the slavers taken on the leeward coast, 10559–10561.

4. *Objections to the Removal of it:*

Misapprehension existing on the subject of the evil arising from the Mixed Commission being fixed at Sierra Leone, *Macaulay* 5051–5053——The Commission should follow the course of the slave trade, *Ib.* 5142——Sierra Leone is the best position on the coast for the Mixed Commission Court, *Blount* 6287, 6288.

See also *Adjudication of Slavers.* *Emigration* III. 2. ii.

Möick, Mr. See *Aquapim.*

Moral Condition of the Natives. The moral condition of the Africans can only be improved by inducing them to cultivate the soil; the natives of Bonny have a prejudice against agriculture, *Midgley* 4235–4238.——*See* also *Condition of the Natives.*

Morgan, Rev. *David.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Went out as chaplain at Sierra Leone at the end of the year 1829; 6338——Witness was never ordered to attend a prisoner under sentence of death, and refused to do so, as stated by Colonel Findlay, 6339, 6340. 6342–6366——Order which was made by the Council, which witness refused to obey; reasons for this refusal, 6341 *et seq.*——Opposition shown by the Wesleyan missionaries to any emigration from Sierra Leone, 6378–6391——The liberated Africans have adopted Sierra Leone as their country to such an extent as to be anxious to return there from the West Indies, 6392, 6393——There are no pains taken to give them agricultural instruction, 6394–6396. 6408——The liberated Africans who have acquired wealth have acquired it entirely by petty trade; they do not assist at all in the timber trade, 6397–6407————There is a good deal of currency in the colony, but it soon disappears, as they conceal their savings by digging a hole in the ground for the purpose; probability of the establishment of savings banks succeeding, 6409–6411——The liberated Africans have the confidence of the Government, 6412——If a plantation were undertaken in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, labour could be drawn from amongst the liberated Africans for the purpose of carrying it on, 6413–6423.

In a moral point of view, the colony of Sierra Leone is decidedly advancing, 6424–6427. 6437–6439——Reasons for supposing that an influx of liberated negroes thrown into the colony from time to time would have an injurious effect upon the progress of the colony, 6428–6432——Witness has not been acquainted with many instances of kidnapping, 6433–6436——The marriage vow is not generally adhered to among the liberated Africans, 6440–6448——Whether there is any probability of having the church at Sierra Leone supplied by natives after a short time, 6449–6457——Reasons why the African children should not be kept separate from the Creoles; this has been one of the greatest evils in the colony, 6458–6462——Improvement in the salubrity of the colony within the range of witness's acquaintance with it; external causes to which this may be attributed, 6463, 6464——The whole religious care of the colony, with the exception of the colonial chaplain, devolves upon voluntary funds, principally furnished from this country, 6465–6470.

Morgan, Rev. Mr. Official complaint made against the Rev. Mr. Morgan by witness on account of his refusing to administer religious consolation to the prisoners confined in the gaol under sentence of death, *Findlay* 3561–3571——Copy of despatch, dated 10th September 1833, from Mr. Secretary Stanley to the officer administering the government of Sierra Leone, in reply to Colonel Findlay's complaint relative to the Rev. Mr. Morgan's neglect of duty in not visiting the prisoners confined in the gaol of Freetown, *App.* 392, 393——Copy of letter from Colonel Findlay to Mr. M. Forster, dated 4th July 1842, relative to the statement made by the Rev. Mr. Morgan of the incorrectness of the answer given by the colonel to question 3563 in his evidence, as regards the complaint laid against Mr. Morgan for refusing to attend the prisoners in the gaol at Freetown, with enclosures, *Ib.* 511, 512.

Mortality. Observations on the mortality of the settlement on the Western Coast of Africa, *App.* 433–435.

See also *Health on the Coast of Africa.* *Liberated Africans,* II. 1.

N.

Napoleon Coffee Plantation (Cape Coast Castle). Queries addressed to Mr H. C. Wilson on the state and condition of Napoleon Coffee Plantation, belonging to Mr. James Swanzy, Cape Coast, *App.* 41. 101–104.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Native Chiefs. Constant intercourse kept up with neighbouring chiefs, with a view to maintain friendly influence, *Swanzy* 431——No influence or authority is gained by frequent intercourse with the principal chiefs, *Peters* 5922——The system of government is a number of petty chiefs or headmen, and the richest are the most powerful, *Midgley* 10733-4——Usual grounds upon which native kings make war upon one another; treatment of prisoners taken, &c. *Coona* or *Jack Davies*, 10757-10768.

Native Merchants. Inhabitants at Dixcove hold property to a great extent, *Swanzy* 493——A merchant considered wealthy owning 100 ounces of gold, *Ib.* 512.

Native Punishments. Severity of native punishments, *Swanzy* 649.

Native Settlers (Gambia). Dr. Madden's Report on the subject of the native settlers at the Gambia, *App.* 194-196.

Native Traders. Names of vessels owned and commanded by blacks, *Broadhead* 2731.

New Cestos. See *Cestos, New.*

Nichol, Colonel. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Attempt made by him to negotiate for the purchase of the Almirante, a condemned prize vessel; with whom the negotiation was made; sum offered, 5731-5737.

Nicholls, John George. (Analysis of his evidence.)—Resided on the coast of Africa in 1792; 1, 2——Has been secretary to the African Company from 1828 to 1835, since which acted as one of the committee, 2, 3——Has read the Report of Dr. Madden, 4——Is not aware that the committee of merchants are at all deficient in administering the affairs and government of the forts, 6——There is no judicial authority; application has been made to the Colonial-office, but there are no funds there applicable to the purpose, *Ib.*——Want of clergymen; funds of merchants inadequate, 10——Settlement of Gambia without a clergyman, *Ib.*——Efforts to establish schools and civilize the natives, 13——No difficulty in hearing complaints; the judicial authority vested in the president of the council and the magistracy, 14——No courts for the recovery of debts; manner in which debts are recovered, 15-32. 48. 55. 81——Company can possess any quantity of land for the purpose of cultivation, by purchase, at a very moderate rate, 32-34——Jurisdiction should be extended, giving power to purchase territory, 35——Jurisdiction in matters of debt, when carried beyond limits of town and fort, is done with the assent of the chief of the country, 43——When the magistrates adjudicate in cases of death, native cabooceers, pynins, and elders of the town attend, 57——Highly necessary that a judge should be sent to the colony, 82.

Copy of a treaty entered into by Captain Maclean with the King of the Ashantees and other chiefs, 93——Further examination as to appointment and payment of judicial officers, 96-100——Present Parliamentary grant insufficient to support forts, 101——No difficulty in judicial officers being appointed by the Crown, and the rest of the government remaining as at present, 103——Nature of the appointment of Governor, 104-112——Evidence concerning stipulations in the treaty of Captain Maclean, 115-124——Conditions on which forts were transferred to merchants; merchants took them with a grant of 4,000*l.* per annum, 129——Mode of purchasing land of natives, 135-139——Formerly a rent paid for forts; discontinued when the forts were taken possession of by the government, 142, 143.

The system of pawns, so prevalent in the African settlements, is a native custom, 158-160——Rates of profit of merchants in the African trade, 162——Not a very remunerating trade, 180——African trade at present increasing, 191——Ruin in which the settlements were involved when under management of the Crown, owing to the Ashantee war carried on by Sir C. Macarthy, 205——Present Governor might prevent the possibility of any vessel trading which came for the purpose of slave trading, 221——Power granted by an Act of Council emanating from Sierra Leone for the purpose of regulating trading vessels, 225, 226——Nature of proclamation of Governor Maclean with a view to prevent dealings between resident merchants and known slave vessels, 236-244——No objection to make it necessary, in order to obtain a permit to trade, that a vessel should be inspected, in order to ascertain whether she is or is not fitted for the slave trade, 253——Case of the Dos Amigos, 256——Copy of the opinion of Mr. Wightman as to power of Governor of Cape Coast Castle interfering with vessels presumed to be on the coast for the purpose of slave trading, 307.

[Second Examination.]—Observations upon Dr. Madden's Report, 2023-2026——Witness has been connected with Africa for 50 years, 2027, 2028——Has never been consulted with reference to the policy or probable success of the Niger expedition, 2029——Object of the communication between witness and the Colonization Society, 2032-2034——It has always been the practice for merchants to instruct their captains and supercargoes to avoid dealing with particular individuals on the coast, 2037, 2038.

[Third Examination.]—Witness always instructed the captains of his ships to apply to the Governor of Cape Coast Castle for advice or assistance in cases of need or difficulty; the Governor was considered bound to give every possible protection to the mercantile interest; whether it was the duty of the Governor to keep up a commercial correspondence with English houses, 9498-9524.

Nicolls,

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Nicolls, Colonel *Edward.* (Analysis of his Evidence).—Delivers in to the Committee a copy of the answers given to questions addressed to witness two years ago by the Society for the Extinction of the Slave Trade, and the Civilisation of Africa; and also a plan for the government of the coast, 10550——Tremendous loss of life and expense resulting from sending liberated Africans up to Sierra Leone; plan proposed by which the Mixed Commission Court should be removed to the Island of Ascension, and the negroes, immediately after adjudication, taken to the West Indies, 10550–10554——Means at Ascension for providing sustenance, 10555——Healthiness of the island, *Ib.*——Length of the voyage from Ascension to Trinidad, 10556——Advantageous trade that might be carried on between the West Indies and the Grain Coast of Africa, 10557——Negroes taken off the east coast must go to the Cape first, but from 20° north to 20° south, where the greatest proportion of negroes are taken at present, you run straight before the wind to Ascension; advantage of this spot to men-of-war in getting their prize crews back quicker and safer, 10558. 10562——It is not desirable to keep up the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone for the slavers taken on the leeward coast, 10559–10561——Witness commanded at Ascension for five years, 10563——Impossibility of a general emigration from Africa to the West Indies at present; danger of a renewal of the slave trade, 10563–10565. 10569, 10570——Impolicy of confining our settlements to the mouth of rivers, instead of going into the heart of the country, 10565–10568——Witness delivers in papers on the subject of emigration, 10571–10573.

[Second Examination.]—Delivers in the treaty made by him with the chief of Bimbia, dated 24th January 1833, *Ev. p.* 722.

Niger Expedition. Most favourable period for entering the Niger; evidence respecting a meeting of certain individuals in Captain Beaufort's room with relation to the Niger expedition, *Laird* 5710–5721——Witness's opinion was not favourable to sending the Niger expedition with a view to carrying out Sir Fowell Buxton's intentions; as a voyage of discovery it might have been useful, *Ib.* 5722–5730——Evidence respecting the late Niger expedition, *Ib.* 5776.

Nunez, Rio. Evidence respecting the shipment of slaves from the Nunez, *Broadhead* 2634–2636——It would be of great service if steamers could be employed upon that coast; drawback to the employment of steamers in a tropical climate, *Ib.* 2637, 2638——Evidence as to the state of the slave trade at Nunez, *Denman* 6603–6607——Advice given by witness to two chiefs at the Rio Nunez not to allow the slave trade, and to prohibit slave vessels coming up the river, *Hill* 7134–7140.

There is a large English trade in Rio Nunez; it is 40 times as much as the whole French trade put together; nature of the trade; an indirect slave trade is carried on; urgent necessity for British cruisers in the river, *Hughes* 7833–7854——Difficulties in the way of obtaining territorial possession of Rio Nunez, so as to naturalise the coffee grown there, *Hook* 8265, 8266——Circumstances connected with a large quantity of coffee imported by witness's firm from the Rio Nunez being refused admittance as colonial produce; grounds upon which such coffee is claimed to be admitted upon a lower duty, *Forster* 10699–10703. 10864–10868–9——Want of protection and countenance afforded to the resident traders at the Rio Nunez by cruisers; way in which this inattention bears hard upon the trader, *Ib.* 10873——The absence of slave ships in the Nunez is solely attributable to the presence of British traders there; a strict blockade of Pongo, to which the slaves are removed across the island, would check the traffic in that district, *Hughes* 7912, 7913——There is no necessity for a fort in the River Nunez; a treaty entered into with the Foolah chief would in a great measure ensure our trade with the Foolah country; kind of treaty that should be made, *Hill* 7289–7292——The Nunez is navigable to Debucca for vessels drawing 10 feet water, *Ib.* 7295——Dr. Madden's Report on the trade carried on at the Nunez, *App.* 191.

See also *Campbell,* Mr.

O.

Observance of the Sabbath. Religious observance of the Sabbath at Sierra Leone, *Hook* 8551.

Official Appointments. There are many applications, even from persons of high character and respectable station, upon every vacancy in the higher offices at Sierra Leone and the Gambia, *Findlay* 3731.

Oil. See *Palm Oil.*

P.

Paganism. Continuance of Pagan customs by the natives at Cape Coast Castle; encouragement given to those customs by Europeans, *Madden* 9835–9842.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Palavers. Not necessary to appoint law officers to settle palavers; to settle native disputes, a person requires great knowledge and experience of the country, *Swanzy* 697–703.

PALM OIL:

1. *Evidence respecting the Palm Oil Trade generally.*
2. *Increase in the Trade.*
3. *Decrease in the Slave Trade in consequence of this.*

1. *Evidence respecting the Palm Oil Trade generally:*

Customs payable on palm oil; to whom payable, *Clegg* 1581–1585——Most of the persons engaged in the palm oil trade are engaged in the slave trade, *Bailey* 1883, 1884——Vessels always have to wait for the collection of palm oil; the natives do not keep it in store, *Ib.* 1898–1903——There is a great quantity oil goes to America, but not near so much as to England, *Dring* 2220——The British forts on the shore tend very much to preserve the trade to this country, *Hutton* 3814, 3815——Evidence respecting the trade in palm oil; for what purposes used; whether the trade is likely to be increased or diminished, *Ib.* 3837–3849; *Hook* 8253, 8254.

The palm oil is brought down to Bonny by the slaves of the chiefs in the interior, who are not allowed to go on board the ships without a Bonny chief, *Midgley* 4138, 4139——The traders are generally natives of Bonny; Europeans cannot live on shore for any time, *Ib.* 4140, 4141—— Advances must be made to chiefs by the merchants for the purchase of palm oil, and some power is necessary to oblige them to keep their engagements, *Ib.* 4294–4296——There would be no fear of permanent hostility; an appearance of force would suffice, *Ib.* 4297–4299——Practicability of putting an end to the credit system in the palm oil trade, if the merchants would agree, *Ib.* 4308–4310 ——The bulk of palm oil is brought from a great distance in the interior, *Ib.* 4400–4402 ——Distance from the mouth of the river at which the palm oil is to be found, *Laird* 5702–5705——Commissioner's Report on the subject of the palm oil trade, *App.* 33.

2. *Increase in the Trade:*

The palm oil trade has greatly increased since 1825; nature of the trade, *Clegg* 1578–1580. 1590——The supply of palm oil is increasing at Bonny, *Ib.* 1689——Increase in the palm oil trade of late years, *Dring* 2213–2219; *Hutton* 3809–3813——Great increase in the palm oil trade since 1830; it is much dearer; the natives are more aware of its value, and there is greater competition for it, *Midgley* 4109–4111——The trade has very much increased in the interior, and has extended to a greater distance from the sea coast, *Ib.* 4112——The palm oil sometimes comes 500 or 600 miles by land and water from the interior, *Ib.* 4113–4118.

3. *Decrease in the Slave Trade in consequence of this:*

Instigating trade in oil and ivory will make home labour too valuable to allow sales of slaves, *Swanzy* 609——The trade in palm oil has lessened the slave trade, *Clegg* 1586. 1588–1597——The natives in Bonny scarcely take the trouble of buying slaves now, they get so well remunerated by palm oil, *Ib.* 1649–1652——More profit is made by palm oil than used to be made by selling slaves, *Ib.* 1792–1794——The natives make more profit by the palm oil than they did by slaves, *Seward* 2255——Increase in the palm oil trade at Popo; decrease in the slave trade there consequent upon this; beneficial effect of the English establishment there, *Courtland* 2376–2388.

See also *Dahomey.*

Palm Tree. The palm tree does not grow at any great distance from the coast, *Laird* 5630.

See also *Shea Butta.*

Palmas, Cape. There are no slaves about Cape Palmas, *Seward* 2249——There is a good oil trade at Cape Palmas, *Ib.* 2251——The slave trade carried on west of Cape Palmas is for the supply of the island of Cuba, and on account of the Havannah merchants, *Macaulay* 5140—— Practicability of a cruiser lying off Cape Palmas, *Hill* 7210.

Parliamentary Grants. Present Parliamentary grants insufficient to maintain the forts on the Gold Coast, *Nicholls* 101.

Passports. Copy of passports furnished to natives at Dixcove who are going on board British vessels, *Swanzy* 640.

Pawns. Although this system does not seem abstractedly unjust or unreasonable, yet, as liable to much abuse, and much resembling slavery, it should be the object of our policy to get rid of it, *Rep.* vi——Statement, differing from Mr. Madden as to number of pawns held by Europeans, *Swanzy* 1024——Methods by which the system of pawns might be reduced, and eventually abolished, *Ib.* 1031–1034——Conduct between masters and pawns, *Ib.* 1035–1371——All men attached to the establishment of chiefs are either pawns or slaves, *Ib.* 1071——The system of pawns, so prevalent in the African settlements, is a native custom, *Nicholls* 158–160.

There

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Pawns—continued.

There are no "pawns" in Sierra Leone or on the Gambia, being persons who submit to voluntary slavery for debt, *Findlay* 3163-3165——Explanation of the system; extent to which it exists at Cape Coast, Accra, and Anamaboe; there are British subjects, Europeans, holding pawns, *Gedge* 8618-8622——Steps taken to make known the illegality of the system; impossibility of doing away with it with regard to the natives, *Ib.* 8623-8628. 8649——Protest made by the residents at Cape Coast Castle against Sir John Jeremie's proclamation, *Ib.* 8628-8630——Both slaves and pawns are occasionally sold by public auction; impression of the community upon selling a pawn, *Ib.* 8645-8648——Greater difficulty of abolishing the system of pawns in the interior than upon the coast; slavery in any shape ought not to be recognized within British jurisdiction, *Madden* 9111-9117——Difference between the Spanish system of slavery and the system of pawns on the Gold Coast, *Ib.* 9119-9123——Copy of letter from Captain Maclean, dated Cape Coast Castle, 15th May 1841, to Dr. Madden, transmitting replies to queries addressed to him by Dr. Madden, on the subject of slaves and pawns, *App.* 51-53.

Pellegrin, Mr. Extract from a letter from Mr. J. F. Pellegrin, dated Sierra Leone, 18th October 1841, relative to a complaint made by Mr. Hiller to the Lieutenant-governor, of a quantity of timber in the Scarcies belonging to him, having been taken out and sold by a native chief, *Ev. p.* 714.

Pensions. It would have a good effect in procuring a better qualified class of officers if some pension or allowance were provided in case of long service on the coast of Africa, *Findlay* 3723-3730——Policy of giving retired allowances to all public officers who have served a certain number of years on the coast of Africa, *Macaulay* 5549, 5550——Officers of the Mixed Commission alone have retiring pensions; desirableness of officers serving for a certain period being allowed retiring pensions, *Campbell* 8993-8995.

Pepita, The (Slaver.) Case of the vessel being restored after capture under circumstances that would not justify condemnation under the treaty, *Macaulay* 5015.

Peppel, King. Witness has traded with King Peppel, *Clegg* 1673-1678——Letter from witness, containing an account of a sacrifice made by King Peppel to commemorate the death of his father, *Clegg Ev. p.* 100——King Peppel, in Bonny, has been for many years one of the most notorious slave dealers on the coast of Africa; the whole of the Liverpool captains have paid tribute to him; unless these customs were paid, the vessels could not have obtained oil, *Hutton* 3768-3775. 3785——Peppel has the supreme power of life and death in the country; his authority extends over a very large tract of country, *Midgley* 4135-4137——A treaty with King Peppel for the suppression of the slave trade would be highly important if he would carry it out, *Ib.* 4239——Treaty of Captain Tucker, under which a yearly sum is guaranteed to King Peppel for the suppression of the slave trade; he has not violated its conditions, and has drawn for the first year's payment, *Ib.* 4250-4257——King Peppel seldom makes good his engagements, *Ib.* 4262——He is concerned in the slave trade on the Brass River, *Ib.* 4263, 4264——Although a large slave trader, he is also a very large legitimate trader, *Hutton* 10280.——*See* also *Bonny,* The, 2.

Peters, James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Assistant-surgeon in charge of Her Majesty's steam-ship Pluto; was on the coast of Africa rather more than 12 months in 1841 and 1842, 5798-5804——Great diminution in the slave trade in the Bonny; the blockade has been the cause of this; this system is pursued at great risk and loss of life; a great number of Kroomen are employed in this service; they can be relied on in case of actual contest, as well as for the management of the boats, 5805-5812——They have a distinct feeling against the slave trade themselves, 5813——Diminution of the slave trade in the Calabar, 5814-5817——It would be very injurious if by any cause the English trade were excluded from the rivers, 5818——Diminished desire to carry on the slave trade among the natives themselves, 5819——State of things as regards the slave trade in the Cameroons, 5820, 5821——And in the Gaboon, 5822-5824——Also in the Cabenda and Congo, 5825-5835——Difference in the salubrity of different parts of the coast; result of observations thereupon, 5836-5840. 5849-5871.

Engagements in which witness's boats were concerned, 5841-5848. 5886, 5887——The mouths of the great rivers are more unhealthy than other parts of the coast, 5872, 5873——Steamers on the coast of Africa, properly managed and kept clean, are the most healthy of all vessels; whether the steamer be of wood or iron, it would make no difference, 5874-5885——The Gold Coast, generally, is healthier than the Gambia, 5888——The crews of the English merchant ships usually behave very badly; so that instead of carrying civilisation into Africa, they have generally been demoralising the people, 5889-5902——System adopted with respect to diet in witness's vessel, 5903, 5904——The use of calomel on the African station is less than it was, 5905——Opinion as to the qualities of the Kroomen, 5908-5910——The usual length of stay upon the station is injurious to health, 5911-5915——Comparative healthiness of different parts of the coast of Africa as compared with the West Indies, 5916, 5917——How effectual means might be taken for the suppression of the slave trade upon the coast, without

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Peters, James. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

endangering human life to any great extent, 5918-5921——No influence or authority is gained by frequent intercourse with the principal chiefs, 5922——Difference observed on board the Pluto, in the tendency to disease in the latter part of the time she was on the coast as compared with the former, 5923–5928.

The merchant vessels upon the coast are shamefully neglected in the point of health, 5929–5935——Evidence respecting the missionaries on the coast of Africa; class of the population on which they principally operate; effects of their labours, 5936–5943——In some of the dwellings in the villages of Sierra Leone there is a great appearance of comfort; general state of the town itself, 5944–5947——Way in which the people of Sierra Leone are engaged in carrying on the slave trade; nature of the trade carried on between the Gallinas and Sierra Leone, 5948–5975——Indisposition of the people of the Gallinas to emigrate, 5976, 5977——Account of experiments made by Professor Daniel upon the quality of the water on the coast of Africa, 5978–5981——Cleanliness is most important in this climate, 5982, 5983——Nature of the authority exercised by the agent of the West African Company, 5984.

Piece Goods. If piece goods were not supplied from Europe and North America, and were scarce and dear, slave dealers would supply them, *Clegg* 1851–1856——The import of goods supplied from Europe and North America to the coast, has greatly increased, *Bailey* 1893–1895——The immense quantity of goods which has lately been sold at Sierra Leone as piece goods, has come from Cuba and Brazil, but the goods have originally gone out from England to Cuba and the Brazils, *Broadhead* 2675–2688.

Pirates. If all persons who were found supplying noted slave dealers with goods were treated as pirates, the slave trade would be very soon abolished; nothing short of absolutely prohibiting any trade with a factory dealing in slaves can be effectual for the object, *Blount* 6251-6259. 6266, 6267——Objections to the slave trade being declared piracy; doubts as to the efficacy of such a measure, *Hook* 8306, 8307.

Pluto Steam Ship. Difference observed on board the Pluto in the tendency to disease in the latter part of the time she was on the coast as compared with the former, *Peters* 5923–5928——Tonnage of the Pluto; quantity of fuel she carries, *Blount* 6051-6057.

Polygamy. Beneficial change observed by the missionaries of the Weslevan Missionary Society with regard to polygamy, *Beecham* 3638——Number of wives usually taken by each Krooman; manner in which they are employed, usual price paid for a wife, &c., *Coona, or Jack Davis,* 10789-10797——They generally buy one after each voyage, *Ib.* 10792.

Poor Laws. There is nothing at Sierra Leone analogous to our poor law department, *Hamilton* 4830.

Popo. Large quantities of native produce exported from Popo, *Swanzy* 1101——Sovereignty of Popo, *Clegg* 1634–1637——The trade at Popo is the same as at Whydah, *Dring* 2205–2207——Popo would be a good position for a fort, but very unhealthy, *Levinge* 4024, 4025——Popo is esteemed British territory by the natives; it is not disputed by any one, *Gedge* 8697, 8698.

See also *Captured Slavers. Gold Coast,* 3.

Population:

Gambia, The.—Dr. Madden's Report on the population, forts, and garrison, *App.* 177–181.

Sierra Leone.—Population of the different towns, villages, and districts of Sierra Leone, *Hamilton* 4707-4712.

Portendic. Amount of loss incurred by this country from the transactions of the French at Portendic, *Redman* 3532.

Porto Prayo. Brief geographical and general notice of Porto Prayo, *App.* 207.

Portugal. Witness encouraged the trade carried on with the Portuguese; he was aware that the slave trade was also carried on by them, *Findlay* 2868–2871——Witness has found very great obstruction both from the Portuguese and Spanish authorities, *Blount* 6304.

Portuguese Slave Ships. Decision come to in 1838 with respect to vessels sailing under the Portuguese flag, and captured to the south of the Line; impression previously prevailing with respect to these vessels, *Macaulay* 5059–5063.

Power, Edward. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has frequently had conversation with Captain Sargent, of the Medora, who was very intimate with the captain of one of the captured slavers, the Dos Amigos; he told witness that his best customers were gentlemen connected with the slave trade, 10337-10343——(Mr. *Hutton.*) Remarks on the foregoing, 10343*.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Prince's Island. Cultivation of Prince's Island, *Midgley* 4396–4399——Brief geographical and general notice of Prince's Island, *App.* 206.

See also *Captured Slavers. Gaboon,* The. *Mary, St. Island.*

Prisoners. Answers to portions of Mr. Madden's reports respecting the prisoners in gaols, *Swanzy* 1102.——*See* also *Debtors.*

Prisons (Gambia, The). Dr. Madden's Report on the prisons of the settlement, *App.* 183.

Prize Goods. System of selling prize goods and vessels pursued at Sierra Leone, *Hook* 8288–8290——The practice of selling goods at Sierra Leone to persons engaged in the slave trade, is perfectly notorious; it is done under the eyes of the authorities, *Hughes* 8310, 8311——Prize goods are sold by auction to the best bidder; the goods so sold very often get into the hands of persons concerned in the slave trade, *Hook* 8312–8314.

Proctors. They are men of education; usually Englishmen, and brought up in England, *Macaulay* 5358–5360. 5362.

Profits of Trade. Rates of profits of merchants in the African trade, *Nicholls* 162——Not a very remunerating trade, *Ib.* 180.

Prolific Qualities of the Negroes. The negroes in their natural state are a prolific race, but promiscuous intercourse prevents them from having very large families, *Hamilton* 4624–4626.

Property. Explanation of African customs as to succession of property, *Swanzy* 1209.

Provisions. Principal food of natives, corn, yams, cassada, sweet potatoes, plantains, fish, and fowl, *Swanzy,* 471, 472——Table showing the prices of provisions at Sierra Leone and the Gambia, *App.* 285.

Public Buildings (Gambia). Dr. Madden's Report on the principal public buildings of the settlement of the Gambia, *App.* 183.

Public Works (Gambia). Application of the colonial funds to the public buildings of the settlement; erection of a new market, which came down as soon as finished, *Finden* 7404–7412——Considerable sums have already been expended on the government wharf, which is still unfinished, *Ib.* 7412–7415.

Punishments. Severity of native punishments, *Swanzy* 649.

Q.

Quayle, Mr. (of Liverpool). Instructions given by him to his captains to avoid trading with slave dealers, *Hutton* 10276.

Quia Country. Dr. Madden's Report on the subject of the proposition for the purchase of territory in the Quia country, *App.* 259–263——Substance of a paper drawn up by the late Sir John Jeremie, on the nature of our relations with the chiefs of the Quia and the Timmanee country, *Ib.* 285–289.

Quitta. The people at Quitta are anxious for an English resident; the Danes have a fort there, and prevent the slave trade, *Levinge* 4021–4023——A floating coal depôt at Quitta would assist all the steamers at that port; two boats at that depôt would often capture slavers, *Ib.* 4095——Abundance of wood could be obtained on the coast; it might be supplied by having Kroomen at Fernando Po, *Ib.* 4096–4098——Slave trade carried on at Quitta; power of the Danish government to put down the trade, *Gedge* 8724–8741.

R.

Recapture of Emancipated Slaves. Witness was never aware of an instance of an emancipated negro being recaptured and emancipated, *Hamilton* 4855.

Redman, George Clavering. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been above 30 years engaged in trade with Africa; from the Senegal river down to Cape Coast Castle, 2752, 2753——Is the owner of some vessels that have been alluded to in the evidence before the Committee, as having sold goods to Don Theodore Canot; explanation of this circumstance, 2754–2760——Witness conceived he was at perfect liberty to deal with any person in a lawful manner, 2761——He has some factories on the coast; is the landowner of the sites of these factories, 2761–2764——Advantage of having a fort in this neighbourhood; the command of such fort might be placed under the Committee of Merchants, 2765–2768——Factories established by witness and his captains along the Gold Coast; purposes for which these factories have been erected, 2769–2779.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Redman, George Clavering. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

[Second Examination.]—Chart handed in, in explanation of former evidence with regard to the forts, with regard to the territory that the Americans claim, the establishments on the coast, and with regard to the grant, 3300–3310——Length of time usually occupied by vessels in passing between the Coast of Africa and the West Indies, 3311–3316——A prosperous trade in grain might be established between Accra and Barbados and Demerara, 3317——The quality of rice found on the African Coast is reckoned better by some, than that from America, 3318——The trade in Africa is carried on in the same manner in which it has always been; it has not tended to promote the slave trade; system of trading on commission, 3319–3339——What is meant by the floating trade, 3340–3346——Extent of credit which is commonly given now to the natives; losses arising from this system, 3347–3353——System upon which the house of Macaulay & Co. carried on their trade at Sierra Leone; up to 1819 their house was the only one at Sierra Leone; since that time the trade has become divided, with very great competition, 3354–3357. 3360–3363.

Our settlements at the Gambia were established in 1816; there has been great competition in the trade there for many years past, 3358, 3359——Progress of the trade with our African settlements for the last 30 years, in respect of the number of merchants engaged in it, and the success attending their speculations, 3364–3367——The chief cause of the decline of the trade at the Gambia is the loss of the gum trade; there is also the loss of the mahogany trade; these have been lost by the transactions of the French at Portendic, 3368–3390——Number of persons that have been engaged in the trade at Sierra Leone, 3391, 3392——Number of merchants trading with the Gold Coast, from London, 3392–3394——On the whole our trade is increasing gradually; the oil trade is increasing; there is still room for its increase, 3397, 3398——Fears that the timber trade will decrease from the introduction of the East India teak; it is better in quality than the African timber, 3399–3401——The resident slave dealers on the coast are generally dealers in produce, as well as in slaves, 3402–3407.

Many of the first houses in Cuba and Brazil are engaged in the African slave trade; goods used in the slave trade are shipped by the houses in London with whom they have correspondence, 3410–3450——These houses make the goods knowing that they are intended to be sold in payment for slaves purchased, 3413 *et seq.*——The French are not in the habit of supplying slave goods; the Belgians and the Dutch do supply them, 3451-3453——These goods are made use of in the legitimate trade of the African Coast, 3454–3457——If any difficulty should be thrown in the way of their being manufactured here, they would be manufactured by the Americans, 3458, 3459—— The goods exchanged for slaves have been of a better quality during the last 11 years than formerly, 3460–3466——The great bulk of the trade is carried on by the natives, 3467–3469——There is a considerable trade carried on at Sierra Leone between merchants and parties who are not natives; who those parties are; they chiefly ask for British manufactured goods, object for which they purchase them, 3470–3479——The Gold Coast is the settlement most distinguished for order and fair dealing, 3480–3482.

Want of regularity and correctness in administering to the effects of deceased persons in Sierra Leone; the number of lawyers and law courts, is one great cause of this evil, 3483–3486. 3490. 3496–3518. 3533–3538——Gambia is much better in this respect, 3487–3489——Both the Gambia and the Gold Coast should be made independent of Sierra Leone, 3491,3492——In all instances it has been to the loss of the merchants in London, giving any coloured man credit, 3493–3495——The Governor at Sierra Leone should have the responsibility attached to him, of managing the property of persons who die without executors or administrators, 3505–3515——Value of the gum trade at the time it was lost to this country, 3529, 3530——Value of the mahogany trade, 3531 ——Amount of loss incurred by this country from the transactions of the French at Portendic, 3532.

Reffell, Joseph. Copy of letter, dated 4th June 1842, from Viscount Canning to Lord Sandon, transmitting copies and duplicates of despatches from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Sierra Leone, relative to the trial and conviction of Joseph Reffell for putting slave irons on board a foreign vessel, with a view to obtaining a conviction for slave dealing, *App.* 401–410.

Registers. At Cape Coast, vessels are obliged to produce their register, *Clegg* 1863, 1864.

Reid, Mr. *Joseph.* Instructions given by him to his captains to avoid trading with slave dealers, *Hutton* 10275.

Religious Instruction. The whole religious care of the colony of Sierra Leone, with the exception of the colonial chaplain, devolves upon voluntary funds principally furnished from this country, *Morgan* 6465–6470——Number of missionaries maintained by the Wesleyan Missionary Society at the Gambia; establishment maintained there; annual expense of the same, *Beecham* 7716–7718——Furthest point from the English settlement to which any of the Society's missionaries have proceeded, either from Sierra Leone

or

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Religious Instruction—continued.

or the Gambia; treatment which they have received from the native powers, *Beecham* 7722–7724——There is no place of worship connected with the Church of England at Bathurst; there is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, *Hughes* 7996, 7997—— Beneficial influence exercised by the Wesleyan missions over the natives at the Gambia, *Ib.* 8067——Difficulty of making any religious impression upon the Mandingo; there are no better hopes of success with the other tribes; the Jaloffes are the principal attendants at the Wesleyan chapel, *Ib.* 8068–8070—— Beneficial moral results of a religious influence over the native tribes, *Ib.* 8074–8078——The provision for the religious instruction of the Christian community is ample; the Church missionaries do not extend their exertions very far beyond the locality of the villages in which they reside, *Hook* 8344, 8345 ——On witness's arrival in the colony in 1834 as Governor, he found that nothing whatever had been done by Government in the way of religious instruction, *Campbell* 8769——Indequacy of the means of religious instruction on the Gold Coast, *Madden* 9843.

See also *Aquapim. Church Missionary Society. Jamaica. Missionaries.*

Remedial Measures. Means which witness would suggest as most advisable with a view to promote the civilisation of the coast and the extirpation of the slave trade, *Swanzy* 717.

Restorations of Prizes. Cases of restorations of prizes for being seized contrary to treaty; number of vessels condemned and number restored in the years ending 31st December 1838 and 1839, *Macaulay* 5015–5017.

Restrictions on Trade. Inexpediency of imposing any further restrictions upon British trade on the coast of Africa; witness would not have any restrictions whatever, *Macaulay* 5445–5447——If any obstructions are interposed in the way of export from this country directly to the coast of Africa, it should be at the English custom-house before the goods went out, *De Zulueta* 10483.

Revenue Laws. Evasion of the spirit licence by Europeans at Sierra Leone; alteration in the law effected by witness, *Campbell* 9348–9352.

Rice. The quality of rice found on the African coast is reckoned better by some than that from America, *Redman* 3318—— Nature of the trade carried on in rice, *Hook* 8251.

Right of Search. Most of the treaties require that officers of a certain rank shall alone be empowered to carry out the search, *Denman* 6632–6636——There can be no doubt that the rude and harsh proceedings of some of the officers of our squadron is the main cause of all our difficulties with France and America on the subject of the right of search, *Forster* 10784.

Rivers. It would have been injurious if by any cause the English trade were excluded from the rivers, *Peters* 5818.

Robert Heddle, The (Merchantman). Case of Captain Grove, of the Robert Heddle, bringing out a house for De Souza, *Broadhead* 2639–2642——Grounds witness had for forming the opinion that the trading of the Robert Heddle at Whydah was illegal, *Madden*, 9255–9257——Documents read to the Committee connected with the affair, *Ib.* 9579–9652, and *Ev. p.* 621——Letter from Messrs. Forster & Smith, dated 29th June 1841, to the Lords of the Admiralty, on the subject of the seizure of the Robert Heddle and Sea Witch, by Captain Tucker, on the 23d March, *Ev. p.* 621 ——Copy of the "pledge" exacted by Captain Tucker from Captain Grove, master of the Robert Heddle, *Ib.* 623——Further evidence respecting the seizure of the Robert Heddle, *Madden* 10059–10065——Observations on the detention of the Robert Heddle at Dr. Madden's recommendation, *Forster* 10878——Case of the Robert Heddle, as stated in the Commissioner's Report, *App.* 25.

Roberts, Robert. Agent for the Bank of Ireland at Drogheda, 1217——Went to the Gold Coast 1822, and returned 1834; 1219——Under the government of Mr. Maclean, and the Council, the system of government worked well, 1228——The settlements would be better under the Crown, in case a good governor was appointed, 1229——Courts of law, and trial by jury, could not be advantageously established, 1231——In case of alteration, a person might be appointed to settle palavers about debt and petty offences, 1233——The Governor of Sierra Leone can know nothing of the Gold Coast, 1239——Beneficial to the natives that we should extend our influence as far as possible, 1245——Mode of administering to effects of dead persons; witness never heard of any complaint, 1250——Taking possession of the old forts, and rebuilding them, would be the best plan of civilising Africa, 1254——Emigration on a large scale could not be carried on from the Gold Coast if the slave trade were abolished, 1259——Any restriction on the importation of goods would put a stop to all trade, 1263——The use of money is spreading on the coast, but the trade generally isbarter trade, 1263–1266—— If the English traders had not goods on the coast to sell to those who applied, the

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Roberts, Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

slavers would frequent the coast with specie, 1270–1273——If the supply of goods, which is the currency of the country, was stopped, slaves would be much cheaper, 1279.

Uncontrolled power of the governors appointed by the Crown, prior to the cession of the forts to the company of merchants, 1280–1292——Provisions for the future government, as to establishments, &c., recommended, 1292–130)——Africans, generally, on the Gold Coast desirous of being considered British subjects, 1312——Trade of the English in Africa has aided very considerably in civilising the country, 1317——Military forts not sufficiently garrisoned, 1322——Force insufficient for the protection of the forts in case of any serious disturbance of the natives, 1323——Way in which the extension of the English forts would operate in checking the slave trade; there would be no jealousy on the part of the natives at the establishment of additional forts along the coast, 1324–1328——There should be a new law to prevent British subjects in any settlements abroad, British or foreign, from holding, hiring, buying or selling any slaves or pawns, 1331——It would be very desirable to have a duty on goods brought in by foreign vessels, 1332, 1333.

The price of goods has lowered wages very much, but there is a probability of higher wages, 1334——The country is not sufficiently over populated to render it necessary for any of them to emigrate, 1335–1337——Great improvement in the people within the last 12 years, particularly with regard to their dress, 1338, 1339——Increased security of property and person in the interior, 1340 1342——Suggestions for improving the system of government on the coast; the governor should be assisted by a council, and there should also be an officer appointed to administer property of deceased persons under the governor, 1343–1346.

Rosola River. Is a famous place for timber; the trade which was shut in 1836 witness succeeded in opening, and the quantity of timber increased in that year from 14,000 to 19,000 logs, *Campbell* 8877.

Royal African Company. Extracts from Mr. Forster's observations on the scheme of the "Royal African Company," dated 4th September 1839, *Ev. p.* 716.

Rües, Rev. *Andrew.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been eight years in different parts of the West Coast of Africa, 3215–3218——Every chief has his slaves; they are very seldom sold; they are like a family or friends, 3219–3221——The Ashantees never sell their slaves to other people, but they kill them for sacrifice, and as a punishment, 3222–3224——Statement given in concerning witness's residence on the Gold Coast as a missionary from Basle, 3226——The natives of Aquapim are capable of improvement; human sacrifices are not so frequent amongst them as in Ashantee, 3227–3232——Case in which witness interfered and succeeded in saving a man's life; respect with which he was treated, 3233——Europeans behaving properly would be perfectly safe amongst those tribes, 3234——Simplicity of their mode of living, 3235——They have no wants, and therefore have no inducement to cultivate the earth better, 3236–3239——The manufactures they chiefly use are British, and the trade is increasing; they give oil and gold dust in exchange, 3240–3244——Mode of carrying these products down from the interior, 3245–3251——The chiefs engaged in the slave trade complain that there is greater difficulty than there was in carrying it on, 3252, 3253——They have not yet got hold of the idea that slave labour may be made valuable, and purchase British manufactures, 3254.

Extent of the Danish settlement; injudicious interference of the Danish governor, Mr. Möick, in the disputes of the natives, 3255–3259——The condition of the people is better near the British settlements, especially of Cape Coast Castle, where Governor Maclean's influence is extensive, 3252*–3254*——Instance given of the influence of Governor Maclean over the native chiefs, 3255*–3260——Countries in which the Ashantee language is spoken, 3261——The negroes in West Africa could not at once be persuaded to go to the West Indies; they might go under the influence of a man in whom they had confidence, 3262, 3263——The great mass of the labouring men are slaves, and their owners would not allow them to go without payment of a considerable sum, 3264, 3265——An European might find many willing to go with him to the West Indies; they would not like to be separated from their families, unless convinced that it would be for their benefit, 3266–3268——The carrying away of the population has hitherto had a prejudicial influence upon the country; the number of people is very small, and the want of cultivation is one cause of the unhealthiness of the country, 3269.

The country in the interior is generally impenetrable forest; there is much rich soil, 3270–3272——There are several small rivers at Aquapim, 3273——Witness got all his supplies from the negroes, 3274——Improvement in the condition of the people while witness was there, 3275, 3276——Maize is cultivated, and coffee upon the hills; efforts made to cultivate cotton and sugar, 3277, 3278——There are no roads; materials existing for their construction, 3279, 3280——Unfavourable nature of the soil on the coast,

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Rüës, Rev. *Andrew.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

coast, 3281–3292——Willingness of the natives to receive religious instruction, 3293——Excellent condition of the schools at Cape Coast Castle, 3294–3296——Witness, who is going back to Aquapim, expects that the inhabitants will be willing to have their children educated under his care, 3297–3299.

Rules and Regulations:

Cape Coast.—Copy of letter, dated Cape Coast, 24th October 1840, from the merchants trading at the Gold Coast to Governor Maclean, enclosing a letter of same date to the Committee in London, on the subject of the injurious effects of the present rules of the port of Cape Coast upon the British trade, *App.* 43–45.

Gold Coast.—Copy of letter from the merchants at Cape Coast, dated 24th October 1840, respecting the injurious effects of the present rules of the port of Cape Coast upon the British trade in general, *App.* 170, 171.

Rum. See *Tobacco.*

Runaway Slaves. It was not the practice, when witness was Governor of Sierra Leone, to deliver up runaway slaves to the neighbouring chiefs, *Findlay* 3574–3580.

S.

Sailing Vessels. Number of sailing vessels employed in cruising on the West Coast of Africa; the crews generally suffer most in point of health from the boat service, *Blount* 6186, 6187. 6310——Respective functions witness would assign to the sailing vesse and to the steamer, the two acting in combination; system usually pursued by witness in the course of his service, *Denman* 6642–6647.

See also *Cruisers. Steamers.*

Sales of Captured Slave Ships and their Equipments. The vessels that are sold at Sierra Leone would bring a higher price by auction in the West Indies, *Macaulay* 5220–5222——Selling them in the West Indies might be a security against their being made use of again for the slave trade, *Ib.* 5223–5236——Usual purchasers of prize vessels, *Ib.* 5237, 5238——Lengthened observations on the last sentence in Dr. Madden's Report, in which he says that parties should not be allowed to become purchasers of condemned slave ships or their equipments, without giving bond in double the value of the property that such ships or equipments should not be employed in slave-trade objects, *Ib.* 5388–5440.

Breaking up all the vessels would be one of the best things that could possibly be done; proportion that have been broken up since the Spanish treaty came into operation in 1836, *Macaulay* 5438, 5439——Difficulty with regard to the sale of vessels in preventing their getting again into the slave trade; importance of their either being broken up or employed exclusively in the public service, *Madden* 9760–9762——Fresh modifications of existing treaties this plan would involve; present practice with respect to the breaking up vessels, *Ib.* 9763, 9764——Opinion as to the feasibility of the plan proposed in the case of condemned slave vessels, that a bond should be taken from the purchasers that they shall not be resold for the purposes of the slave trade, *Forster* 10872.

Remarks on Dr. Madden's Report, page 14, as regards the purchase of the copper, guns, and ships' stores of vessels by liberated Africans, for the British agents at Freetown, of the slave dealers of the Sherboro' and Gallinas, *Macaulay* 5261–5265——Purpose to which the money derived from the sale of the copper is appropriated, *Ib.* 5262–5265——No resident whatever shares in the proceeds of slave goods, *Ib.* 5266, 5267——Existence of agents in Freetown purchasing vessels and goods by commission on account of slave traders, *Ib.* 5268, 5269.

Dr. Madden's Report on the subject of the sale of condemned vessels at Sierra Leone, and subsequent re-employment in the slave trade, *App.* 270, 271——Dr. Madden's Report relative to the sale by public auction of the cargoes, stores, and equipments of condemned slavers, and re-employment of them in the slave trade, *Ib.* 252–254——Papers relating to the sale of condemned slave vessels at Sierra Leone, their purchase by British subjects, and subsequent employment in the slave trade, especially in relation to the case of the Brazilian slaver Calliope, condemned and sold at Sierra Leone, and subsequently found partly equipped for the slave trade, *Ib.* 306–310.

See also *Auctions. Mixed Commission Court.*

Sarah, King. His assumption of the right of seizing slave vessels; his character, and extent of territory under his sway, *Hughes* 7883–7891.

Sargent, Captain. Has declared to witness that his best customers were gentlemen connected with the slave trade, *Power* 10337–10343.

Sauerbray, Charles Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—A ship-broker, and has been in business twenty-four years, exclusively connected with the African trade, 10344–10346. 10363–10366——Witness never recollects a vessel having come home from Africa in ballast,

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Sauerbray, Charles Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

ballast, 10347–10349——Usual cargo of a vessel, 10350——The cargo homewards represents the value of the cargo outwards, 10351——Very little bullion is brought from the Coast of Africa; a good deal of gold dust passes, 10352–10355——Average value of a cargo homewards, 10356–10359——There are no means of knowing whether specie is brought, 10360–10362——Irregularity in the system of rendering accounts of deceased persons at Sierra Leone, 10367–10369.

Schœn, Rev. *James Frederick.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has resided in Sierra Leone as a missionary in connexion with the Church Missionary Society, and accompanied the Niger expedition as far as Egga, 7296——Little progress made in the internal improvement of the colony, in relation to agriculture, to be ascribed to the payment for their produce being made in goods instead of money; injurious working of the system, 7297–7302——Want of capital amongst the blacks to employ in agricultural pursuits; preference given by them to commerce, 7303–7309——Capabilities of the children of liberated Africans, compared with the children of Creoles, 7310——Witness would desire to see them educated; no difficulty would arise, 7311, 7312——Present number of children in the schools, 7313——A few of the scattered villages are provided with schools, 7314——The establishment of schools depends upon the voluntary societies, 7315——Schools established by the Government, 7316–7318——Number of children taught at the Government expense, 7319——Funds by which the country schools are maintained, 7320——Payments made by parents, 7321——Advantage taken of the schools by the native tribes, 7322, 7323——System of instruction pursued in the higher schools, supported by the Church Missionary Society, 7324–7326——Objects of the institution at Foorah Bay; course of study pursued, 7326–7328. 7334——A great number of the pupils have become clerks in shops or mercantile houses; one pupil, Samuel Crowther, is coming over to be ordained, 7329–7333——Capacities of the pupils, 7335–7337.

Attempts made to open a communication with the interior through the liberated Africans or natives, 7341——Few of the natives who come down to Sierra Leone for the purposes of trade settle permanently in the colony, 7342–7344——Goods are sent from Sierra Leone to Port Logo, in the Timmanee country, sixty or seventy miles from the colony, 7345, 7346——Nature of the country there; its superiority to Sierra Leone, 7347–7350——Much has been done in the way of the conversion of adults among the liberated Africans; proofs of the reality of the conversion, 7351, 7352——Improvement in their moral habits, with respect to marriage, honesty, and sobriety, 7353, 7354——Retention of national superstitions, 7355——Employment of blacks in religious duties, 7356——National feeling springing up at Sierra Leone from the different tribes being amalgamated together, 7357——The Kroomen continue a distinct body; they live apart in Sierra Leone; want of success attending the efforts to convert them to Christianity, and to induce them to attend school; disregard paid to marriage, 7358–7362——Reason of strangers visiting Sierra Leone reporting, on their return to this country, that they have seen none of the improvements spoken of, 7363–7365——Situation of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone; improvements in the town of Kissy, 7369–7371——Trade carried on by the Kissy people; obstructions thrown in the way of lawful trade by Harry Tucker, the Sherboro' chief; his reasons for so doing, 7372–7378——Objections to a considerable emigration from Sierra Leone to the West Indies, 7379–7384——It would be unsafe to throw the liberated Africans at once on their own resources on their arrival; their labour would repay the expense of maintenance, 7385–7387.

Schools:

Gold Coast.—Efforts of the merchants to establish schools at stations, *Nicholls* 13——Different schools established at various places, *Swanzy* 962–972.

Sierra Leone.—There are schools supported at the expense of the Government at Sierra Leone, *Coates* 6482, 6483.

See also *Cape Coast Castle. Church Missionary Society. Education. Government Schools.*

Sea-bar. Circumstances connected with witness's operations at Sea-bar in destroying barracoons; justification of the destruction of property there, *Hill* 7115–7133.

Sea Witch, The (Merchantman). Allusion to a statement by Dr. Madden relative to the Sea Witch, an English vessel, found off Whydah, with planks; witness believes they were not for the slave trade, but for building, *Levinge* 4064–4083——If this vessel, which was examined at Whydah by the captain of the Buzzard, and had planks on board to be sold to a notorious slave dealer, had come before witness when a commissioner of arbitration at the Havannah, as a Portuguese vessel, she would infallibly have been condemned, *Madden* 9739——Observations on the subject of the detention of this vessel at Dr. Madden's recommendation; explanation respecting a quantity of timber shipped on board and sold at Whydah, *Forster* 10878.——*See* also *Grove,* Captain.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Senegal, The. Highest settlement of the French on the Senegal, *Finden* 7454——Great mortality among the French at the Senegal, *Ib.* 7458, 7458*——The Senegal is very narrow and shallow; the trade is opened on a certain day every year, *Ib.* 7459, 7459*——Principal trade up the river, *Ib.* 7469-7471.——*See* also *Goree.*

Sénégambie, The (Slaver). Witness seized the Sénégambie in the River Gambia; grounds on which that seizure and the subsequent condemnation were made; the parties found on board detained; the vessel was in the service of the French government, and chartered by the Governor of Senegal, *Hill* 7221–7277. 7281——Evidence respecting the detention of the carpenters found on board the Sénégambie, a French vessel captured by Captain Hill in the Gambia, *Hughes* 8144–8155. 8159–8169——Impression produced upon the labourers and mechanics at the Gambia by this proceeding, and also in respect to our intercourse with the French at the neighbouring French settlements of Senegal and Goree, *Ib.* 8156–8158——Circumstances connected with the seizure of this vessel and the detention of the carpenters on board the vessel, *Hook* 8193, 8204.

Serawoollies. Number of Serawoolie tribe that come down annually to work at the Gambia; number that could be obtained if sufficient employment were offered, *Hughes* 8033-8035——General character and disposition of the Serawoolies, *Ib.* 8036–8041——Manner in which those who come down are employed, *Ib.* 8042——Increase in the supply of labour; rate of wages per day; comparative expense of living at Sierra Leone and at the Gambia to the labourer; usual length of their stay at the Gambia; the same people seldom or never come back, *Ib.* 8043–8057.

Settlements. Expediency of coming to an understanding with foreign powers, particularly with France, with respect to the mode and title upon which settlements are formed on the coast of Africa; inconvenience arising from the intermingling of settlements of different European nations, *Hook* 8267–8270.——*See* also *Forts.*

Seward, Captain *Henry.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Agrees with Captain Dring in his evidence, 2224, 2225——The Kroomen will certainly emigrate; when the settlement was formed at Fernando Po there was a large number taken down; their conduct was very good; on engaging them you are obliged to make presents to the king and chiefs; how they are generally paid, 2227–2242——The population of Kroo is very large; they have a communication a long way into the interior, 2244–2247——There are no slavers about Cape Palmas, 2249——Witness has been in Messrs. Hutton's employ, 2250——There is a good oil trade on that part of the coast, 2251——In proportion as our trade has increased the slave trade has disappeared, 2251–2254——The natives make more profit by the palm oil than they did by slaves, 2255——It would take a great many cruisers to guard the coast against the slave vessels, 2256–2258——The equipment treaty has very considerably checked the slave trade upon the coast, 2259——The absence of the slave trade on the coast is not owing to the men-of-war, but to the facility which the people of the country now have of getting what they want by means of lawful trade, 2260–2263.

It would be very difficult for a supercargo of a vessel trading on the coast to distinguish his customers with reference to their being engaged in the slave trade, 2264, 2265——The refusal of a British vessel to supply a slave dealer with goods, would give a great advantage to the slave traders, by giving them the monopoly of the trade in goods, 2266——Instructions given by the owners of vessels to the captains relative to the disposal of the cargo, 2267–2270——Witness traded with De Souza at Whydah; he deals in produce as well as slaves, 2271–2277——De Souza is a subject of the king of Dahomey; it is a very powerful tribe, 2278–2282——Proceedings of the king of Dahomey relative to the palm-oil trade, 2283, 2284——There would be a great difficulty in getting a fort at Dahomey, 2285——History of De Souza's settlement in Dahomey, 2286, 2287——If the slave trade were prevented at Whydah by settlement or blockade, the king of Dahomey would have no difficulty in shipping slaves by internal communication, 2288–2290——Slaves are carried from place to place in canoes, 2291——The canoes brought from Commenda and Winnebah are employed in shipping slaves from the beach to the vessels, 2292.

[Second Examination.]—Delivers in to the Committee a copy of instructions furnished by Messrs. Hutton to witness on his voyage to the West Coast of Africa, in command of the schooner Hopeful, in 1837, 10331–10334——His (Mr. Hutton's) observations upon the same, 10335. 10336.

Sewell, William Bircham. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Was for some years an officer of the late African Company; has subsequently been a merchant residing on the Gold Coast, 1347–1349——Authority exercised by the company; it was exercised almost exclusively for the protection of merchants, 1350–1363——The company maintained troops; they never carried on war except in defending their own forts and towns, 1364, 1365——Change in the character of the government when the forts were taken possession of by the Crown, 1368–1377——The country will be steadily improved by keeping

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Sewell, William Bircham. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

it in a state of peace as much as possible, 1379, 1380——There would not be any difficulty in forbidding vessels to trade in places where slave factories were established; manner in which they might be prohibited, 1381-1383——It would obstruct the slave trade if such an enactment were made, 1384——Quality of goods used in the barter for slaves, 1385-1393——The trade of Africa is entirely carried on by barter; goods and produce pass in payment without the introduction of currency, 1394-1396——Want of judicial authority on the Gold Coast, 1397-1403——Condition of the people on the Gold Coast as to their dwellings, furniture, and clothing, 1405-1413.

The Ashantee war was undertaken for British purposes; result of this war, 1414-1427. 1474-1489—— Improved condition and treatment of the women by the men on the Gold Coast, 1428-1430——The British imports of manufactures are not made subservient to the carrying on of the slave trade on the Gold Coast, 1431——The policy of the Dutch on the Gold Coast differs from ours, 1434-1436——The natives far in the interior have still a hankering after the slave trade, 1438-1444——The government of the forts on the Gold Coast should be quite independent of Sierra Leone, 1445——There is an objection to enforcing the payment of duties on account of the foreign settlements being near, 1446-1458——Form of government and system of administration in the foreign settlements, 1459-1463——Neither the Dutch nor the Danes meet with the same respect from the natives as the English, 1464——Cases brought before the magistrates at Cape Coast are decided free of expense; it is not so with cases brought before the native judges; fees paid them, 1467-1469.

The people of Cape Coast are in the habit of migrating in search of employment; different trades in which they are occupied, 1470-1471——There is no point on the coast from whence any improvement that may be made in civilization will have so steady, certain, and diffusive an effect as Cape Coast; reasons for this supposition, 1471-1478——Mode in which the soldiers under the African Company were paid; English money is not used by the natives, but its value is fully understood, 1487-1489. 1504-1516——Currency under the old African Company; currency at present employed on the coast, 1496-1503—— Considerable experience is requisite to become acquainted with the habits and character of the natives on the Gold Coast, 1517, 1518——The establishment at Cape Coast ought to be placed on a more efficient footing than at present, 1519——Wages of servants and labourers, 1520-1531——Jurisdiction exercised over the natives, 1537-1541.

Sexes. Proportion of the sexes ordinarily found in a slave vessel when captured, *Hamilton* 4660.

Shea Butta. Beyond the first bluff of the high land, the shea butta takes the place of the palm tree; this will eventually be one of the great articles of export as a vegetable oil, *Laird* 5630-5649.

Sherboro'. Brisk trade carried on between Sherboro' and Sierra Leone; chiefly with the slave dealers; articles received in exchange by the Sierra Leone traders, *Macaulay* 5249. 5251-5253——It is a legitimate and desirable trade for the English merchant, *Ib.* 5253.

Shipping. Inexpediency of interfering with English shipping trading on the slave coast, *Swanzy* 719. 726. 728——The trade would be transferred to the Dutch, French, and Hamburgh vessels, *Ib.* 730.

SIERRA LEONE:

1. *General Condition of the Colony.*
2. *Extension of its Limits recommended.*
3. *Population of Sierra Leone; Means of Employment.*
4. *General Trade of the Colony.*
5. *Commercial Intercourse with Slave-trading Places.*
6. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *General Condition of the Colony:*

The condition of the colony has retrograded, partly on account of the frequent changes of governors, each of whom changes the system, *Hamilton* 4665-4674——In some of the dwellings in the villages of Sierra Leone there is a great appearance of comfort; general state of the town itself, *Peters* 5944-5947——In a moral point of view, the colony of Sierra Leone is decidedly advancing, *Morgan* 6424-6427. 6437-6439——Facts bearing upon the existing state of the colony; its moral and social condition as compared with previous periods; particularly as regards education, *Coates* 6484-6486——Reason for strangers visiting Sierra Leone reporting on their return to this country that they have

seen

Report, 1842—*continued.*

SIERRA LEONE—continued.

1. *General Condition of the Colony*—continued.

seen none of the improvements spoken of, *Schœn* 7363–7365——The people in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone have not benefited one iota from the moral influence of the colony, *Hook* 8337——The climate of Sierra Leone is just the same as it always was; it is the most deadly of all witness has been at, *Ib.* 8373–8375. 8446–8448.

Uselessness and inefficiency of the military establishment in the colony; number of troops usually there, *Campbell* 8917–8922——Witness, on arriving in the colony to assume the post of governor, found the public departments in a state of confusion; the Liberated African Department particularly, *Ib.* 8923, 8924——Constitution of the council at Sierra Leone; number of *ex officio* members, *Ib.* 8955–8959——Number of European females, and of Europeans not holding official appointments, resident in the colony, *Ib.* 8985–8987——Creole population born in Sierra Leone now living there, *Ib.* 8988–8991.

State of morals in the colony, *Campbell* 8992——Sierra Leone is a sink of financial iniquity of all sorts, of folly, cruelty and crime of every description, *Nicolls* 10571——Party spirit and party influence existing at Sierra Leone, *Forster* 10698——Remarks on the abuses and mismanagement in the administration of Sierra Leone and the coast in general, *Ib.* 10877——The colony has been for 40 years the constant prey of party influence, and practically subject to all the evils of irresponsible government, *Ib.*

Memorandum respecting the first attempts to colonize Sierra Leone; the present population, and causes of its not increasing, and also a table showing in detail the cost of keeping up the colony, and reasons in favour of its being abandoned as the principal station of the British in Africa, *Ev. p.* 570——Memorandum showing the cost of a monthly communication by steam vessels between the coast of Africa and the British West Indies, the cost of transporting part of the population of Sierra Leone there, and the result that may be expected, *Ib.* 572——*Pro formâ* estimate of the expenses of an iron steam ship of 1,000 tons and 250 horse power between the West Indies and the British colonies on the West Coast of Africa, making six voyages annually, *Ib.* 573.

Sierra Leone is one of the most ill-chosen sites that could have been selected for extending civilization and improvement into the interior of Africa, *Hook* 8350——Want of water communication with the interior; *Ib.* 8351; *Campbell* 8862–8864——Want of roads in the colony; general character of the country, *Campbell* 8853–8858.

2. *Extension of its Limits recommended:*

An extension of the colony will be needed if the population goes on increasing; purchase of territory by General Turner repudiated by Government, *Findlay* 3134–3143——It would be desirable to extend inland the settlement of Sierra Leone, so as to include more fertile soil; the natives would not object, *Hamilton* 4620–4623——The policy of the British Government, in confining themselves entirely to the peninsula of Sierra Leone, is very injurious; it is desirable to extend the limits of the colony, *Macaulay* 5457–5467——Present limits of the colony; grounds upon which those limits are defined, *Hook* 8259, 8260——Expediency of extending the limits of the colony, so as to include the river Sherboro' and the Gallinas, *Ib.* 8261–8264. 8545–8547——An extension of the colony would not require additional Europeans to carry on the government, *Hook* 8549.

There are no marked limits to the colony, *Campbell* 8845——Policy of extending the limits of the colony into the Timmanee country, *Ib.* 8849–8852. 8856——Means by which British influence should be extended; good policy of extending the colony, so as to occupy both banks of the river for a considerable distance, *Ib.* 8865–8869——Remarks on the subject of the fault found by Colonel Doherty with Dr. Madden's Report as respects the account therein given of the limits of the colony, and the fitness of its soil for cultivation, *Madden* 9905. 9906.

3. *Population of Sierra Leone; Means of Employment:*

The population is not very redundant at Sierra Leone; there is ample employment for those that are there, *Beecham* 3673. 3674——Estimated population of Sierra Leone, *Macaulay* 5473——The agricultural resources of Sierra Leone have not been duly developed; if such means were applied as are capable of being applied to that object, a much larger population might be located there than is at present located, *Coates* 6526. 6527——No inconvenience is to be anticipated from the constant addition made to the population of Sierra Leone from the captured slave vessels, *Hook* 8297——Very small portion of the colony in cultivation; the finest land in Sierra Leone has never been touched, *Campbell* 8841, 8842——It is adapted for tropical cultivation; nature of the soil, &c. *Ib.* 8859–8861.

4. *General Trade of the Colony:*

Increase in the import and export trade of Sierra Leone of late years, *Hook* 8246–8248——Articles, the produce of the neighbouring coast and country, which are entitled to the

Report, 1842—*continued.*

SIERRA LEONE—continued.

4. *General Trade of the Colony*—continued.

advantages of colonial exportation of Sierra Leone, *Hook* 8255–8258. 8286, 8287——Obstacles thrown in the way of a trade with the interior by the neighbouring petty chiefs, *Ib.* 8351–8356.

Principal causes of the failure of the commercial prosperity of the colony, *Campbell* 8880. 8883–8885——Table of the imports of Sierra Leone, *Ev. p.* 573——Limited capabilities of Sierra Leone; but for the timber trade, which must exhaust itself, the commerce of the place must have sunk into insignificance, *Forster* 10574——The black merchants at Sierra Leone have more capital than the resident English agents; one English merchant, who entered into competition with the black traders, has made a good deal of money by it, *Macaulay* 5254–5258.

5. *Commercial Intercourse with Slave-trading Places:*

There was much commercial intercourse between Sierra Leone and the slave factories of Sherboro' and the Gallinas, which tended to discourage the slave trade, by making the labour of the slaves valuable, *Findlay* 2950–2956——Suspicious looking vessels, unless known to be slavers, were allowed to trade at Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 2957–2980——Number of persons that have been engaged in the trade at Sierra Leone, *Redman* 3391, 3392——There is a considerable trade carried on at Sierra Leone between the merchants and parties who are not natives; who those parties are; they chiefly ask for British manufactured goods; object for which they purchase them, *Ib.* 3470–3479.

Respect in which witness considers Sierra Leone has lent assistance to the slave trade; cases in which slave vessels have been repeatedly purchased there by people notoriously agents of Pedro Blanco and others at the Gallinas, and in which they have gone back into his hands, *Denman* 6652–6668*——No other settlements have given facilities to the slave trade besides Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 6671–6673——Slave-trading points which are principally supplied with English merchandize from Sierra Leone, *Madden* 9771——Witness found the system of selling goods and vessels to persons engaged in the slave trade had been in practice at Sierra Leone for a considerable time; how far witness's letter of instruction bore him out in making inquiries on the subject at Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 10096–10101.

6. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Map of Sierra Leone and the adjoining coasts to accompany Dr. Madden's Report, *Rep.* ix.——Report of Her Majesty's Commissioner on the state of the British settlements on the Western Coast of Africa, with reference to the settlement of Sierra Leone, *App.* 243–359——General aspect of the colony, *Ib.* 244–246——Population, settlement, forts and troops, *Ib.* 246, 247——Copy of despatch from Governor Sir John Jeremie to Lord John Russell, dated 4th January 1841, respecting the slave traffic carried on in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, and enclosing letter from Commander Denman, dated 12th December 1840, on the subject, *Ib.* 460–462——Extracts from Parliamentary Papers and other documents delivered in by Mr. C. Marryat, and bearing on the objections to Sierra Leone as the station for the Mixed Commission Court, *Ib.* 473, 474——Return of the dates of the judicial and other civil offices falling vacant at Sierra Leone and the Gambia from the year 1830 to the present time, distinguishing the vacancies by death, also the dates when they were filled up, and the amount of salary attached to each office; also the names of the persons acting while the several offices continued vacant, and the amount of salary such persons received while so acting, *Ib.* 493, 494.

See also *Benin*, Bight of. *Cape Coast Castle*. *Coffee*. *Colonial Revenue*. *Education*. *Emancipation of the Negroes*. *Emigration*. *Evidence before the Committee*. *Gallinas*, The, 2. *Gambia*, The, 2. *Gold Coast*, II. 1. *Kroomen*, 1. *Schools*. *Slave Trade*, 6. *Solicitors*.

Slave Dealers. The resident slave dealers on the coast are generally dealers in produce as well as in slaves, *Redman* 3402–3407.

See also *Bold*, Mr. *Caitano*, Mr. *Canot, Theodore*.

Slave Decks. There is a great quantity of wood in the Cameroons fit for slave decks, *Blount* 6332–6336.

Slave Goods. Quality of goods used in the barter for slaves, *Sewell* 1385–1393——Commodities with which slaves are purchased, *Clegg* 1687, 1688——How slave goods are distinguished from other goods, *Dring* 2083–2085——It would be very difficult for supercargoes of vessels trading on the coast to distinguish their customers with reference to their being engaged in the slave trade, *Seward* 2264, 2265——The refusal of a British vessel to supply a slave dealer with goods would give a great advantage to the slave traders, by giving them the monopoly of the trade in goods, *Ib.* 2266——There is no distinction on the Gold Coast between goods adapted to the slave trade and those for the legitimate trade, *Hutton* 3925–3927.

The

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Slave Goods—continued.

The slave trade is usually carried on with an inferior description of goods compared with those used in the palm-oil trade; reasons for this difference; the goods are manufactured in this country, and sent to America, *Midgley* 4369–4388——Many of the first houses in Cuba and Brazil are engaged in the African slave trade; goods used in the slave trade are shipped by the houses in London with whom they have correspondence, *Redman* 3410–3450——These houses make the goods knowing that they are intended to be sold in payment for slaves purchased, *Ib.* 3413, *et seq.*——These goods are made use of in the legitimate trade of the African coast, *Ib.* 3454–3457——If any difficulty should be thrown in the way of their being manufactured here, they would be manufactured by the Americans, *Ib.* 3458, 3459——The goods exchanged for slaves have been of a better quality during the last 11 years than formerly, *Ib.* 3460–3466.

If British vessels had entered the Gallinas with goods for slave dealers during the time of witness's blockade, he would have seized them, *Denman* 6792–6802——There should be an alteration in the law, so as to enable us to seize and condemn any vessel that trades with a notorious slave factory; also against the supply of slave ships with goods for their traffic, and against the sale of vessels calculated for the slave trade to slave dealers, *Ib.* 6824–6826——The Gallinas has been principally supplied with goods for the slave trade by foreign ships, and not by British traders, *Ib.* 6841–6843.

Slave-trading points which have principally been supplied with English merchandise, *Madden* 9771——Injurious effect of the introduction of European goods through the hands of slave dealers, *Ib.* 9806–9809——Impossibility of preventing foreigners at slave factories supplying themselves with goods required for the purchase of slaves, *Hutton* 10330.——*See* also *Belgium. British Goods.*

Slave Ships. Substance of the proclamation of Governor Maclean, with a view to prevent dealings between resident merchants and known slave vessels, *Nicholls* 236–244——It might be made necessary, in order to obtain a permit to trade, that a vessel should be inspected in order to ascertain whether she is or is not fitted for the slave trade, *Ib.* 253——Copy of opinion of Mr. Wightman as to power of governor of Cape Coast Castle to interfere with vessels presumed to be on the coast for the purpose of slave trading, *Ib.* 307——Sailors can generally detect a slaver by the cut of her sails, form of vessel, and rake of mast, and appearance of crew, *Vidal* 361.

Power of magistrates to prevent trading under suspicious circumstances, *Swanzy* 548–558——Increased authority from government necessary to enable local authorities to prevent slave trade, *Ib.* 574——Slave vessels could always obtain supplies at Dutch settlements when refused at English forts, *Ib.* 563–570——They are generally taken empty; there is very seldom a cargo, *Ib.* 613——Slave goods and slave vessels were sold by auction at Sierra Leone to the highest bidder, and were doubtless often purchased by slave dealers, *Findlay* 2983–2987——Other trades for which those vessels are adapted, *Macaulay* 5104, 5105——Description of vessels usually employed in the slave trade, *Hook* 8324–8327——General unhealthy state of slave vessels, *Campbell* 8934–8940.

Slave Trade:

I. *General State of the Slave Trade on the West Coast; Increase or Diminution thereof:*
   1. Generally.
   2. At Ashantee.
   3. Bonny.
   4. The Gallinas.
   5. Gold Coast.
   6. Sierra Leone.
   7. Whydah.

II. *Operations of the Cruisers; Effect thereof upon the Slave Trade.*

III. *Opinions and Suggestions as to the Means of preventing the Slave Trade.*

IV. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

I. *General state of the Slave Trade on the West Coast; Increase or Diminution thereof:*

1. Generally:

Statement by the Committee that the evidence of all the naval officers, as well as commanders of merchant ships, concurs in stating that north of the Line, over a coast of many thousand miles, the slave trade, with the exception of a few points in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, is virtually extinct, *Rep.* xx. xxi.——External slave trade abolished along the whole extent of the Gold Coast, *Vidal* 313——No slave trade carried on on the coast in the neighbourhood of Dixcove, *Swanzy* 461. 541——A great trade carried on between Cape St. Paul and Benin, at Whydah, and Great and Little Popo, including Lagos and the Bonny, *Ib.* 356, 357——Slaves can be procured cheaper than formerly, in proportion as the difficulties increase in the way of exporting them, *Ib.*

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Slave Trade—continued.

I. *General State of the Slave Trade, &c.*—1. Generally—*continued.*

770–772——Present mode of conducting the slave trade, *Swanzy* 735–756——Difficulty of trading caused by cruisers being authorized to seize vessels, although no slaves actually on board, *Ib.* 773–775——Substitution of produce for sale of slaves going on to a considerable extent, *Ib.* 1091.

Reason given for desiring the continuance of the slave trade; chiefs have it in their power to sell their slaves, *Clegg* 1797–1808——The slaves are generally brought from the interior of the country, *Dring* 2193–2195——Nature of the change in the slave trade observed by witness during the periods between November 1837 and July 1841; whether this change is to be attributed to the extension of the palm-oil trade, *Broadhead* 2451–2464——Way in which the slave trade has been carried on lately, *Ib.* 2479–2489——Witness never heard of any English vessel, or any English subject, being directly or indirectly engaged in the slave trade, *Ib.* 2536–2539——The slave trade was much carried on by the French, the Portuguese, and the Spaniards, *Findlay* 2861——The carrying away of the population has hitherto had a prejudicial influence upon the country; the number of people is very small, and the want of cultivation is one cause of the unhealthiness of the country, *Rües* 3269.

State of the slave trade upon the coast in 1836, *Hutton* 3958–3960——To the south of the Line there is no legal trade, which contributes greatly to the slave traffic, *Levinge* 4016–4020——In the last two or three years the slave trade has greatly decreased, *Midgley* 4120——Much of the slave trade was conducted by means of money some years since; witness has often brought dollars and doubloons to this country, *Ib.* 4389–4395.

The slave trade latterly (1839) had increased on every part of the coast, *Bosanquet* 4442, 4443——Taking the whole coast of Africa the slave trade has enormously increased of late, *Ib.* 4473–4482.

The whole extent of the trade has decidedly decreased during the last two years, *Macaulay* 5143–5156——The great portion of the supply of slaves is brought down from the interior, about 200 or 300 miles up, *Laird* 5706–5709——British commerce has had no effect in putting down the slave trade, either at Gambia or on the Gold Coast, *Ib.* 5773–5775.

Diminished desire to carry on the slave trade among the natives themselves, *Peters* 5819——Range in which the slave trade is carried on on the coast, *Blount* 6039–6044.

Since witness's first acquaintance with the coast of Africa the slave trade has changed, both with regard to the locality and with regard to the method in which it has been carried on, *Denman* 6541——Respect in which it has changed as to the locality, *Ib.* 6542–6550——Points which have been the principal resort of the slave trade during the last two years enumerated, *Ib.* 6569.

The slave trade is popular with the natives of all classes, *Hill* 7181–7183. 7187——The slave trade is carried on in all the interior of Africa, *Finden* 7602——The slave trade has been at all times, and is now, popular among the natives; it is with a view of obtaining goods that they keep up and like the slave trade, *Hughes* 7770–7772——The slave trade is nothing now to what it was formerly; to what the decrease is to be attributed, *Ib.* 7774–7781——How far the natives are acquainted with and appreciate the sentiments of European countries as regards slave dealing, *Ib.* 7916–7927——State of the slave trade to the leeward; places at which it is still carried on, *Gedge* 8696——Manner in which the slave trade is carried on south of the Line, *Madden* 9791–9793.

2. At Ashantee:

Witness thinks there is no direct Ashantee slave trade, *Swanzy* 818–821.

3. Bonny:

To what the decrease in the slave trade at Bonny is to be attributed, *Clegg* 1690–1693.

4. The Gallinas:

The natives are perfectly sensible of the injustice of the custom of selling their fellow-creatures; but they do not consider it a crime as it is not against their laws, *Denman* 6805–6810.

5. Gold Coast:

Effects of proclamation of Sir J. Jeremie as to freeing all slaves on the Gold Coast, *Swanzy* 1201——Slavery is carried on in the settlements on the Gold Coast; the natives are sold as slaves and as pawns, *Madden* 9018–9021. 9076.

6. Sierra Leone:

Close to Sierra Leone the slave trade prevails to a considerable extent, *Vidal* 353.

7. Whydah:

Report, 1842—*continued.*

SLAVE TRADE—continued.

I. *General State of the Slave Trade on the West Coast, &c.*—continued.

7. Whydah:

If the slave trade were prevented at Whydah by settlement or blockade, the king of Dahomey would have no difficulty in shipping slaves by internal communication, *Seward* 2288-2290.

II. *Operations of the Cruisers; Effect thereof upon the Slave Trade:*

Effect of the English squadron in suppressing the slave trade, *Clegg* 1599-1604——Number of slavers taken by witness during the three years and a half he was on the coast, *Broadhead* 2521-2523——The slave trade has become so unprofitable that the risk cannot be insured at the Havannah, *Ib.* 2518-2520. 2524-2535——The large number of cruisers and the numerous captures have rendered it necessary to send out more slaves, and the market is better supplied at the Havannah, *Bosanquet* 4444-4446——System pursued by witness in the execution of his orders for the suppression of the slave trade, *Blount* 6070-6076. 6082-6088—— How far our navy is justified in destroying the property of foreigners in a foreign country for the purpose of putting down the slave trade, *Denman* 6781-6783——If a native chief had collected slaves in barracoons upon his own territory for exportation, witness would have felt himself justified in destroying such places, *Ib.* 6786-6788.

III. *Opinions and Suggestions as to the Means of preventing the Slave Trade:*

Governors might prevent the possibility of any vessel trading which came for the purpose of slave trading, *Nicholls* 221——Power to prevent suspicious vessels trading granted by an Act of Council, emanating from Sierra Leone, for the purpose of regulating trading vessels, *Ib.* 225, 226——The most effectual prevention is to increase the lawful trade in palm oil and ivory, which will make home labour too valuable to allow sales of slaves, *Swanzy* 604——The establishment of a few forts would effectually put down the slave trade, and that through the promotion of a lawful and profitable trade, *Ib.* 612——There would be no material obstruction to the trade by increased difficulties in the way of purchasing goods, *Ib.* 619-625.

Plan to improve the coast of Africa, and destroy the slave trade, *Clegg* 1589——Some of witness's captains have refused to deal with persons on account of their being engaged or suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, *Hutton* 3850-3870——Evidence on the subject of a despatch sent home by witness in December 1838, giving an opinion upon the state of the slave trade; extent to which measures therein recommended have been carried into effect; propriety of continuing the present policy, *Macaulay* 5192-5196——Stringency of the law for the prevention of the slave trade, *Ib.* 5279. 5280——The slave trade can only be suppressed by declaring it piracy, or by giving free scope to the energies of our colonies in the West Indies and East Indies, and underselling the slave grower of sugar in the Havannah and the Brazils, *Laird* 5652-5655.

Whether there is a possibility of putting down the slave trade, if the British navy were allowed to use force; they are not now allowed to use it, *Laird*. 5656. 5667-5670——Effect of the British trade upon the coast and in the interior, in suppressing the slave trade, *Ib.* 5696-5701——How effectual means might be taken for the suppression of the slave trade upon the coast without endangering human life to any great extent, *Peters* 5918-5921——There is no possibility of suppressing the slave trade by any system pursued in the interior of Africa without an effectual suppression of it upon the coast, *Denman* 6626, 6627.

IV. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Copy of proclamation of Governor Maclean, dated Cape Coast Castle, 15 December 1839, cautioning all Her Majesty's subjects in that colony from trading with slave dealers or their vessels, and prohibiting all communication with slave vessels in the respective ports or roadsteads, and enjoining the seizure and detention of such vessels, *App.* 47——Return showing the number and names of vessels that might be suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, which have touched at Cape Coast Castle during the six years ending 1840, *Ib.* 48——Queries addressed to Lieutenant-governor Huntley, dated 23 May 1841, on the subject of the slave trade in the neighbourhood of the Gambia, *Ib.* 216-218——Queries addressed to Mr. W. W. Lewis, British Commissioner in the mixed court of justice at Sierra Leone, dated 30 April 1841, relative to the present state and mode of carrying on the slave trade, and the means by which it might be suppressed, *Ib.* 332-336——Queries addressed to Mr. Logan Hook, acting chief justice and collector of customs at Sierra Leone, dated 30 April 1841, on the same subject, *Ib.* 336-338——Statement showing the number of vessels brought into Sierra Leone with slaves between 1st January and 31st December 1835; also showing the numbers which died prior to their

Report, 1842—*continued.*

SLAVE TRADE—continued.

IV. *Papers laid before the Committee*—continued.

disposal, from the African yard in Freetown, or within the first three months after their emancipation, referred to by Mr. W. Hamilton in his answer No. 4576, *App.* 495.

See also *Baring, Brothers, & Co. Bissao. Blockades. Cabenda. Cestos, New. Cameroons,* The. *Canoes. Canot, Theodore. Campbell,* Sir *Patrick. Cuba. Destruction of Barracoons. Equipment Treaty. Gallinas,* 1. *Joined Plank. Joint Stock Banks. Lawful Trade. Palm Oil. Suppression of the Slave Trade.*

Slave-trading Factories. Observations drawn up by Captain Broadhead of Her Majesty's ship Lynx, in answer to queries addressed to him by Dr. Madden, on the slave trade factories in the vicinity of Lagos, Popo, &c. *App.* 66, 67——Dr. Madden's Report on the slave trade factories in the neighbourhood of the Gambia, *Ib.* 188–190.

See also *Gallinas,* The. *Slave Goods.*

Slavery. See *Domestic Slavery.*

Sohst, Captain. Remarks on the Report of Captain Sohst, *Hook* 8541, 8542.

Soil of Africa. Unfavourable nature of the soil upon the coast in the neighbourhood of the settlements of Cape Coast, and Anamaboe, and the Accras, *Rües* 3281–3292——Dr. Madden's Report on the soil, cultivation, and produce of the settlements, *App.* 185, 186.——*See* also *Interior of the Country.*

Solicitors (Sierra Leone). Bad practice of admitting persons, either white or coloured, without education, into practice in the courts of Sierra Leone as solicitors, *Findlay* 3549–3553.—— *See* also *Helena,* St.

Spanish Factories. See *Crews of Slavers.*

Spanish Slave Dealers. The Spaniards were settled at the Gallinas with the consent of the chiefs, *Denman* 6764–6771——It has been owing to the preference given to Spanish slave dealers that British merchants have not sooner established themselves at the Gallinas, and carried on commercial pursuits there, *Ib.* 6775–6777.

Spanish Slave Vessels. Spanish vessels are prevented from being used for the trade, by being cut up when they are condemned; there is no power of doing so with Portuguese ships, *Macaulay* 5102, 5103.

Specie. Very little bullion is brought from the coast of Africa; a good deal of gold dust passes, *Sauerbray* 10352–10355——There are no means of knowing whether specie is brought, *Ib.* 10360–10362——Circulation of specie on the coast; impossibility of obtaining any official information of the quantity imported into this country, *Forster* 10603–10636——Proportion which the amount of returns from the coast of Africa, in specie, bears to the returns in the products of the country, as relates to witness's house, *Ib.* 10650–10652——Circumstance proving that specie is sent from a part of the coast where no slave trade is carried on, *Ib.* 10652, 10653——How far, in carrying on trade with the coast of Africa, produce is a better return than money, *Ib.* 10664.

Spence, Captain. Captain Spence took considerable pains to introduce the oil trade into Kroo; how he proceeded, and what success he met with, *Dring* 2063–2065.

Steam Vessels. Should be engaged in watching the intricacies of islands and the mouths of rivers, *Rep.* xxi——The use of steamers would be far preferable to sailing vessels in the capture of slavers; there would be no difficulty in obtaining fuel; reasons for supposing there would be difficulty in having depôts of coals, *Broadhead* 2468–2477——Steam-vessels would secure many slavers that are now lost; they would be more expensive, but fewer vessels would do the work, *Levinge* 4053–4058——Expediency of employing steamers on the coast; why iron steamers would be the best, *Laird* 5685–5691——Steamers on the coast of Africa, properly managed and kept clean, are the most healthy of all vessels; whether the steamer be of wood or iron it would make no difference, *Peters* 5874–5885——Relative efficiency of steam-boats and sailing-vessels in the prevention of the slave trade, *Blount* 6000. 6106–6111——One steamer is equal in efficiency to three sailing-vessels, *Ib.* 6037——Sails are of very little advantage to steam-vessels on the coast of Africa, *Ib.* 6068, 6069.

Welsh coal makes little or no smoke; it is more destructive to the machinery than other coal, *Blount* 6103–6105——Inconvenience experienced by witness from the machinery being out of order; great difficulty attending the repair of a steam-vessel where there are no established factories, *Ib.* 6112——Principal depôts upon the north of the Line for the slave trade; a steamer might be usefully employed on that part of the coast, *Ib.* 6179–6185——The smaller the steamers are which are employed for the service the better, *Ib.* 6303——Number of steamers that should be employed upon the coast, *Ib.* 6308, 6309.

Absolute

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Steam Vessels—continued.

Absolute necessity of securing the services of steamers for Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and generally along the coast for the suppression of the slave trade, *Hill* 7199–7202——Great advantage that would result to the colony of the Gambia from having a steam communication with Sierra Leone, *Finden* 7437–7441——Probable length of the voyage between the two places, *Ib.* 7442, 7443——Fuel that would be used; source from whence the French supply their steamers, *Ib.* 7444–7447——Number of steamers the French have upon the Senegal; their size; use made of them, *Ib.* 7448–7450; 7459–7468; 7472*.

Great utility of having a colonial steamer at the Gambia, *Forster* 10665–10668——Description of vessel which would be suitable for the purpose; estimated amount of the outlay and annual expense of a steamer of the kind required, *Ib.* 10669–10672——Source from whence the expense might be defrayed, *Ib.* 10673, 10674.

See also *Coals. Cruisers. Fuel. Sailing-Vessels.*

Stephen, Mr. Appears before the Committee, and proffers himself to be examined upon any of the points on which he had been personally alluded to in the evidence which had been given before the Committee, *Ev. p.* 677.

Stipendiary Magistrates, (Gambia). Objections to Dr. Madden's recommendation that the stipendiary magistrates should commit prisoners, and afterwards try them at the quarter sessions, *Finden* 7428.

Sugar. Table showing the quantity of British plantation sugar imported into the United Kingdom from 1831 to 1840 inclusive, *Ev. p.* 574——Table showing the total quantity of sugar retained for actual consumption in the United Kingdom from 1831 to 1840 inclusive, *Ib.*——*See* also *Havannah*, The.

Sugar, Cultivation of. The sugar canes in witness's country are not so large as the Demerara sugar canes; they do not know how to make sugar from them; they eat them, *Coona* or *Jack Davis*, 10773–7776——Quality of the sugar canes as compared with those in Demerara, *Midgley* 10777.

Summons, Form of. Copy of form of summons used by magistrates at Dixcove, *Swanzy* 639.

Superintendents of Liberated Africans. General character of the superintendents of liberated Africans; their ignorance and unfitness for their situations, *Whitfield* 9709–9713.

Supernumerary Officers. It would be of the greatest assistance if each cruiser had supernumerary officers and petty officers to fit out as a tender upon the captured slavers; it would save all that exposure in the boats where almost all the men are lost, *Levinge* 4050.

Superstitions. The cruel superstitions of the natives have not only been checked but abolished by the vicinity of the forts, *Swanzy* 897——Retention of their national superstitions by the liberated Africans, *Schœn* 7355.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE:

1. *Extent to which the Trade has already been Suppressed.*
2. *Measures already taken and that should be resorted to for its more effectual Suppression.*
3. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Extent to which the Trade has already been Suppressed:*

Over a coast of many thousand miles north of the Line the slave trade is virtually extinct, *Rep.* xx——The natives far in the interior have still a hankering after the slave trade, *Sewell* 1438–1444——The slave trade has diminished on the Gold Coast, *Dring* 2048, 2049——The slave trade is diminishing on the coast; points to which it is principally confined, *Ib.* 2070, 2071——In proportion as our trade has increased the slave trade has disappeared, *Seward* 2251–2254——The slave trade is very much extinguished upon the Gold Coast and at Popo, and also materially diminished at Whydah, *Broadhead* 2554, 2555——The slave trade on the Bonny and at Calabar has been done up these three years; process by which it has been put an end to, *Ib.* 2556–2568——Extreme points between which the slave trade has to any extent been extinguished, *Ib.* 2569–2571——Extract of a letter, dated Havannah, 26 March 1842, giving information on the proceedings of the local authorities in abolishing the slave trade, *Ev. p.* 698.

2. *Measures already taken and that should be resorted to for its more effectual Suppression.*

With a view to the suppression of the slave trade, an improved system of cruisers would be more desirable than the establishment of an increased number of forts along the coast, *Broadhead* 2586–2607. 2643——Twelve fast-sailing men-of-war, commanded by efficient officers and properly kept up, that is, relieved at proper times, would entirely suppress the slave trade, *Ib.* 2671–2674——It would be desirable to the improvement of

Report, 1842—*continued.*

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE—continued.

2. *Measures already taken, &c.*—continued.

commerce and the suppression of the slave trade, to establish forts between the settlements of Gambia and Sierra Leone, *Broadhead* 3539——The African merchants are more interested than any other class of persons in this country in the suppression of the slave trade, *Hutton* 3816-3820——Denial of the statement, at page 28 in Dr. Madden's Report, on "The result of the efforts at present in use for the suppression of the slave trade," *Macaulay* 5319-5323.

Impossibility of annihilating the slave trade altogether, *Hook* 8304——Nothing short of cutting off the demand in Cuba and Brazil will effectually put a stop to it, *Ib.* 8308——The suppression of the slave trade ought to commence at Sierra Leone, because we have there a quiet willing body of people, and all they want is instruction, *Campbell* 8844——There are no more effectual means of defeating the slave trade than introducing your own manufactures at as low a rate as possible, and thereby underselling the slave dealer, *Ib.* 8877.

Memorandum relative to the slave trade preventive system, *Ev. p.* 580-582——Observations by Dr. Madden on the slave trade and slavery, and the means by which they are to be suppressed, *App.* 471——Grounds on which witness rests a statement in page 25 of his Report, "That the slave-trade factories could not subsist without a supply from our merchant vessels," *Madden* 9732, 9733——Whether, supposing we prevented our merchants from dealing with slave factories, we should put down the slave trade, *Ib.* 9734-9741; 9755-9759; 9810-9813——Measures recommended by witness for the suppression of the slave trade, *Ib.* 10081-10090——Next to settlements on the coast for the cultivation of trade, repressive measures are the most important; the efforts of the squadron should be continued until the slave trade is entirely put down, *Hutton* 10330.

Impossibility of any regulations being framed for carrying on the trade of the coast of Africa, by which the slave dealer should be prevented getting goods or money for the purchase of slaves, *Forster* 10704——Observations on the measures adopted by our squadron on the coast of Africa for the forcible suppression of the slave trade, *Ib.* 10784, 10785——Observations on the new and forced constructions of the Act, prohibiting the slave trade, and of our treaties respecting such trade with foreign nations; change in the conduct of the officers of the squadron, *Ib.* 10877.

3. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Admiralty, and the Treasury, relative to the sending a commissioner to the coast of Africa, to inquire into the present state of the slave trade, and to report on the best means of repressing it, *App.* 131, 132——Dr. Madden's Report on the result of the efforts at present in use for the suppression of the slave trade, *Ib.* 264-271——Extract from propositions addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in April 1840, for the suppression of the slave trade, *Ib.* 310-313——Opinions on the working of the system for the suppression of the slave trade, *Ib.* 313——Observations by Dr. Madden relative to the matters to be considered in amending the Consolidated Slave Trade Act, 5 Geo. 4, and the 6 Will. 4, with respect to aiding and abetting the slave trade, and the holding of slaves or pawns in the British settlements on the Western Coast of Africa, *Ib.* 471-473——Copy of letter from Lord Aberdeen to the Lords of the Admiralty, dated 20 May 1842, on the subject of the instructions given to the naval officers employed in suppressing the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and especially with reference to the proceedings that have taken place at the Gallinas, New Cestos, and Sea bar, *Ib.* 516.

See also *Lawful Trade. Slave Trade.*

Swanzy, Francis. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Went out to the Coast of Africa, 1831, and returned towards the middle of last year, 378——Intimately acquainted with the whole coast between Appolonia Fort and Anamaboe Fort, 379——Resided chiefly at Dixcove Fort, 383——Exercised jurisdiction as a magistrate, 385——Extent and nature of jurisdiction, 386, 387——Arrangements as to arrest and enforcement of payment between debtor and creditor, 400-405——Cabboceers, and nature of their office, 407-409——Only fee demanded, one dollar for taking out summons, 410, 411——Punishments inflicted in criminal cases, flogging and imprisonment, 413, 414——Settlement of disputes between the Dixcove and Armoo people, 425——Constant intercourse kept up with the chiefs with a view to maintain friendly influence, 431——On an average employed as a magistrate about two hours per day, 432——War between chiefs in the Warsaw country; unsuccessful attempts to settle the disputes from want of means, 438——Constant means of intercourse with Cape Coast Castle; ships continually passing, 447——The principal jurisdiction exercised by natives is in cases of adultery; fines according to rank, 453——Witness only settles such cases as are brought before him by the voluntary submission of the parties, 457——In cases of cruelty, witness would send a messenger to remonstrate, which has been found effectual, 457.

No human sacrifices in the Ashantee district, but practised in Warsaw country, 459——No slave trade carried on on that coast, 461——Last case of slave trade was at Appolonia in 1822, 462——Industry generally increasing; desire for European furniture and implements of agriculture, 467——They purchase the luxuries they require by digging for

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Swanzy, Francis. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

for gold and ground-nuts, the demand for which is generally increasing, 468-470——Principal food of the natives, corn, yams, cassada, sweet potatoes, plantains, fish, fowl, &c. 471, 472——Title to lands allowed by natives, 475——Native merchants at Dixcove; hold property to a great extent, 493——Employ educated clerks, 499——Wealth accumulating in the country, 511——A merchant considered wealthy if possessing one hundred ounces of gold, 512——No likelihood of considerable emigration to the West India islands, 514——The domestic relations of the people would render emigration difficult to arrange, 519——Rate of wages very low, 2*d.* or 2½*d.* per diem, 523, 524——Country very rich, and a beautiful climate, 527——Domestic slavery universal on every part of the coast, 531——The government might be advantageously handed over to the Crown, and the present system be improved, 537, 538.

There is no external slave trade at Dixcove, 541——Power to prevent trading under suspicious circumstances, 548-558——But if driven from Dixcove they would obtain supplies at a Dutch fort four miles to leeward, 563-570——Increased authority from Government necessary to enable local authorities to prevent slave trade, 574——Elmina is a place of constant resort of slavers, 593——If slavers were refused goods at Cape Coast, they could be procured at Elmina, 594——Or at Dutch Accra or Danish Accra, which places are in his way to Whydah, 595, 596——The monopoly has been in the hands of merchants at Elmina for years, 597——The trade would not be stopped by attempting to stop supplies to slave ships, 604——Instigating lawful trade by a greater demand for palm oil and ivory will make home labour too valuable to allow sales of slaves, 604——A fort at Whydah would be of great use in preventing the slave trade, 609——Whydah a very rich country; the inhabitants manufacture cloth; have cotton and indigo, and dye very well, 609——The establishment of a few forts would effectually put down the slave trade, and that through the promotion of a lawful and profitable trade, 612—Vessels taken generally empty; very seldom a cargo, 613——Importation of slaves from Dahomey into Whydah constantly going on, 615——Trade principally carried on by specie, or goods brought in traders; there would be no material obstruction to the trade by increased difficulties in the way of purchasing goods, 619-625——Forts should be established at Whydah, and on the coast, which would be of immense benefit, 629-631——Climate at Whydah, Cape Coast or Accra, much better than at Sierra Leone, 634.

[Second Examination.]—Copy of the form of summonses used by magistrates at Dixcove, 639——Copy of passports furnished to natives who are going on board British vessels, 640——Witness of opinion that if the interference now existing in magisterial matters was to cease between natives, that the country would retrograde into barbarity, 647——Severity of native punishments, 649——Power should be invested in a governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by magistrates, 655——Desirable that the settlements on the Gold Coast should be transferred to the Crown, 667——The government of the Gold Coast should be dependent entirely on the Colonial-office, and not on Sierra Leone, 677——Adjudication relative to slavers taken in Bight of Benin should not be at Sierra Leone, 680——Accra or Cape Coast would be a more suitable place for the court, 681——Facilities would be afforded by this means of locating, civilizing, and educating the negroes, 684-690——Cape Coast more healthy than Sierra Leone, 691-695——Not necessary to appoint law officers; to settle palavers a person requires great knowledge and experience of the country, 697-703——Future governors should receive their appointment from the Crown; care should be taken to choose an experienced man, 708.

Means which witness would suggest as most advisable, with a view to promote the civilization of the coast and the extirpation of the slave trade, 717——Further evidence as to inexpediency of interfering with English vessels trading on the slave coast, 719-726. 728——The trade would be transferred to English, Dutch, French, and Hamburgh vessels, 730——Present mode of conducting the slave trade, 735-756——Course of trade at Whydah, 759——Slave dealers can now procure slaves cheaper than formerly, in proportion as the difficulties increase in the way of exporting them, 770-772——Cause of difficulty arising from the plan of cruisers being authorised to seize vessels, although no slaves actually on board, 773-775——Reasons for establishing forts on the coast with a view to check slavers, 778——Present trade tends to discourage slave trade, 790——Strictures on certain parts of Mr. Madden's Reports relative to administration of justice, 810. 814-817——Instances of punishment by death, 812——Witness does not think there is a direct Ashantee slave trade, 818-821.

It would contribute to the interests of the trade on the Gold Coast if there were a white resident at Ashantee, 823——Authority of magistrates, principally from desire of natives, not from our coercion, 825-829——Civilization has increased in Africa in many ways, in commerce and domestic comforts, and agriculture, 830, 831. 833-835——Quantities of corn have lately been exported, 836-838——Fisheries have greatly extended, 839, 840——Manners and usages of the people greatly ameliorated from the influence of the forts, 849——Domestic slavery of a mild nature general throughout the country, 850——Discriminating duties on importation of goods recommended 856-859——Account of exports and imports is not an accurate account of the trade of the Gold Coast, 878——Trade generally increasing 866-885——Importation of English tools increasing 886, 887——Natives

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Swanzy, Francis. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

——Natives are good carpenters and bricklayers, 888——The cruel superstitions of the natives have not only been checked, but abolished by the vicinity of the forts, 897.

[Third Examination.]—State of Appolonia, 898——Re-occupation of fort recommended, 903——Atrocities committed by the king, 905——No missionaries settled at Appolonia, 915——Expedition of Governor Maclean, 916——Subsequent forbearance, owing to the Colonial-office, 931——Advisable for the interests of commerce to extend forts, 946-955——Would have a tendency to check the slave trade, 957——Beneficial results of British influence, 958-961——Establishment of schools, 962-968. 972——Punishment for human sacrifices, 990-996——Fine for sacrifices of Cudjoe Chiboo, 997——Christian Africans married according to Christian rites, 999——Nature of this monarchical government, 1001-1010——Nature of slavery among the tribes, 1011-1022——Statements differing with Mr. Madden as to number of pawns held by Europeans, 1024——Methods by which the system of pawns might be reduced, and eventually abolished, 1031-1034——Conduct between masters and pawns, 1035-1070——All men attached to the establishment of chiefs are either pawns or slaves, 1071——Amount of imports and exports on the Gold Coast gradually increasing, 1080-1087——Disposition of natives for commercial enterprise gradually increasing, 1088——Substitution of produce for sale of slaves going on to a considerable extent, 1091.

Great deal of native produce exported from Popo, 1101——Answers to portions of Mr. Madden's Reports respecting the prisoners in gaols, 1102——Case of the Maraboo, a French vessel engaged in the slave trade, 1132-1141——Instructions from Colonial-office to prosecute Mr. Thompson for supplying a slaver with goods, 1153——Practice of cruisers to land the crews of captured slavers in a destitute condition on the coast, to avoid taking them to Sierra Leone, 1181——Witness was at the Gold Coast when Sir J. Jeremie's proclamation arrived, directing the governor to set free all slaves on the Gold Coast; effects of this measure, 1201——Explanation of African customs as to succession of property, 1209——Sickness on board the Ætna, 1211——Gold Coast healthier than Sierra Leone, on account of sea-breezes and absence of any large river, 1213——Good anchorage off the Gold Coast, 1214——Facilities for carrying on maritime operations, 1216.

[Fourth Examination.]—Transactions of the Dutch with regard to recruiting upon the Gold Coast, 1542-1556——The military force at Cape Coast is very inadequately paid; they are good soldiers, 1557-1565——The Dutch have established a school at Elmina, 1566——The Danes have also schools and missionaries, 1567.

[Fifth Examination.]—Evidence respecting the principal houses in London carrying on trade on the Gold Coast, 5985-5990——Instances of misconduct of merchant vessels on the coast, 5991 5996.

[Sixth Examination.]—Witness on leaving the coast of Africa for England had no specific understanding with Governor Maclean that he should look after witness's commercial interests; he requested his assistance in his private affairs in case anything went wrong, 9653-9656.

[Seventh Examination.]—Evidence respecting the execution of a chief of the Ashantees named Boonsoo, by the Dutch General Veerveer, in 1838, mentioned by Dr. Madden at page 76 of Appendix (B.) of the Gold Coast Report, 10548, 10549.

Swanzy, Mr. Has cultivated cotton, coffee, and other articles on land originally enclosed by Sir Dalby Thomas, *Nicholls* 34.

T.

Teak-wood. Teak takes its character from the port of Sierra Leone; it is put on board the vessel at Bance Island Roads, about fifteen miles from Freetown, *Macaulay* 5463-5467.
See also *Timber Trade.*

Temperance. The temperance principle is not found to answer on the Coast of Africa, *Midgley* 4313, 4314.

Thomas, Sir *Dalby.* Formed and planted an extensive park, *Nicholls* 34.

Thomas, St., Island of. The island of St. Thomas would be much more convenient for the adjudication than Sierra Leone, *Broadhead* 2624-2633——St. Thomas's is the finest point on the coast as a depôt for steamers, *Blount* 6285, 6286.

Thompson, Mr. Instructions from Colonial-office to prosecute Mr. Thompson for supplying a slaver with goods, *Swanzy* 1153.

Timber Trade. Witness fears that the timber trade will decrease from the introduction of the East India teak; it is better in quality than the African timber, *Redman* 3399-3401——Extent of the timber trade at Sierra Leone, *Hamilton* 4949-4952——Witness never saw any fir on the coast of Africa, *Blount* 6337——Nature of the timber trade carried on, *Hook* 8249.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

Timbuctoo. Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Swallow relative to his intercourse with some of the natives of Timbuctoo, *Beecham* 7724.

Timmanees, The. State of the majority of the people among the Timmanees as regards slavery, *Hamilton* 4934——Nature of the country in the neighbourhood of Port Logo; its superiority to Sierra Leone, *Schæn* 7347-7350——Indisposition manifested by this tribe to emigrate, *Hook* 8244, 8245——Possibility of inducing the Timmanees to emigrate, *Ib.* 8425-8432. 8437.

Tobacco. Large quantities of tobacco and rum were sold at Sierra Leone from the prize vessels; this tobacco was especially imported for the purpose of slave trading, *Macaulay* 5126-5127.

Tobin, Sir *John.* Instructions given by him to his captains to avoid trading with slave dealers, *Hutton* 10276.

Tools. Importation of English tools greatly increasing, *Swanzy* 886, 887.

Topp, Mr. Copy of letter from Mr. James Topp, British Commandant at Accra, dated March 1841, to Dr. Madden, transmitting replies to queries addressed to him by Dr. Madden, *App.* 46.

Trade with Africa. Present trade on the coast tends to discourage slave trade, *Swanzy* 790——Disposition of natives for commercial enterprizes gradually increasing, *Ib.* 1088——The African trade is at present increasing, *Nicholls* 191——Progress of the trade with our African settlements for the last 30 years in respect of the number of merchants engaged in it, and the success attending their speculations, *Redman* 3364-3367——On the whole, our trade is increasing gradually; the oil trade is increasing; there is still room for its increase, *Ib.* 3397, 3398——The great bulk of the trade is carried on by the natives, *Ib.* 3467-3469.

Disposition of the natives to supply articles for foreign trade; principal articles produced, *Hook* 8249-8254——Memorandum on British trade with the Coast of Africa from the 15th century, *Ev. p.* 574——Considerable importance of the trade with the West Coast of Africa; great augmentation of which it is susceptible, *Forster* 10574.

See also *Credit. Floating Trade. Gallinas. Lawful Trade. Restrictions on Trade. Slave Goods. Slave Trade.*

Treaties with Native Powers. Copy of a treaty entered into by Captain Maclean with the King of the Ashantees and other chiefs, *Nicholls,* 93——Uncertainty of the treaties being respected by the captains of men-of-war; case of Captain Castle and Captain Craigie, *Midgley* 4240-4249——Treaties should be made with the chiefs along the coast, to which the consul at Fernando Po should be made a party; he should watch narrowly the observance of them, *Ib.* 4300-4303——Our latest treaties with other powers have been quite ineffectual for the suppression of the trade; suggestion as to how they might be improved, *Laird* 5657-5666. 5671——Refusal of the native chiefs of Gaboon to enter into any treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, *Blount* 6010-6019——Treaties are in some measure a check upon the slave trade, *Ib.* 6148-6150.

See also *Right of Search.*

Trinidad. Extract from Mr. Latrobe's Report in 1839, respecting the general condition of the labouring population in this colony; advantage that would be gained by the liberated Africans in their being transferred to this colony, *Rep.* xiii. xiv.——The negroes in Trinidad are in a higher state of civilization than in Sierra Leone, *Hamilton* 4871, 4872——Length of the voyage from Sierra Leone to Trinidad, *Dicker* 4975-4977——Superiority of the climate of Trinidad over the Coast of Africa, *Ib.* 4992——Table of the imports of the colony of Trinidad, *Ev. p.* 573——Papers delivered in by Mr. C. Marryat relative to the measures adopted by the colony of Trinidad for promoting and encouraging immigration from Africa, *App.* 474-481.

See also *Ascension,* Island of. *Emigration* III. 2, vii.

Tucker, Captain. Treaty between Captain Tucker and King Peppel, *Clegg* 1663-1665.

Tucker, Messrs. Copy of a letter from Messrs. Tucker of Sea Bar to witness, alluding to General Turner's endeavours to get possession of their country, and also relating to intelligence received by them of witness's intention to destroy their slave factories, as he had done at the Gallinas, *Denman* 6811-6813. 6854-6860.

Turner, General. General Turner purchased by treaty a considerable tract of country in the neighbourhood of Sherboro; the government repudiated that purchase, and he was obliged to relinquish the territory, *Findlay* 3138, 3139.

U.

United States. The law of the United States recognises slavery as piracy; but it is not piracy by the law of nations, *Macaulay* 5045.

Report, 1842—*continued.*

V.

Vice-Admiralty Court. It has no office nor storekeeper, nor means of carrying on its duty efficiently, *Macaulay* 5385——The officers of the court are appointed by the Governor, *Hook* 8511.

See also *Adjudication of Slavers. Guiana,* The (Merchantman). *Mixed Commission Court.*

Vidal, Captain *Alexander,* R. N. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been engaged for a considerable time in surveying on the Coast of Africa, 308——From the Red Sea to the Cape of Good Hope, and the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Bojador, 309——The external slave trade is now abolished along the whole extent of the Gold Coast, 313——Kroomen are a very peculiar people; manner of hiring them for ships, and terms on which hired, 335-345——Close to Sierra Leone the slave trade prevails to a considerable extent, 353——A great trade carried on between Cape St. Paul and Benin, at Whydah, and Great and Little Popo, 355——Including Lagos and the Bonny, 356, 357——Sailors can generally detect a slaver by the cut of her sails, form of vessel and rake of mast, and appearance of crew, 361.

W.

Wages. Rate of wages in Africa very low, 2 *d.* to 2 ½ *d.* per diem, *Swanzy* 523, 524——Wages of servants and labourers on the Gold Coast, *Sewell* 1520-1531——Low rate of wages at Sierra Leone; the liberated Africans pray for any employment, *Hamilton,* 4553-4556——If wages rose in Sierra Leone, Africans from the interior would come from Timmanee and the Sherboro' country to fill the places of those who emigrated, *Ib.* 4607-4616——The rate of wages has continued the same for twenty or thirty years, notwithstanding the constant introduction of labourers; they subsist on their provision grounds, and only get work occasionally, *Ib.* 4682-4698.

Warsaw Country. War between chiefs in the Warsaw country; unsuccessful attempts to settle the disputes, from want of means, *Swanzy* 438. *See* also *Human Sacrifices.*

Water. Account of experiments made by Professor Daniel upon the quality of the water on the Coast of Africa, *Peters* 5978-5981.

Wesleyan Missionary Society. Acknowlegment by the Committee of the great services rendered to religion and civilisation on the coast by the Wesleyan body, *Rep.* vii.——Opposition shown by the Wesleyan Missionaries to any emigration from Sierra Leone, *Morgan* 6378-6391——Length of time the Society has carried on its operations at Sierra Leone; present establishment maintained in the colony and annual cost of the same, *Beecham,* 7697——Course of instruction pursued with the higher classes in the schools belonging to the mission at Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 7698——Situations in the colony filled by the best of the scholars; employment of them as native teachers, *Ib.* 7699, 7700.——Schedule of the schools of the Society at Sierra Leone, *App.* 278.

See also *Agriculture,* 3. *Cape Coast Castle,* 1. *Education,* 3. 4. *Emigration.*

West African Company. Nature of the authority exercised by the agent of the West African Company, *Peters* 5984.

West India Regiments. The West India regiments are recruited from among those landed from the slave ships; no improper influence is used, *Madden* 9945-9947.

West Indies. Condition of the labouring population in the principal West India Colonies, *Rep.* xi——The remuneration for labour is higher in the West Indies than in any part of Africa, *Beecham* 3671——Average length of voyage from the Coast of Africa to the West Indies, *Redman* 3311-3316; *Midgley* 4353-4357——It would be desirable for vessels properly fitted up, to receive the liberated Africans in the Bight, and convey them to the West Indies, but it would be expensive; length of voyage out and home, &c. *Hamilton* 4795-4799——The West Indies do not present the means of improving the moral and social condition of the liberated Africans as compared with Sierra Leone, *Coates* 6510-6516. 6525——Beneficial result to be anticipated from sending slave ships captured at a certain distance from Sierra Leone direct to the West Indies, *Campbell* 8934-8940.

Memorandum relative to the trade of the West Indies, *Ev. p.* 572——Advantageous trade that might be carried on between the West Indies and the Grain Coast of Africa, *Nicolls* 10557——Table of the exports of the British West Indies for the years 1831 and 1840, *App.* 483, 484.

See also *Apprenticeship. Captured Slaves. Condition of the Natives. Emigration. Health on the Coast of Africa. Jamaica. Kroomen. Liberated Africans. Trinidad.*

White, Mr. See *Fernando Po.*

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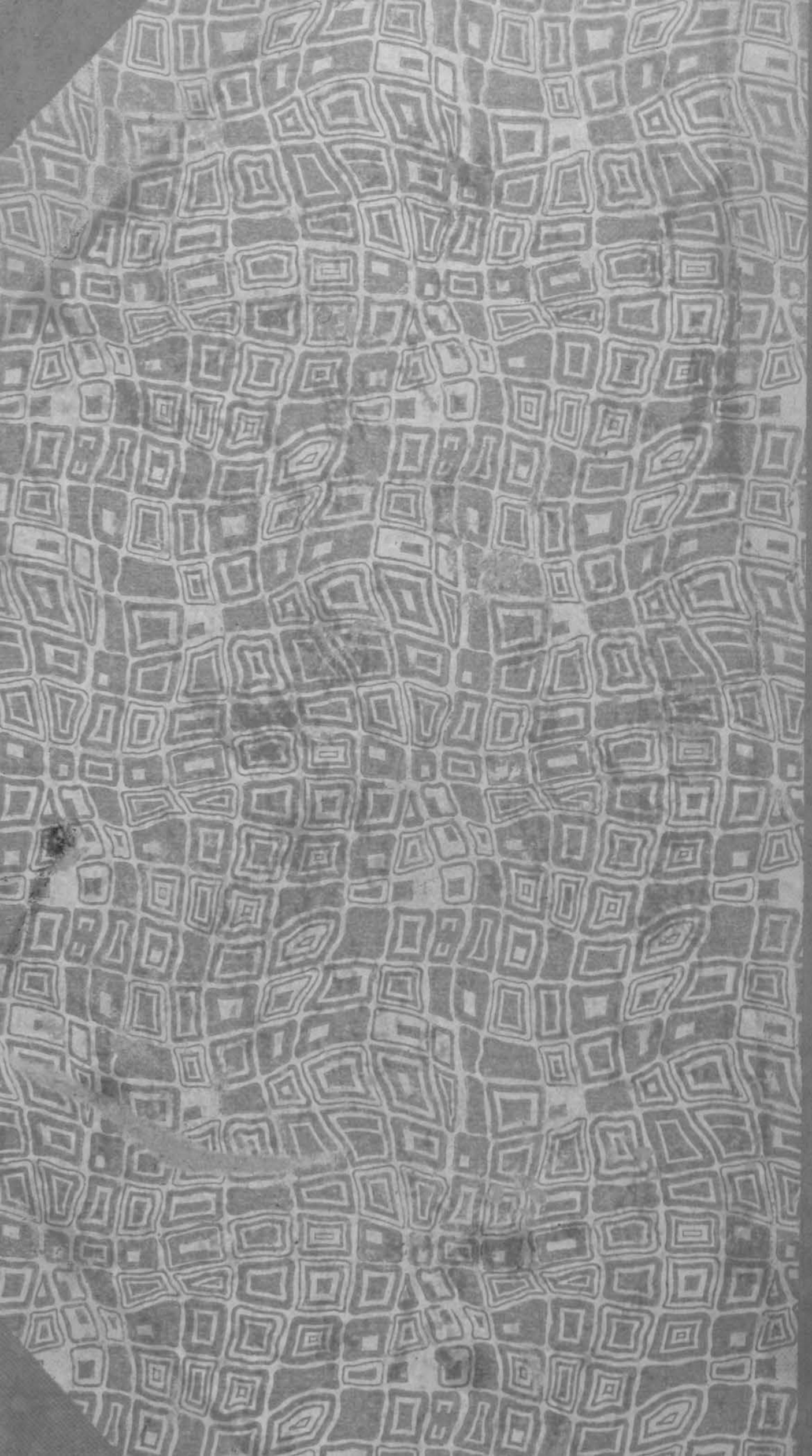
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